



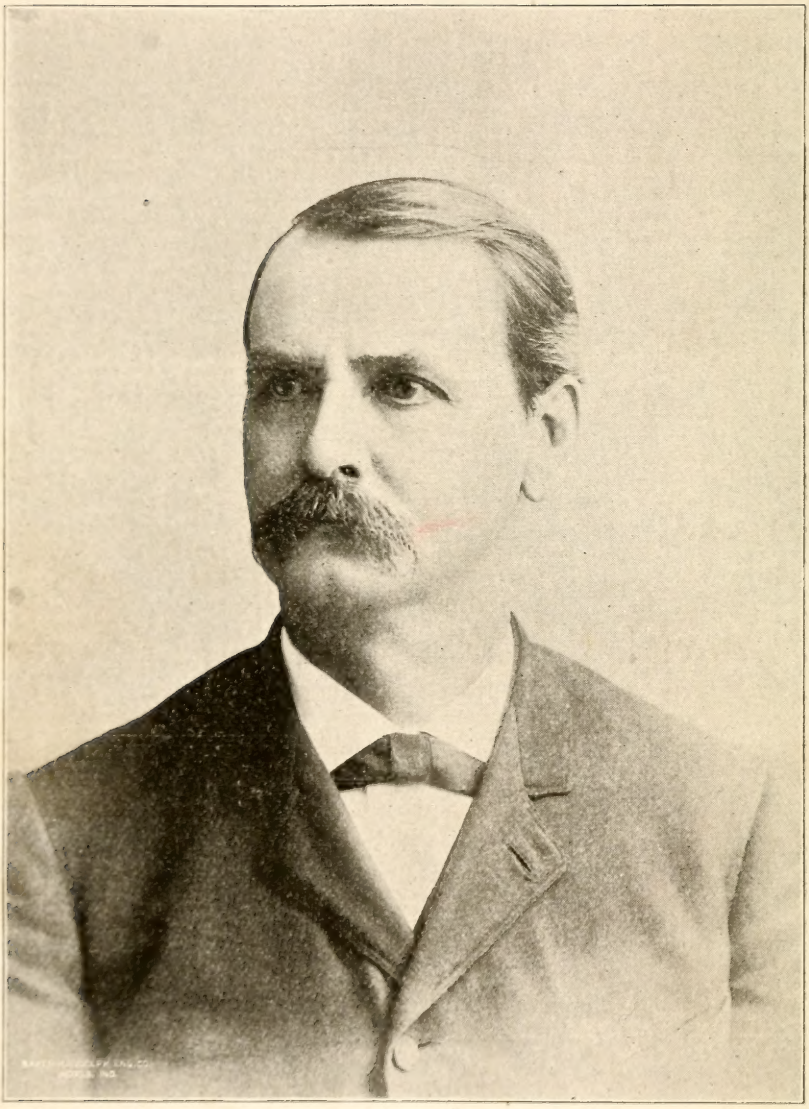
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Daniel McDonald

HISTORIAN OF THE GRAND LODGE.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, 1898.

A HISTORY

OF

FREEMASONRY

IN

INDIANA

FROM 1806 TO 1898

BY DANIEL McDONALD

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GRAND LODGE
1898

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To the True and Loyal Affiliated Master Masons of Indiana this Work, with all its Imperfections and Shortcomings, is Fraternally Dedicated by

THE HISTORIAN.

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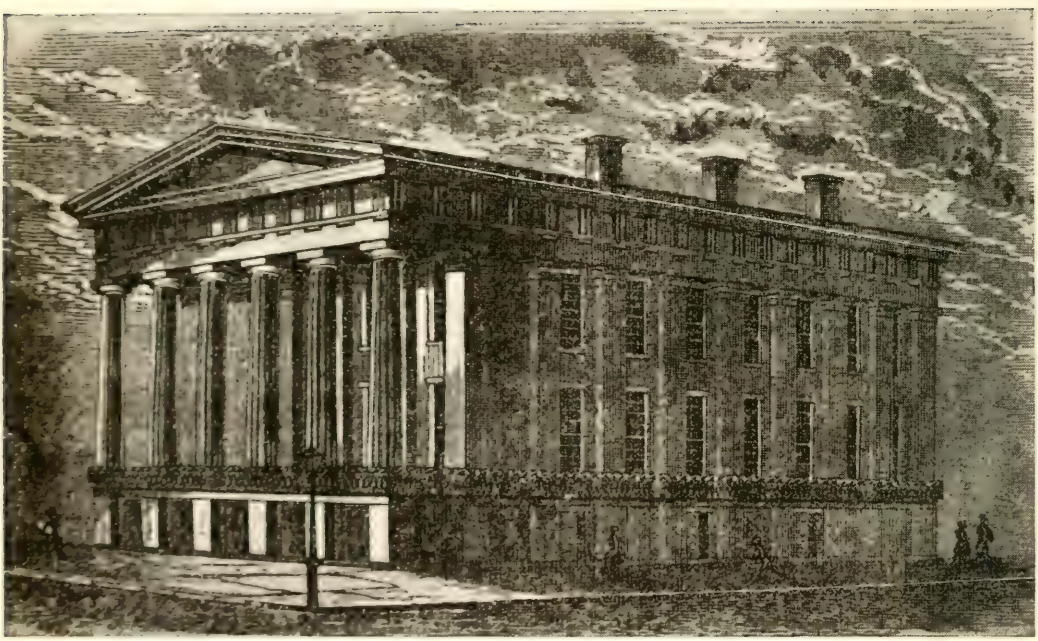
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MASONIC HALL, MADISON,

Where Grand Lodge was Organized, January 12, 1818.



MASONIC HALL INDIANAPOLIS, 1848 TO 1875.



MASONIC TEMPLE, INDIANAPOLIS.

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION.

FOUR years ago, at the solicitation of the editor of the Masonic Advocate, the writer began the preparation of some sketches of a historical character for publication in that magazine. The sketches were so well received by the brethren throughout the State, that, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge the year following—1895—Grand Master Frank E. Gaven brought the subject of the preparation of a history of Freemasonry in Indiana before the Grand Lodge, and urged that action be taken looking to that end. The Grand Lodge concurred in the suggestion, and authorized the appointment of a committee of three for the purpose indicated. The committee was appointed, consisting of Daniel McDonald, Thomas B. Long and William E. English, the writer being named as chairman. Subsequently the committee met and decided to divide the work into three divisions. The history of Ancient Craft Masonry was assigned to the writer; the history of the Grand Chapter, Council and Order of High Priesthood to Thomas B. Long, and the history of the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite to William E. English. The work proceeded on this line during the remainder of the year.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May, 1896, the committee made a full report, stating the plan of the work decided upon, which was approved by the Grand Lodge. A small appropriation to prosecute the work was made, but nothing was provided for what had already been done. As an acceptance of any part of the appropriation would have necessitated the delivery to the Grand Lodge of the manuscript already prepared, without the assurance of any further appropriation, the writer declined to accept any portion of it, and, wishing to leave the Grand Lodge untram-

meled in the prosecution of the work, resigned from the committee, thus leaving a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of some brother qualified to continue the work on the lines marked out in the report of the committee. After due consideration, the then Grand Master, Simeon P. Gillett, declined to fill the vacancy, deeming it advisable to leave the further consideration of the matter to the Grand Lodge at its next annual meeting. In the meantime the writer continued the work on his own account, employing all his spare time during the year that followed.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in May, 1897, Grand Master Gillett made a report explaining the situation, urging the Grand Lodge to arrange for the completion and publication of the work, which was practically agreed to.

This brief outline is presented here to show the reader some of the difficulties the writer has had to contend with in the preparation of the matter contained in the following pages.

The articles originally prepared for and published in the Masonic Advocate, so far as applicable, have been revised and are incorporated herein.

As will be seen by a perusal of the following pages, the author has confined himself entirely to "Ancient Craft Masonry," believing that a history of the "Higher Degrees," as they are called, should be embraced in separate volumes. Notwithstanding every effort has been made to obtain all the facts and correct data in regard to every subject considered, it will not be strange if critical readers detect numerous errors of omission and commission.

In the incipiency of the work no starting point of much value was found. A few imperfect sketches, prepared by Brother Elizar Deming just prior to his death, which were published in the Masonic Advocate at the time they were written, was all the data had in the beginning of the preparation and arrangement of the work. The remainder of the facts was obtained from search through the records of lodges, from replies to hundreds of letters of inquiry, and from a diligent search through the printed proceedings of

the Grand Lodge during the eighty years of its existence. Every leaf has been turned, and every page carefully read, that nothing of importance might escape notice.

The work is aimed to contain everything of importance worthy of preservation that has occurred within the jurisdiction since the dawn of Masonry in the Territory in 1807. Nothing has been purposely omitted because of any unpleasant features connected with it. The object has been to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." While it might have been desirable to omit some occurrences in a few cases, yet the history that fails to contain the whole truth, be it good or bad, favorable or unfavorable to the parties concerned, cannot be relied on, and the purpose for which it may have been written will not have been accomplished. As the lawyers delight to quote, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus!"—False in one thing, false in all!

Without further ado, this work, with all its shortcomings, is submitted to the true and loyal Masons of Indiana, with the hope that they will cover with the broad mantle of Masonic charity whatever they may find amiss.

DAWN OF FREEMASONRY IN AMERICA.

SOME who may read these sketches who do not belong to the Masonic Institution may inquire, "What is Freemasonry, and what does it teach?" It has been defined by a Masonic writer as "a system of morals, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols." It teaches friendship, morality and brotherly love; temperance, fortitude, prudence, justice, relief, truth, faith, hope and charity. It is above all religions, and all systems of philosophy, because it accepts them all in so far as they are willing to concur in rendering men better and more worthy. As has been beautifully said by the late distinguished Past Grand Master of New York, Dewitt Clinton: "We are certain that the principles of Masonry are based upon pure morality; that its ethics are the ethics of Christianity; its doctrines the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love, and its sentiments the sentiments of exalted benevolence. Upon these points there can be no doubt. All that is good and kind and charitable it encourages; all that is vicious and cruel and oppressive it reprobates." That charity which is described in the most masterly manner by the eloquent Apostle composes its very essence and enters into its vital principles, and every Freemason is ready to unite with him in saying: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and although I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. Charity suffereth long and is kind; char-

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ity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; charity never faileth, but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there shall be knowledge, it shall vanish away."

In brief, these are the principles it teaches and inculcates. The history of its deeds of charity and pure beneficence is an open book that he who runs may read. Not one act in violation of the laws of the land in any country or age can truthfully be charged up against it.

As has been well said in the monitors of the order: "No institution was ever raised on better principles or a more solid foundation, nor were ever more excellent rules and useful maxims laid down than are inculcated in the several Masonic lectures." It is not the purpose of this work, however, to go into an exposition of the principles and teachings of Masonry, nor to attempt to trace its origin away back into the mystic mazes of the past. It is sufficient in a general way to know that it has existed for many centuries; that it is the oldest of all benevolent secret societies, and that the many hundreds that have come into existence the last half of the present century are but imitators in their manner of organization, their forms and ceremonies, their signs, grips and passwords, their symbols, and other means of recognition; and their origin is plainly traceable to Freemasonry, the mother of all secret societies.

In the first degree we are told that our ancient brethren usually met on high hills, or in low dales, for the purpose of better observing the approach of those not entitled to the privileges of the order, either ascending or descending. This, it is supposed, was the custom of what was known as "traveling lodges," that is, those organizations that remained not long in a given place. There were no Grand Lodges at that time, and where these traveling societies of Masons received their authority to work as such, if, indeed, they had any, is one of the mysteries history fails to record.

It is probable, or possible, at least, that the first organization assumed the right of governing, granting authority to those desirous of forming branches in other localities, and so, coming on down through the ages these societies, or lodges, met together by representatives, or their presiding officers, and formed what we now call Grand Lodges, delegating to them full power to grant dispensations and charters, and pass laws regulating the subordinate lodges creating them.

In this country the first lodges received their authority from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and during the 17th century were governed by what were called Provincial Grand Masters, who received their authority from the mother Grand Lodges.

In the first edition of the Illustrations of Freemasonry, by Thomas Smith Webb, published about 1813, is contained a brief and concise history of the introduction of Freemasonry into this country which may be regarded as authentic, as the statements therein made are not disputed. From that sketch the following, as appropriate in this connection, is condensed:

NOTE.

The first Grand Lodge in America was holden in Boston on the 30th July, A. D. 1733, known by the name of St. John's Grand Lodge, and descended from the Grand Lodge of England.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge (also holden at Boston) was first established on the 27th December, A. D. 1769, and descended from the Grand Master of Scotland.

On the 19th of June, A. D. 1792, a Grand Masonic Union was formed by the two Grand Lodges, and all distinctions between ancient and modern Masons abolished.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In England, until the year 1717, a sufficient number of Masons met together, had ample power to make Masons, and discharge every duty of Masonry by inherent privileges vested in the Fraternity at large, without a warrant of Constitution. But at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of England on St. John the Baptist's day, in that year, the following regulation was adopted:

"The privilege of assembling as Masons, which has hitherto been unlimited, shall be vested in certain Lodges of Masons, convened in certain places; and every Lodge hereafter convened shall be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication: and without such warrant no Lodge shall hereafter be deemed regular or constitutional."

COMMENCEMENT OF MASONRY IN AMERICA.

On application of a number of brethren residing in Boston, a warrant was granted by the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, dated the 30th of April, 1733, appointing the Right Worshipful Henry Price Grand Mas-

ter in North America, with full power and authority to appoint his deputy and other Masonic officers necessary for forming a Grand Lodge; and also to constitute Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, as often as occasion should require.

In consequence of this commission, the Grand Master opened a Grand Lodge in Boston (sometimes called the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons) on the 30th of July, 1733, in due form, and appointed the Right Worshipful Andrew Belcher Deputy Grand Master, the Worshipful Thomas Kennelly and John Quinn Grand Wardens.

The Grand Lodge being thus organized under the designation of St. John's Grand Lodge, proceeded to grant warrants for constituting regular Lodges in various parts of America; and from this Grand Lodge originated the first Lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Barbadoes, Antigua, Newfoundland, Louisburgh, Nova Scotia, Surinam, and St. Christopher's.

There was also a Grand Lodge holden in Boston, upon the ancient establishment, under the designation of "The Massachusetts Grand Lodge," which originated as follows:

In 1755 a number of brethren residing in Boston, who were ancient Masons, in consequence of a petition to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, received a deputation, dated November 30, 1752, from Sholto Charles Douglas, Lord Aberdown, then Grand Master, constituting them a regular Lodge, under the title of St. Andrew's Lodge No. 82, to be holden at Boston.

This establishment was discouraged and opposed by the St. John's Grand Lodge, who thought their privileges infringed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; they therefore refused to have any intercourse with St. Andrew's Lodge for several years.

The prosperous state of St. Andrew's Lodge soon led its members to make great exertions for the establishment of an ancient Grand Lodge in America, which was soon effected in Boston, by the assistance of traveling Lodges belonging to the British Army, who were stationed there.

December 27, 1769. The festival of the Evangelists was celebrated in due form. When the brethren were assembled, a commission from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful George, Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, dated the 30th of May, 1769, appointing Joseph Warren to be Grand Master of Masons in Boston and within one hundred miles of the same, was read, and he was, according to ancient usage, duly installed into that office. The Grand Master then appointed and installed the other Grand Officers, and the Grand Lodge was at this time completely organized.

Between this period and the year 1791 this Grand Lodge granted warrants of constitution for Lodges to be holden in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and New York.

In the year 1773 a commission was received from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful Patrick, Earl of Dumfries, Grand Master of Masons in Scotland, dated March 3, 1772, appointing the Right Worshipful Joseph Warren, Esq., Grand Master of Masons for the continent of America.

In 1775 the meetings of the Grand Lodge were suspended by the town of Boston becoming a garrison.

At the battle of Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, this year, Masonry and the Grand Lodge met with a heavy loss in the death of Grand Master Warren, who was slain contending for the liberties of his country.

Soon after the evacuation of the British Army, and previous to any regular communication, the brethren, influenced by a pious regard to the memory of the late Grand Master, were induced to search for his body, which had been rudely and indiscriminately buried in the field of slaughter. They accordingly repaired to the place, and, by direction of a person who was on the ground at the time of his burial, a spot was found where the earth had been recently turned up. Upon removing the turf and opening the grave, which was on the brow of a hill, and adjacent to a small cluster of sprigs, the remains were discovered, in a mangled condition, but were easily ascertained by an artificial tooth; and, being decently raised, were conveyed to the State House in Boston, from whence, by a large and respectable number of brethren, with the late Grand Officers

attending in procession, they were carried to the stone chapel, where an animated eulogium was delivered by Brother Percy Morton. The body was then deposited in the silent vault, without a sculptured stone to mark the spot, but as the whole earth is the sepulcher of illustrious men, his fame, his glorious actions, are engraven on the tablet of universal remembrance, and will survive marble monuments or local inscriptions.

1777, March 8th. The brethren, who had been dispersed in consequence of the war, being now generally collected, they assembled to take into consideration the state of Masonry. Being deprived of their chief by the melancholy death of their Grand Master, as before mentioned, after due consideration they proceeded to the formation of a Grand Lodge, and elected and installed the Most Worshipful Joseph Webb their Grand Master.

1783, January 3d. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions explanatory of the power and authority of this Grand Lodge. On the 24th of June following, the committee reported as follows, viz.:

"The committee appointed to take into consideration the conduct of those brethren who assume the powers and prerogatives of a Grand Lodge on the ancient establishment, in this place, and examine the extent of their authority and jurisdiction, together with the powers of any other ancient Masonic Institution within the same, beg leave to report the result of their examination, founded on the following facts, viz.:

"That the commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, granted to our late Grand Master, Joseph Warren, Esq., having died with him, and of course his deputy, whose appointment was derived from his nomination, being no longer in existence, they saw themselves without a head, and without a single Grand Officer, and of consequence it was evident that not only the Grand Lodge, but all the particular Lodges under its jurisdiction, must cease to assemble, the brethren be dispersed, the penniless go unassisted, the Craft languish, and ancient Masonry be extinct in this part of the world.

"That in consequence of a summons from the former Grand Officers to the Master and Wardens of all the regularly constituted Lodges, a Grand Communication was held to consult and advise on some means to preserve the intercourse of the brethren.

"That the political head of this country having destroyed all connection and correspondence between the subjects of these States and the country from which the Grand Lodge originally derived its commissioned authority, and the principles of the Craft inculcating on its professors submission to the demands of the civil authority of the country they reside in, the brethren did assume an elective supremacy, and under it chose a Grand Master and Grand Officers and erected a Grand Lodge, with independent powers and prerogatives, to be executed, however, on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the Constitutions of ancient Masonry.

"That the reputation and utility of the Craft under their jurisdiction has been most extensively diffused by the flourishing state of fourteen Lodges constituted by their authority within a shorter period than that in which three only received dispensations under the former Grand Lodge.

"That in the history of our Craft we find that in England there are two Grand Lodges, independent of each other; in Scotland the same; and in Ireland their Grand Lodge and Grand Master are independent either of England or Scotland. It is clear that the authority of some of their Grand Lodges originated in assumption, or otherwise they would acknowledge the head from whence they derived.

"Your committee are therefore of opinion that the doings of the present Grand Lodge were dictated by principles of the clearest necessity, founded in the highest reason and warranted by precedents of the most approved authority."

This report was accepted, and corresponding resolutions entered into by the Grand Lodge and recorded.

1791, December 5th. A committee was appointed, agreeably to a vote of the 2d of March, 1790, "to confer with the officers of St. John's Grand Lodge upon the subject of a complete Masonic union throughout this Commonwealth."

On the 5th of March, 1792, the committee brought in their report and presented a copy of the Laws and Constitution for associating and uniting

the two Grand Lodges, as agreed to by St. John's Grand Lodge, which, being read and deliberately considered, was unanimously approved of.

June 19, 1792. The officers and members of the two Grand Lodges met in conjunction, agreeably to previous arrangements, and installed the Most Worshipful John Cutler Grand Master, and resolved "That this Grand Lodge, organized as aforesaid, shall forever hereafter be known by the name of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

In addition to the powers vested by charter in the two Grand Lodges before mentioned for instituting subordinate Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England appointed Provincial Grand Masters in several of the States, and invested them also with authority to grant warrants for holding Lodges.

The Revolution, which separated the American States from the government of the mother country, also exonerated the American Lodges from their allegiance to foreign Grand Lodges, because the principles of Masonry inculcate obedience to the government of the country in which we live. The Lodges in the several States, therefore, after the termination of the war, resorted to the proper and necessary means of forming and establishing independent Grand Lodges for the government of the Fraternity in their respective jurisdictions.

Masonry in Indiana came by way of Virginia. It was practiced in that colony, according to reliable authority, as early as 1750. The Grand Lodge of Virginia was founded in 1777. It granted charters to various lodges in Kentucky, which was then a part of the territory of Virginia. After the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was organized, in 1800, it issued dispensations for the formation of lodges in Indiana as follows: Vincennes, Charlestown, Madison, Corydon, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Vevay and Rising Sun. The lodge at Brookville, the only other lodge in the then Territory, received its charter from Ohio. These were all the lodges there were in Indiana prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1818.

As a matter of course, it goes without saying that Masonry was brought into the Indiana Territory before the organization of the Grand Lodge, but who the distinguished brother was who was instrumental in establishing the first lodge under a legal charter has never been ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, if, indeed, the question was, to any great extent, ever made the subject of investigation. In a historical point of view it is a matter of considerable importance. Ever since the days of King Solomon, and the untimely death of our Illustrious Grand Master, down to the present time, all ages have been honored with distinguished Craftsmen, whose labors in the interest of Freemasonry have been perpetuated in the annals of the Institution, and it is, therefore, proper that the name of the distinguished brother who brought Masonry to Indiana should

be "discovered and brought to light," and his name handed down to the latest posterity.

The writer has made such investigation of the subject as time and opportunity permitted, and has come to the conclusion that the honor and credit of establishing Masonry in Indiana belongs, more than to anyone else, to General W. Johnson, of Vincennes. He was made a Mason in Kentucky, and was a distinguished member of Abraham's Lodge at Louisville, and was therefore acquainted with the leading Masons of Kentucky. The first lodge organized in the Indiana Territory was at Vincennes, the dispensation for which was issued by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky August 27, 1807. George Wallace was named as the first Master; James Adams, Senior Warden, and General W. Johnson, Junior Warden. At the session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, September, 1808, General W. Johnson wrote to the Grand Master that circumstances beyond control prevented installation of the officers, and, as the dispensation had expired, asked for another, which was granted September 1, 1808. A charter was granted August 31, 1809, with the same officers as those named in the dispensation. Although General W. Johnson was named as Junior Warden, he seems to have been the acknowledged spokesman for the brethren composing the new lodge, and from the active part he took in the organization of the Grand Lodge, and in the proceedings afterwards, in his career in the Territorial Legislature, and in the affairs of the State after it was admitted into the Union, there can be no doubt that he was the active spirit in bringing Masonry into the Indiana Territory and the establishment of the Grand Lodge. John Gibson, the Secretary of the Indiana Territory, who had been made an Entered Apprentice and Fellow-Craft in Pennsylvania, was the first upon whom was conferred the honor of being raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The first Mason made in the Territory—that is, the first to receive the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees, and the second to receive the Third, was Parmenas Beckes. A sketch of Brothers Johnson, Gibson and Beckes will be found under the head of Vincennes Lodge No. 1.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREEMASONRY IN INDIANA.

AS has been shown in a previous chapter, Masonry was legally established in Indiana by the issuing of a dispensation to the brethren at Vincennes, dated August 27, 1807. After that date, prior to 1817, several other lodges had been organized, and as in 1816 the Territory had been admitted to the Union as a State, the brethren deemed it advisable to take steps looking to the formation of a Grand Lodge. Accordingly, a convention of the representatives of the following lodges—all there were in the State at that time—met at Corydon, December 3, 1817, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps for such organization:

Vincennes	General W. Johnson.
Lawrenceburg	James Dill.
Vevay	Hezekiah B. Hull.
Rising Sun	Abel C. Pepper.
Madison	Henry P. Thornton.
Charlestown . . .	Joseph Bartholomew. John Miller.
Brookville	Stephen C. Stevens.
Salem	Christopher Harrison.
Corydon	Davis Floyd.

Alexander Buckner, who afterwards became the first Grand Master, was also present from Charlestown, where he then resided, although not a representative of the lodge. As his subsequent career showed, he was a man of ability and of great force and energy, and so it is not strange that he was unanimously elected President of the Convention. Davis Floyd was also unanimously elected Secretary of the Convention. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the following resolution was introduced:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient and advisable that a Grand Lodge should be at this time formed in the State of Indiana."

It being decided that the resolution should be determined by a vote of the lodges represented, and that each lodge should have one vote and no more, the ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Those in the affirmative were: Vincennes, Lawrenceburg, Rising Sun, Vevay, Madison, Charlestown, Salem. Those in the negative were: Brookville, Corydon. And so the resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of four members be appointed to inform the Most Worshipful Grand Masters of Kentucky and Ohio that a constitutional number of chartered lodges have determined in general convention to form a Grand Lodge in this State, and consequently will recede from their mother lodges as soon as a Grand Lodge is organized."

In obedience to said resolution, the following named brethren were appointed as such committee:

General W. Johnson, of Vincennes.
Alexander Buckner, of Charlestown.
Stephen C. Stevens, of Brookville.
Davis Floyd, of Corydon.

The following resolution was then adopted, all the lodges represented voting in favor of it:

"*Resolved*, That the several subordinate lodges here represented do appoint one or more delegates to meet at Madison on the second Monday in January next, for the purpose of opening a Grand Lodge for the State of Indiana, and that a communication be forwarded to the rest of the subordinate lodges of this State unrepresented in this convention of the above determination."

The committee appointed for that purpose reported the following address to the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio:

"CORYDON, IND., December 4, A. L. 5817.

"MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER—A meeting from five regularly chartered lodges and others under dispensation in Indiana has been holden at this place, and adopted the resolutions herein transmitted to you. In adopting this measure we have been actuated by a wish to promote the welfare of the Craft. It cannot be new to or uncon-

sidered by the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio that the Lodges in this country under their jurisdiction labor under many inconveniences. In the first place, we suppose the charity fund an important object in our Institution. The benefit of this fund cannot be extended to any brother or his family here. It must also be observed that the lodges in this State cannot conveniently be represented in the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio by their Masters and Wardens, and that the appointment of other representatives is subject to great difficulties, from causes which are evident. Another inconvenience (not the least important in regard to Masonry) is that we cannot expect the presence of either the Grand Master or visitor who may be appointed to inspect our work and see that it is regularly and uniformly conducted. The precedents of five or more chartered lodges need not be referred to, as your Most Worshipful Grand Lodges must be fully acquainted therewith.

"While, however, we deem this measure necessary, we have yet determined that the usual contributions to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio shall be paid up till the period of our separation, and thus proving our disposition to discharge in every respect our duty to our parent lodges. We trust that they will credit the motives which lead us to separate.

"Notwithstanding the separation, we will never forget that we are materials of the same Temple, nor cease to attach ourselves to our brethren of Kentucky and Ohio, however remote we may be from their part of the great superstructure. No disgust, no disrespect to the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio has induced us to adopt this measure; necessity and the welfare of the Craft command it. We shall at every opportunity be happy to communicate through our Grand Lodge with your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and assure you we are your friends and brothers.

"Signed by the committee, by order of the convention."

Two copies of the address were ordered to be immediately made out by the Secretary and forwarded to the respective Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio. The convention then adjourned, to meet in Madison, January 12, 1818.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

A number of members of subordinate lodges working in Indiana, agreeably to a resolution of a convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, met in the town of Madison, Indiana, on January 12, 1818, whereupon Alexander A. Meek, being the oldest Past Master present, was called to the chair, and William C. Keen, of Vevay, was appointed Secretary. Alexander Buckner, of Charlestown; Jeremiah Sullivan, of Madison, and Henry P. Thornton, of Madison, were appointed a committee to inspect the credentials of the several delegates, who subsequently reported as entitled to represent their several lodges:

Rising Sun	Nathaniel Jenkins.
Madison	Alexander A. Meek, Jeremiah Sullivan and Henry P. Thornton.
Vevay	William C. Keen.
Charlestown . . .	Alexander Buckner, Isaac Howk and Samuel C. Tate.
Brookville	John B. Rose.
Lawrenceburg . .	Jonathan Woodbury.
Vincennes	Benjamin V. Beckes.
Salem	Marston G. Clark.
Corydon	John Tipton and Reuben W. Nelson.

And the following visiting brethren:

Madison	Richard C. Talbott, Abraham King, John Meek, Alexander McCoskey, James L. White, Moses Gray, James Ross, Nicholas D. Grover, Copeland P. J. Arion, Joshua Wilkinson and George Leonard.
Vevay	William Carpenter and Joseph Bentley.

Thereupon the presiding officer for the time being—Alexander A. Meek—appointed officers to fill the several stations, and a lodge of Master Masons having been opened in due form, the Grand Lodge of Indiana was declared ready for the transaction of business, whereupon, on motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge do now immediately proceed to elect Grand Officers, to serve until the next Grand Communication."

It was also further

"*Resolved*, That the present election shall be by written ballot, and that any member may nominate a brother to fill the office then under consideration; that candidates on the nomination shall retire when the ballots are preparing, but may be called in to vote previous to the votes being counted. If on the first ballot no candidate shall have a majority of all the votes present, the candidate lowest on the list shall be dropped, and a second and third ballot taken, if necessary, until some one have a majority of all the votes present."

The Grand Lodge then proceeded with the ballot, which resulted in the election of the following brethren:

Alexander Buckner, Grand Master, Charlestown.

Alexander A. Meek, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.

John Tipton, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.

Marston G. Clark, Junior Grand Warden, Salem.

Samuel C. Tate, Grand Treasurer, Charlestown.

Henry P. Thornton, Grand Secretary, Madison.

Jeremiah Sullivan, Grand Orator, Madison.

Isaac Howk, Senior Grand Deacon, Charlestown.

Jonathan Woodbury, Junior Grand Deacon, Lawrenceburg.

Nicholas D. Grover, Grand Pursuivant, Madison.

Alexander McCoskey, Grand Steward and Tyler, Madison.

The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment for the space of an hour, and then to labor again; when, all the brethren but Past Masters having retired, the Grand Lodge was "opened on the Past Master's Degree," when the Grand and Deputy Grand Master-elect were installed in ample form and received the customary salutations and congratulations. The Past Masters' Lodge was then closed, a lodge of Master Masons opened, when the remaining officers were duly installed, and, after receiving their charges and emblems of office, repaired to their several stations.

The several lodges herein represented then surrendered their charters and were granted new charters by "The Grand Lodge of Indiana."

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cult problems, as has the Grand Lodge of Indiana, as will be fully shown during the progress of this work. Its record is one of which its members may well feel proud, and it stands to-day with an honorable record of eighty years behind it as one of the model Grand Lodges of the United States.

Kentucky, the "mother Grand Lodge," was the first to extend fraternal recognition, as will be seen from the following from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, September 2, 1818:

"Brother Butler, from the committee appointed for that purpose, made the following report, which was read and agreed to:

"The committee to whom was referred the communications of foreign Grand Lodges beg leave to report, in part, that they have had the communication from the brethren in the State of Indiana under their consideration, and find that the said brethren, by their representation from six chartered lodges at the town of Madison, did, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1818, form themselves into a Grand Lodge for the State of Indiana, and by a communication from their M. W. Grand Master, which they beg may be taken as a part of this report, request a reciprocation of correspondence. Your committee are too well impressed with the fraternal spirit which animates this Grand Lodge to doubt the propriety of recognizing the equal Masonic sovereignty in Indiana by all those courtesies of intercourse and correspondence which have been the delight of our Order. They only see in the creation of this additional Grand Lodge an accession to the securities of Masonic superintendence, and a new constellation in the firmament of Masonry. They therefore beg leave to submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, That they will be happy at all times to reciprocate the same fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Indiana which they maintain with other Grand Lodges in the United States.

(Signed) MANN BUTLER,
JOHN MCKINNEY, JR.,
CH. A. WICKLIFF,
Committee.

LODGES FORMING THE GRAND LODGE.

A BRIEF sketch of the lodges taking part in the formation of the Grand Lodge, so far as information has been obtained to enable the writer to do so, is inserted here. The lapse of eighty years since that event occurred, and the death of all the members belonging to all the lodges, the loss of most of the early records, has made the search for information very difficult, and in a few cases unavailing. Such information as has been gathered from reliable sources is embraced in the sketches that follow.

Nine lodges took part in the preliminary and permanent organization of the Grand Lodge, all of which were working under charters or dispensations from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, except Brookville, which received its charter from Ohio. The charter of Vincennes Lodge was dated October 31, 1809; Madison Union, August, 1815; Charlestown, 1816, and the remainder 1817.

The following is a list of the lodges that were represented at the preliminary meeting at Corydon, December 3, 1817, and at the meeting for the permanent organization of the Grand Lodge, held at Madison, January 12, 1818:

Lodges.	—CORYDON, 1817— Representatives.	—MADISON, 1818— Representatives.
Vincennes	General W. Johnson	Benj. V. Beckes.
Madison	Henry P. Thornton	Henry P. Thornton.
		Alexander A. Meek.
		Jeremiah Sullivan.
Charlestown	Joseph Bartholomew	Alexander Buckner.
	John Miller	Isaac Howk.
		Samuel C. Tate.
Lawrenceburg	James Dill	Jonathan Woodbury.
Corydon	Davis Floyd	John Tipton.
		Reuben W. Nelson.
Rising Sun	Abel C. Pepper	Nathaniel Jenkins.
Vevay	Hez. B. Hull	William C. Keen.
Brookville	Stephen C. Stevens	John B. Rose.
Salem	Christopher Harrison	Marston G. Clark.

VINCENNES LODGE No. 1.

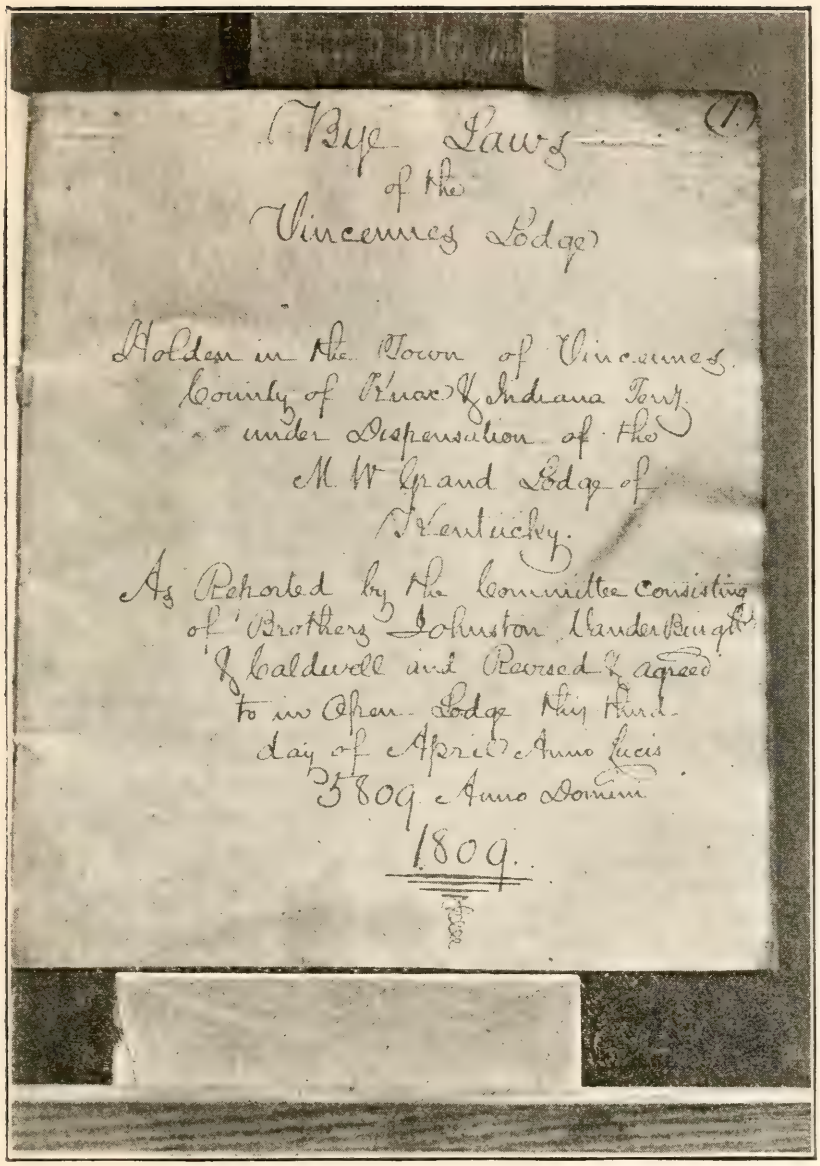
When the lodges surrendered their charters they had received from their mother Grand Lodges at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, they were given numbers according to the date of the charters (except as to Brookville and Salem, which did not accept charters until later), and Vincennes, being the earliest date, was given No. 1, which it has held continuously ever since.

From the records of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, August 27, 1807, it is shown that a petition from the brethren in and near Vincennes in the "Indiana Territory" asked for a dispensation or charter to form a lodge at that place, which was granted, with George Wallace Master, James Adams Senior Warden, and General W. Johnson Junior Warden. On September 1, 1808, General W. Johnson wrote that circumstances had prevented organization, and as the dispensation had expired, asked that another be issued, which was done, with the same officers as before—in other words, the dispensation was renewed.

After the organization of the lodge, at a meeting held June 5, 1809, the "circumstances" above referred to, which prevented the organization of the lodge under the first dispensation, were graphically set forth in a somewhat lengthy address to the Grand Master and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Why this address was prepared and "unanimously adopted" and spread upon the records of the lodge at that time is not known. The address, which, as a matter of history, is deemed worthy of preservation, is as follows:

"*To the M. W., the R. W., the Deputy Grand Master, the W. Grand S. W., and Jr. W., and the rest of the Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky:*

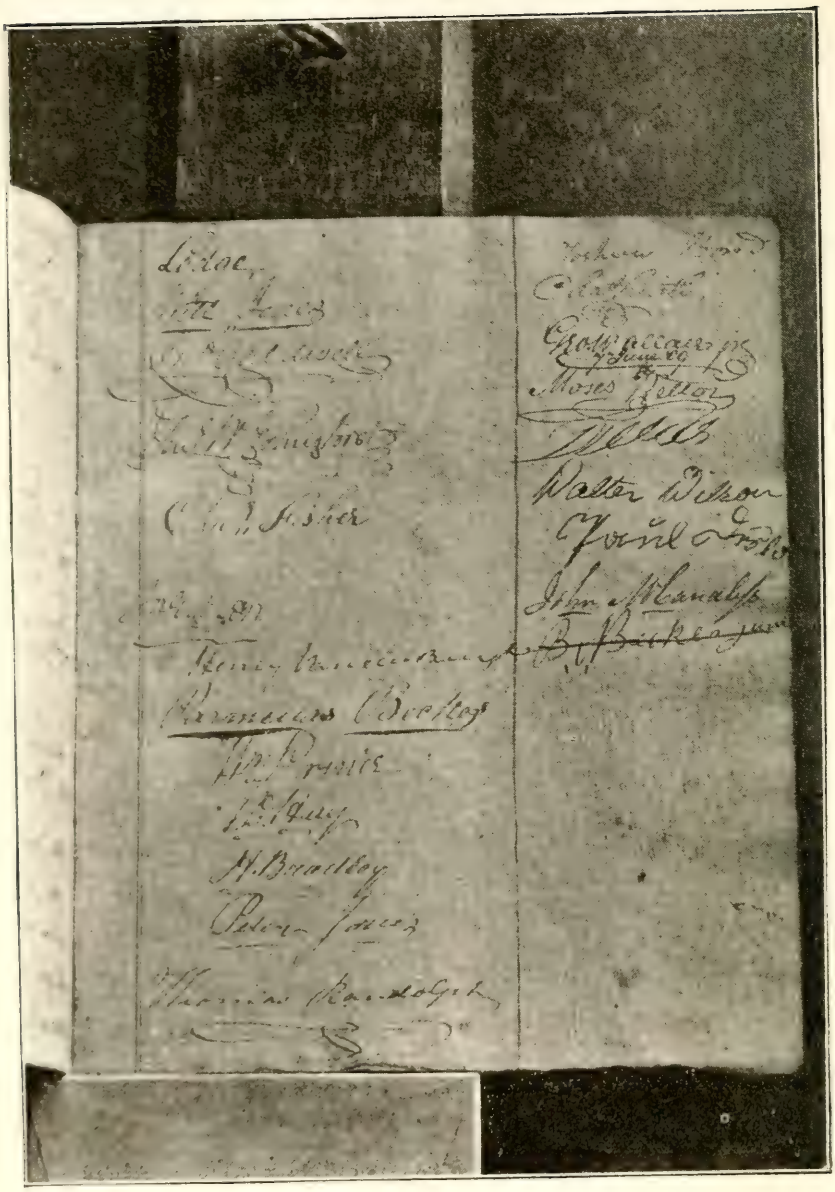
"BRETHREN—We, the brethren of Vincennes Lodge, in the County of Knox, and Indiana Territory, beg leave to lay before you a plain and succinct statement (unadorned with the festoons of eloquence) of our present situation as laborers in the great and unbounded field of benevolence and charity and fellow-travelers to that country from whose



Bye Laws (1)
of the
Vincennes Lodge

Holden in the Town of Vincennes
County of Knox & Indiana Terr.
under Dispensation of the
M. W. Grand Lodge of
Kentucky.

As Reported by the Committee consisting
of Brothers Johnston, VanderBurgh
& Caldwell and Reversed & agreed
to in Open Lodge this third
day of April Anno Lucis
5809 Anno Domini
1809.



Anno Lucis

Of the

Vincennes Lodge

No 1

Holden at the Town of Vincennes, and County of
Knox in the State of Indiana
under Warrant of the M. W.

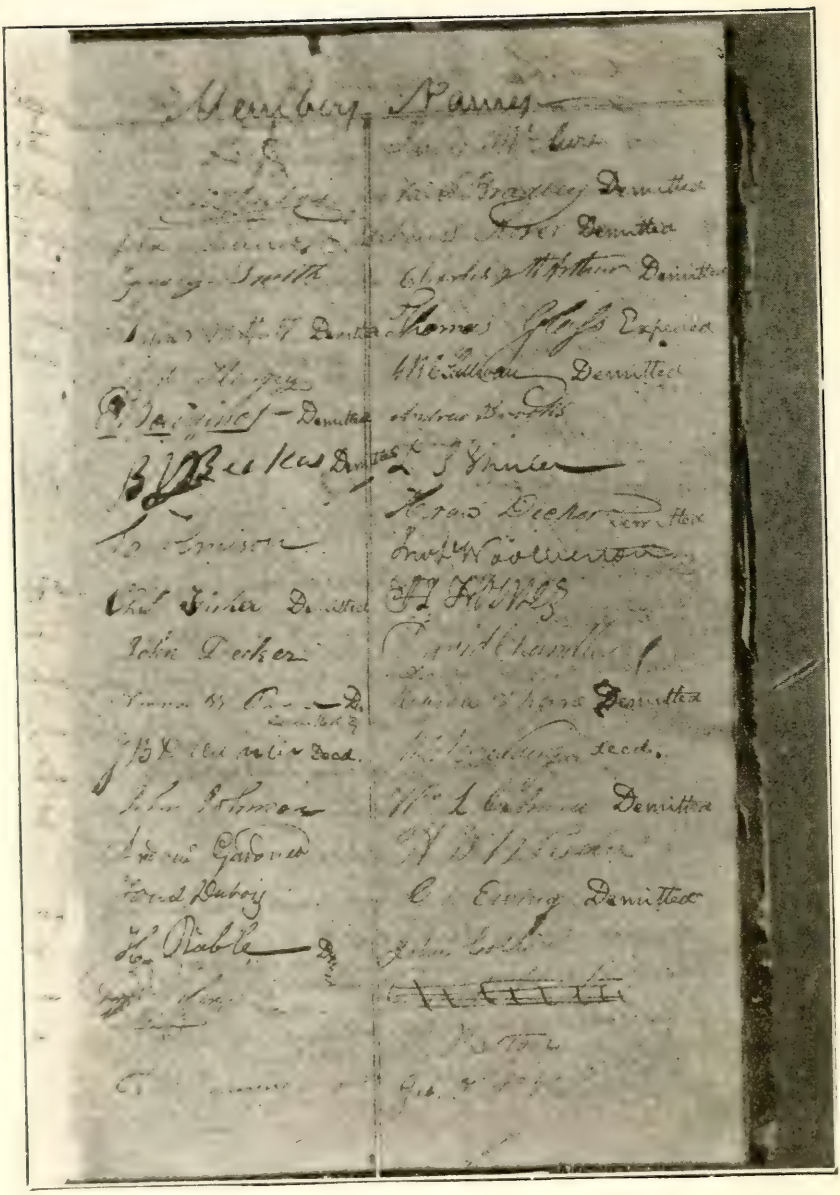
Grand Lodge of Indiana

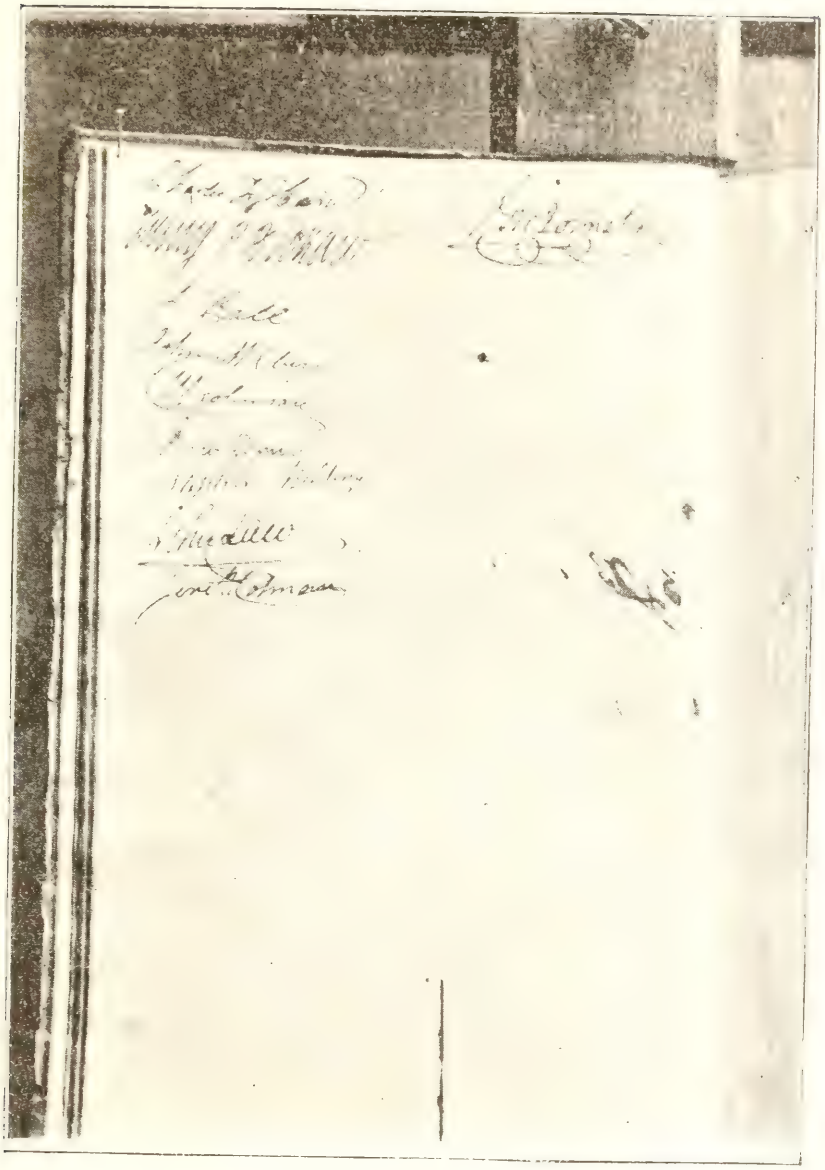
as adopted in open Lodge on the 21st day
of January 5818. — and,
Recorded and reported by the Committee,
Consisting of Brothers,

General W Johnston and
Jacob Call

and agreed to in open Lodge the 2d day
of February Anno Lucis
5818 —

Anno Domini
1818.





bourne no finite creature returns, hoping, nay, not doubting but that that brotherly friendship, guided by that inestimable boon, heaven-born charity, which animates your breasts, will induce you to pity our foibles and extend a fraternal, helping hand to correct our indiscretions, should we have fallen into one in the manner of the organization of our lodge, which, as far as facts have come to our knowledge, is as follows:

"In the month of November, A. L. 5806, the Brothers George Wallace, Jr., James Adams, General W. Johnson, Davis Floyd and Samuel Gwathmay petitioned the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, through Abraham's Lodge No. 8, Louisville, for a dispensation or charter to form a regular lodge in Vincennes. The petition meeting with no obstruction, it was raised at the East Gate; that is, it was duly laid before the Grand Lodge, which issued early in the year A. L. 5807 authorizing Brothers Ferguson and Heading-ton, of Louisville, Kentucky, to install our officers and 'set the Craft to work;' but, unfortunately, Brother Heading-ton being absent from Louisville on a tour to New Orleans, and Brother Ferguson being constantly engaged with his patients in his medical avocation, was unable to attend, and in this state of things the time stated in the dispensation for its return ran out without anything having been effected under it. The Grand Lodge was pleased, no doubt from a representation of the above circumstances, to renew the dispensation, and Brothers Taylor and Ferguson were authorized, both or either of them, to install our officers. Brother Taylor, at a considerable sacrifice, at length attended, but lo! another difficulty, as serious as the former was tardy, presented itself. Brother Wallace, who was named in the dispensation as W. M., was necessarily absent on a trip to Philadelphia, and Brother Adams, who was likewise named as S. W., was also absent at the U. S. Saline (now Shawneetown, Ill.) There was then none of the officers present but Brother General W. Johnson, as J. W. What was to be done? Brother Wallace was not expected to return for some months; Brother Adams was settled at the Saline, and Brother Taylor was obliged to return to private affairs and the bosom of his family. We in vain searched for precedents to guide us. Our former difficulties and retardation, not to mention unnecessary and accumulating expense,

stared us in the face; our unfortunate situation and the benefit of the Craft induced us to prevail upon Brother Taylor to organize and sit us to work, which he accordingly did, in the manner which will be seen from the returns accompanying hereof in this proceedings. If aught has been done that is improper, we beseech the Most Wr. Grand Master to intercede with the Grand Lodge, that we may be forgiven, placed in the right way, and encouraged in our workings. Not thinking it indispensable to state, but remembering, brethren, that we are all traveling the same road to eternity, and shall have to give an account of our stewardship at the close of the drama of life, as in duty bound we shall ever pray."

The address was unanimously adopted and a copy ordered to be sent to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The particulars of the organization and the business transacted at the first meeting of a legally constituted lodge of Masons in the Indiana Territory or the adjoining Territories of Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, etc., are as follows, as transcribed from the records:

"Vincennes Lodge, March 13,
"Anno Lucus 5809, Anno Domini 1809.

"Agreeably to a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, dated the 1st day of September, 1808, the lodge met. Present: Jonathan Taylor, P. M., of Abraham's Lodge No. 8; William Jones, Master Mason, late of Abraham's Lodge No. 8; John Caldwell, M. M., late of Union Lodge No. 92; Charles Fisher, M. M., late of Brownsville Lodge No. 60; John Gibson, Fellow Craft, of Lancaster, Pa., Lodge No. —; Henry Vander Burgh, Mason, Army Traveling Lodge No. —, New York. When Brother Jonathan Taylor produced a dispensation from the Grand Lodge and an authority under the private seal of the Deputy Grand Master to install the officers at this lodge and set them to work.

"The lodge was then opened according to ancient form in the First Degree of Masonry. It was then closed with due harmony in the First, and opened according to ancient form in the Second Degree of Masonry. It was then closed in due harmony in the Second, and, the Fellow Crafts retiring, it was opened according to ancient form in the

Third Degree of Masonry. The other brethren then retiring, Brother William Jones was then duly installed the Master of this lodge and conducted to the chair accordingly. The Master Masons then returned and saluted him according to ancient form, when the brethren again retired and Brother Jonathan Taylor installed Brother General W. Johnson as the Junior Warden of this lodge. The brethren were then called in, who saluted him according to ancient form. The lodge was then closed in due harmony at 10 o'clock p. m.

"WILL JONES, *Master.*

"Teste: CHAS FISHER, *Sec. pro tem.*"

The first business transacted was at a meeting held the following evening, as follows:

"VINCENNES LODGE, March 14, A. L. 5809.

"The lodge met in case of emergency. Present: The Worshipful William Jones, Master; John Caldwell, S. W. pro tem.; General W. Johnson, J. W.; Hy Vander Burgh, Treasurer pro tem.; Charles Fisher, Secretary and Tyler pro tem.; John Gibson, Fellow Craft, visiting; Brother Jonathan Taylor, P. M., of Abraham's Lodge No. 8.

"The lodge was then opened in due form in the Second Degree of Masonry. On motion of Brother Johnson,

"*Resolved*, That the brethren who have joined this lodge pay to the Treasurer for defraying of the expenses of this lodge $2 each.

"*Resolved*, That this lodge for the present do adopt the By-Laws of Abraham's Lodge No. 8, and are to be governed accordingly.

"Brother John Gibson, having been examined and found worthy in the Second Degree of Masonry, retired. The lodge was then closed in the Second Degree, and opened in the Third Degree, and Brother Gibson, being duly prepared, was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, who, having retired, and afterwards returned, according to ancient usage, gave thanks. The lodge was then closed in due harmony at 10 o'clock p. m.

"WILL JONES, *Master.*

"Teste: CHAS. FISHER, *Sec. pro tem.*"

John Gibson, although not the first Mason made in the Territory, had the distinction of being the first Mason who was "raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason." He had been made a Mason, receiving the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Degrees in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Lodge. He was one of the most useful and distinguished men of Territorial days. In 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided and the Indiana Territory created. President Jefferson appointed John Gibson Secretary of the new Territory, and he at once started for his new field of duty, reaching Vincennes in July, 1800. Governor Harrison not having arrived, he set about organizing the Territorial government, and continued in charge of the executive department until the arrival of General Harrison the next January. He continued in the discharge of his duties as Secretary until the summer of 1812, when he again became acting Governor, and served as such until the appointment of Governor Posey a year later. He continued as Secretary of the Territory until its admission into the Union as a State in 1816. No complaint was ever made of the way in which he discharged his duties, nor was there of his actions as Governor. He managed to keep aloof from the cabals and intrigues of Territorial days, confining himself to the discharge of his public duties. He did not become involved in the quarrels about him, and as a consequence enjoyed the good will and friendship of those who were hostile among themselves. Born in 1740 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he died near Pittsburg in 1822, leaving the memory of deeds well done and a life well spent.

The distinction of having been the first Mason made in Indiana belongs to Parmenas Beckes. The records of the lodge, March 17, 1809, the first meeting at which petitions were received, contains the following:

"The lodge was opened in due form in the First Degree of Masonry, when the petitions of Parmenas Beckes, of Vincennes, inn-keeper (and others), were presented to the lodge by Brother John Caldwell and seconded by General W. Johnson, praying to be initiated into the arts and mysteries of this lodge. The character of the candidate, Par

menas Beckes, being generally known to the lodge as good, the lodge dispensed with the rules and proceeded to ballot for him, and being declared duly received, after being prepared according to ancient usage, he was initiated into the First Degree of Masonry. He then retiring, and afterwards returning to the lodge, gave thanks in the usual form."

He was then regularly passed and raised, which made him the first Mason fully and regularly initiated in the Indiana Territory. He was an inn-keeper. He was sheriff of his county, and from all accounts was a very popular man. He was killed in a duel defending the honor of his step-daughter, July 15, 1813. Two days later the lodge was convened for the purpose of interring his remains. The minutes of the meeting read:

"The order of procession being agreed upon, the lodge then closed for a while, whereupon, at the particular request of the relatives of the deceased, it repaired to the late dwelling of the defunct, where the body lay, and from thence to the place of interment, where the mystic ceremonies being performed over the bier and grave, the lodge then returned to the lodge room, when it was again opened in ample form. It was ordered that the brethren wear crape on their left arm in memory of the deceased for one month. The lodge was then closed."

It is worthy of note that the deceased was the first Mason made in the Territory, and also the first to die and be buried with Masonic ceremonies.

At the meeting April 3, 1809, the following entry appears:

"Brother General W. Johnson, from the committee appointed on the 17th ult. to draw up a set of By-Laws for the government of this lodge, now reported and laid the same before the Lodge, which, after being distinctly read, article by article and section by section, were unanimously agreed to, and, being signed by the several members, are ordered to be safely kept and preserved by the Secretary among the archives of the lodge."

They have been safely kept, and are in an excellent state of preservation. They are handsomely written with a

quill pen by General W. Johnson, as will be seen by a facsimile of the title page and list of members in this connection.

The lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky August 31, 1809, as Vincennes Lodge No. 15. At that session the report of Vincennes Lodge under dispensation showed the following work done from the date of the dispensation to August 7, 1809:

Initiations.—Parmenas Beckes, inn-keeper; Wm. Prince, merchant; John Duffey Hay, inn-keeper, of Vincennes; Hezekiah Bradley, ensign in the U. S. Army, 17th March, 1809; Peter Jones, merchant; Thomas Randolph, attorney, of Vincennes, March 18th; Joshua Bond, house joiner; Charles Smith, merchant, of Vincennes, April 3d; Touisants Dubois, aged 40 years; Moses Keller, clerk, aged 22 years, of Knox County, I. T., July 17th; Walter Wilson, aged 30 years; Paul Tesselo, aged 42 years, Knox County, I. T., August 7, A. D. 1809. All of these were passed and raised except Dubois, Wilson, Keller and Tesselo, during the year.

On the 7th of September, 1809, the lodge was regularly constituted by Thomas Randolph and the following officers installed: George Wallace, W. M.; William Jones, S. W.; General W. Johnson, J. W.; Parmenas Beckes, Treasurer; John D. Hay, Secretary; Charles Smith, S. D., and Jonathan Bond, J. D. Voluminous by-laws, the work of General W. Johnson, covering sixteen pages of the records, were presented and adopted.

Among the important events connected with the history of this lodge was a visit from Joseph Hamilton Daviess, Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky, in September, 1811, during which he presided at meetings of the lodge on the 18th, 19th and 21st of that month, and conferred the second and third degrees, which was probably the last Masonic work of this distinguished Mason. He was then commanding a corps of mounted rangers, who were on their way to the battlefield of Tippecanoe, where the battle was fought with the Indians on November 7th of the same year, and where Daviess was killed while making a brilliant and suc-

cessful charge on his savage foes. With him also fell two members of Vincennes Lodge: Thomas Randolph, who organized it, and Colonel Isaac White, on whom Daviess conferred the third degree while visiting the lodge two months previous. (See sketch of his life; also "Battle of Tippecanoe.")

December 2, 1811, the lodge unanimously passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the members of this lodge wear crape on their left arm for the space of one month as a testimonial of the respect in which they held the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph H. Daviess, and the sincere regret they feel at the untimely but glorious fall of the said Joseph H. Daviess, together with Brothers Thomas Randolph and Isaac White, who fell in the battle with savages on the morning of the 7th ultimo."

An erroneous impression has existed among the Fraternity of late years that General William Henry Harrison was a member of the lodge, and publications in many of the newspapers and even Masonic magazines of this country have from time to time been made to that effect. The lodge has a sword that is said to have been the one General Harrison carried at the battle of Tippecanoe, and from this, probably, the statement was originated that he was a member and presented the sword to the lodge on his return to Vincennes after the battle. A careful search of the records shows no reference to the sword having been presented by General Harrison or anyone else, nor does the name of General Harrison appear on any of the records in connection with the lodge or the Masonic Fraternity. General Harrison was not a Mason at that time, nor at any other period during his life—as a matter of fact, he was an anti-Mason, as may be verified by reference to Volume III, "Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy and United States History," page 1103, as follows:

"In 1836 the party was entirely unprepared for a presidential contest. Harrison was nominated for the presidency, as a 'people's candidate,' by a great number of mass-meetings of all parties, and, in December, 1835, by Whig

and anti-Masonic State conventions at Harrisburg, and by a Whig State convention at Baltimore, the former naming Granger and the latter Tyler for the vice-presidency. Harrison's politics were of a Democratic cast, but he satisfied the Whig requisite of opposition to the President, while he satisfied the anti-Masonic element still better by declaring that 'neither myself nor any member of my family have ever been members' of the Masonic order."

At that time, when the lodge was called to refreshment, it meant that the members were to have something to eat and drink, and the hour of refreshment was usually occupied in partaking of a sumptuous repast prepared by a brother who kept an inn. That, however, was found to be too expensive to be longer continued, and at the meeting February 15, 1816, the following was unanimously adopted:

"*Ordered*, That refreshments out of the lodge shall hereafter be dispensed with, and that the steward provide at the expense of the lodge a pitcher, four tumblers and a half-gallon bottle, with whisky and a sufficiency of water, on each stated night at the lodge room."

This order was rescinded about six months later.

The first steps towards organizing the Grand Lodge of Indiana originated in this lodge on the 17th of July, 1817, when Brothers Stout, Sullivan and Bradley were appointed a committee to confer with other lodges on the subject. Arrangements having been made with the several lodges in Indiana Territory for a convention of the representatives to meet at Corydon, December 3, 1817, General W. Johnson was selected to represent the lodge. He attended the convention, and was appointed chairman of the committee to inform the Grand Masters of Kentucky and Ohio of the proposed organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. At the second convention, held at Madison, January 12, 1818, the lodge was represented by Benjamin V. Beckes, who, after the organization of the Grand Lodge, was elected and installed Junior Grand Warden. He surrendered the charter of Vincennes Lodge No. 15, and in place of it received one for Vincennes Lodge No. 1, under the Grand Lodge of

Indiana, dated January 13, 1818. General W. Johnson was appointed proxy of the Grand Master to constitute the new lodge, which was done January 21, 1818, with the following officers: Elihu Stout, W. M.; John B. Dremmen, S. W.; John Decker, J. W.; H. Ruble, Treasurer; Val. T. Bradley, Secretary; Jacob Catt, S. D., and H. Dubois J. D.

Shortly after the organization of the lodge an altercation occurred between two members of the Fraternity—Alexander Buckner, the first Grand Master and then holding said office, and Thomas H. Blake, a member of the lodge. It was deemed of sufficient importance by the lodge to appoint a committee to inquire into the facts, which was done. The report is as follows:

"Vincennes Lodge No. 1, December 7, 1818.

"*To the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Vincennes Lodge No.* 1:

"We, the undersigned committee appointed to inquire into the Masonic conduct of Brothers Thomas H. Blake and Alexander Buckner, report as follows: That on or about the 15th of July, 1818, in the town of Liverpool, in the county of Daviess, State of Indiana, a common assault and battery did take place between Brothers Blake and Buckner, and each did strike and seize the other. That a few days after said fight, at the town of Vincennes, a challenge to fight a duel was sent by Brother Blake to Brother Buckner, and by him accepted, and that a day or two after such acceptance said brothers did meet in the county of Crawford, Territory of Illinois, and there did exchange a fire and fight a duel. For testimony to support this report your committee refer to the following brothers: Robert Sturgis, General W. Johnson, Jonathan Doty and George R. C. Sullivan."

The report was received and placed on record, but no action was ever taken. Within a month or two Buckner left the State and settled in Jefferson county in the Territory of Missouri, where he took an active part in the organization of the State, rising to the position of United States Senator, which office he was holding when he died in 1833. (See under head "Biographical Sketches of Grand Masters.")

Colonel Thomas H. Blake was prominent in military and political circles. In 1827 he defeated Ratliff Boon, after-

wards Governor, for Congress, and served in that body during the Twentieth Congress. He was defeated for re-election. He was a prominent candidate in 1839 to succeed General Tipton as United States Senator, but, after thirty-six ballots, was defeated by Albert S. White.

Located in a community embracing a large population opposed to Masonry, the progress of the lodge was not as rapid as that of many others more favorably situated. For many years there was but a small increase in the membership, and its present number is small when compared with that of other lodges in this State in cities of equal population. While these influences have retarded its growth, they served to unite the brethren more closely for the best interests of the lodge, and to inspire them with greater zeal for the good of Masonry. The delegates to the Grand Lodge have generally been active, working members, as is shown by the number who attained to high official positions. The following list embraces the names of those elected to office in the Grand Lodge, and the year of their election:

1818, Benjamin V. Beckes, Junior Grand Warden.
1825, Elihu Stout, Senior Grand Warden.
1826, Elihu Stout, Deputy Grand Master.
1827, Elihu Stout, Grand Master.
1828, General W. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master.
1829, General W. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master.
1830, John B. Martin, Senior Grand Warden.
1831, John B. Martin, Deputy Grand Master.
1832, Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain.
1833, John B. Martin, Deputy Grand Master.
1834, Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain.
1835, John B. Martin, Grand Master.
1840, B. F. Robinson, Junior Grand Deacon.
1847, Joseph Roseman, Senior Grand Warden.
1871, Albert Hayward, Senior Grand Deacon.
1892–3, Mason J. Niblack, Junior Grand Deacon.
1894, Mason J. Niblack, Senior Grand Deacon.
1895, Mason J. Niblack, Junior Grand Warden.
1896, Mason J. Niblack, Deputy Grand Master.
1897, Mason J. Niblack, Grand Master.

At the time this lodge was organized the Masonic Institution was the only secret fraternal organization in existence, so far as is known, and nearly all those who were eligible became members of the Order. Vincennes was the only town of any importance in the great territory now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. It was the capital of the Territory, and was the point at which the military and civil forces were concentrated. Among the prominent men connected with the military and the civil organization of the Territory who located at Vincennes at the beginning of the formative period of the Territory, many of them had received the Masonic degrees prior to taking up their residence there, and they early set about organizing themselves into a lodge of Masons, accomplishing the object as above narrated.

General W. Johnson was the most distinguished member of the lodge. He was the moving force that brought Masonry into Indiana. He also took an active and prominent part in the formation of the Territorial and State government, and few men did more to promote useful legislation and start the wheels of the State government to moving in the right direction than General W. Johnson.

He was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and located in Vincennes in 1793. He was the first attorney admitted to the Knox County Bar, was a prominent member during his day, and continued in the practice until his death.

He was a very valuable citizen, and held many offices of trust under the Borough of Vincennes. He was Auditor of the Territory in 1813. He was commissioned Treasurer of the Indiana Territory May 29, 1813, and served until the State was admitted into the Union. He was several times elected a member from Knox county to the Territorial Legislature, and was elected Speaker during the second session of the Second and Third Territorial Legislatures. In connection with John R. Jones, he compiled the first revision of the laws of Indiana. This compilation was published and bound by Elihu Stout, who established the

Vincennes Sun, the first newspaper published in the Territory, and who was afterwards (1827) Grand Master of Masons in Indiana. General W. Johnson was the first Postmaster at Vincennes, and, of course, the first Postmaster in all the territory now comprised within the States of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

He was twice appointed judge of the court at Vincennes, serving, however, but a short time under each appointment. He died at Vincennes, October 26, 1833, and was buried in the public burial ground. The house in which he lived, built partly of adobe, after the old French style, with a long porch in front, is still standing in a good state of preservation.

After the battle of Tippecanoe the Territorial Legislature adopted the following resolution, thanking His Excellency, Governor Harrison, in conducting the army, and the gallant defense made by the band of heroes under his command, and the fortunate result of the battle:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives will wait upon His Excellency as he returns to Vincennes, and, in their own names, and in those of their constituents, welcome him home; and that General W. Johnson be and he is hereby appointed a committee to make the same known to the Governor at the head of the army, should unforeseen circumstances not prevent."

The question of slavery came prominently before the Territorial Legislature of 1808, of which General Johnson was one of the most prominent members. Numerous petitions were presented on both sides of the question, the greater number, however, being opposed to slavery. A special committee of three, of whom General Johnson was chairman, was appointed, to which the petitions were referred. Johnson was known to have favored slavery, and his appointment was supposed to be for the purpose of killing him off politically, as it was certain at that time that a large majority of the people of the Territory were bitterly opposed to it. The following extract is from Jacob P. Dunn's "Indiana." The author says:

"Whether Johnson still had hopes of an election to Congress, or merely looked forward in a general way to a political future in Indiana, is difficult to say, but that he faced about on the slavery question is certain. He had acted openly and avowedly with the pro-slavery party at the preceding session of the Legislature, though he afterwards declared that he was always morally opposed to the introduction of slavery, and had favored its introduction as a Representative only because a majority of his constituents were so minded. On the morning of October 19th he presented to the House the report of the committee, of which he was chairman—a report which appears to be wholly his work, and one which is entitled to rank among the ablest, if not as the ablest, of state papers ever produced in Indiana."

The reasons, which were clear, cogent and logical, are too lengthy for insertion here. The report concluded as follows:

"The committee are of opinion that slavery cannot and ought not to be admitted into this Territory; that it is inexpedient to petition Congress for a modification of the ordinance (1787) relative to slavery; and that the act of the Legislature of Indiana for the introduction of negroes and mulattoes into the said Territory ought to be repealed, for which purpose they have herewith reported a bill."

"The report," Mr. Dunn continues, "carried that little legislative body beyond the power of debate or objection. It was at once resolved, without division, that the House concur in the report. The bill which the committee had reported for the repeal of the indenture law was then taken up, hurried through three readings, passed, signed, and sent to the Council, all before the House adjourned for the morning."

This is a remarkable record for a man who had previously been on the other side of the question, and shows the great power he wielded over the Legislature, which had been nearly two to one the other way. It is quite probable that this action of Johnson did more than any other influence exerted at that formative period of our State's history in preventing slavery from being established in Indiana.

At the meeting of the several lodges in the State at Corydon, December 3, 1817, called to take into consideration the advisability of forming a Grand Lodge, he represented Vincennes Lodge, and his name is the first that appears on the records. At that meeting he was appointed chairman of the committee to formulate an address to the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio that the lodges represented had determined to form a Grand Lodge and would recede from their mother lodges so soon as a Grand Lodge should be organized. The address is a model of terseness and elegance of diction.

At the session of the Grand Lodge held at Salem in 1824 he sent the following to the Grand Lodge:

"BRETHREN—Having ever been taught to believe that Masonry, from its incipiency to its ultimatum, made it indispensably requisite on the Craft to believe in the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, and having lately heard an opinion expressed in Vincennes Lodge No. 1 by our District Lecturer (James T. Moffatt, Most Excellent High Priest of Vincennes Chapter No. 2), and some few others, to the contrary—nay, even further, that a person tenacious might be obligated upon the Koran—I was not only startled, but am considerably mortified; and should I have heretofore been in error, wish and feel a great anxiety now to be corrected before time closes my earthly pilgrimage and stewardship. The question, I conceive, may fairly and properly be brought before you. It is a highly important one, and demands your immediate and serious consideration. Having the utmost confidence in your wisdom and purity, I have made the present appeal, and humbly request an attentive hearing and serious decision.

"G. W. JOHNSON."

The Grand Lodge, not conceiving that it was a matter for legislation, did not consider the question further than to indefinitely postpone action.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in the session of 1828, when he was present as the Worshipful Master of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, Elihu Stout, of that lodge, being Grand Master. He was made chairman of the Com-

mittee on Grievances, on Foreign Correspondence, and of a select committee relative to the appointment of District Deputy Masters. He recommended the appointment of District Deputies, and that the State be divided into three districts. He took a very active part in the proceedings of that session, and seems to have been the moving spirit in the transaction of nearly all the business. Among other things, he introduced a resolution to the effect that the Grand Orator be requested to deliver an oration upon the Order of Freemasonry on the third day of the next session, and that the Grand Chaplain be requested to preach a sermon to a public audience on the same day. The recommendation was concurred in. He also, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, recommended the passage of a resolution requesting subordinate lodges to use their utmost influence to suppress the use of ardent spirits by members of the Fraternity and others, and the same was adopted. He also recommended the following: "That no officer of a subordinate lodge can Masonically resign or secede during the period for which he may have been installed; that no one can constitutionally officiate as Master or Warden of a lodge until he has been duly installed." At this session he was elected and installed Deputy Grand Master.

He was also present at the session of 1829, and was again elected Deputy Grand Master. He was not present at the session of 1830, and there being no quorum, owing to the "Morgan excitement" then prevailing, an adjournment was taken until December of that year, but he was not present and never appeared in the Grand Lodge again. Had he been present he would have been elected Grand Master without a doubt. He was probably detained by illness, as he died two years later.

Among the numerous distinguished men of his time who took an active part in State and Masonic affairs, he had few equals and no superiors in all that goes to make up the typical American citizen.

Parmenas Beckes, the first upon whom the degree of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft was conferred by the

lodge and the first to receive those degrees in the Indiana Territory, and the second upon whom the third degree was conferred, took an active part in the battle of Tippecanoe and afterwards was elected sheriff of Knox county, which office he was holding at the time he was killed in a duel by Dr. Scull. The cause which is said to have led to the duel between these two men was the circulation of a report by Dr. Scull involving the reputation of Parmenas Beckes' stepdaughter, a beautiful, dashing and accomplished girl. In speaking of her the doctor said: "If she was as good as she is pretty, she would be a jewel." This language coming to the ear of her stepfather, angered him, and resulted in a duel fought on Illinois soil just opposite Vincennes, resulting in the death of Beckes, July 15, 1813. The weapons used were dueling pistols; distance, ten paces. Dr. Scull is said to have gone into the fight with great reluctance, and at the word "fire" discharged his piece in the air. The shot of his antagonist was harmless. The doctor said to his friends, the account goes on to say: "That he did not wish to kill or injure Captain Beckes, and that he had no cause to quarrel with him." Their seconds endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but Beckes would not consent. Their pistols were charged anew; each took his post and fired nearly at the same instant. Captain Beckes was struck in his right side, and as he fell, exclaimed: "Doctor, you have killed me!" He died in a few moments. Dr. Scull was unharmed, and immediately put his accounts and unfinished business in the hands of an agent for settlement and left the place.

In those days settling personal disputes under the "code of honor" was considered indispensably necessary if a man desired to maintain any sort of standing in the "best society." If he failed to offer a challenge to fight a duel, or to accept one when offered, he was considered a coward, and treated as such. This was the condition of society at the time Parmenas Beckes lost his life in the encounter referred to.

Benjamin V. Beckes was another distinguished member of this lodge. After the death of Parmenas, his brother,

Benjamin Vincennes Beckes was appointed sheriff to fill out the unexpired term. He was also a Mason, having been made in Vincennes Lodge prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge. He was the representative of Vincennes Lodge at the organization of the Grand Lodge January 12, 1818, at Madison. Vincennes Lodge was No. 15 on the roll of Kentucky lodges. He surrendered the charter, and his lodge was granted a charter by the new Grand Lodge of Indiana as Vincennes Lodge No. 1. Marston G. Clarke had been elected and installed Junior Grand Warden. He surrendered the charter of his lodge at Salem, but declined to receive a charter from the new Grand Lodge. Thereupon the Grand Lodge resolved that Marston G. Clarke, having forfeited his seat in the Grand Lodge and also his office, that the Grand Lodge proceed to the election of a member to fill the vacancy. On counting the ballots, Benjamin V. Beckes was found to be duly elected. He was not present at the next annual session, and did not appear again until the year 1821, after which he seems to have dropped out entirely.

He was born in Vincennes in 1786, and was claimed to be the first white child born in that place of American parents. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe, and also commanded a company from Vincennes in the Black Hawk war. He was very popular among the people, and was several times, in Territorial days, elected a Representative in the Legislature, and was also twice elected sheriff of Knox county. He joined the Catholic Church and died in that faith December 3, 1859.

Waller Taylor was another prominent member of this lodge. He came from Virginia, and was a Territorial Judge in the early days. On the 7th of November, 1816, the Territorial government ceased and was superseded by a State government, and the State of Indiana was formally admitted into the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, approved December 11, 1816. On the 8th of November, 1816, the General Assembly, by a joint vote of both houses, elected Waller Taylor as one of the Senators to represent the State in the United States Senate. He was a major in

Harrison's army at the battle of Tippecanoe. In that battle the gallant Jo Daviess and Thomas Randolph, the bosom friend of Taylor, fell, pierced by Indian bullets. Taylor caused them to be buried side by side on the sanguinary field. Before committing their bodies to the grave he took a pin from Randolph's bosom, cut off a lock of his hair, and on his return home gave them to Randolph's wife. He also cut the initials of the names of the dead soldiers on the tree under which they were buried, that the place might be known should occasion ever require it.

Thomas Randolph, a conspicuous member of this lodge was a second cousin of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, and was born in Richmond, that State, in 1771. He located in the Indiana Territory in 1807, and soon after his arrival was appointed by Governor Harrison Attorney-General of the Territory, a position of honor, but of little profit. He had one daughter, who became the wife of Past Grand Master William Sheets. In 1809 he was a candidate for Delegate to Congress against Jonathan Jennings, afterwards Governor and Grand Master, and was defeated by only thirty-nine votes. He contested the election, but Congress decided that the election had been legally held and confirmed Jennings in his seat. Out of this contest grew much bad feeling between the two leaders of the political parties of that day, Randolph being considered the leader of the party of Governor Harrison. In January, 1811, writing to a friend, he said: "I have nothing to expect from Mr. Jennings more than all the injury he can do me. His unremitted exertion to identify me in all things with the Governor proceeds from his inimical disposition toward me. If he means, in this side way, to produce in the minds of his hearers that I am the echo of the Governor, he is a fool and a liar."

He joined General Harrison's forces as a volunteer aid, and was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe.

William Prince was a lawyer of note, the first sheriff of the Territory, a member of the Legislature, and member of the committee that located the State capital at In-

dianapolis, was a member of Congress, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe under General Harrison.

Henry VanderBurgh was appointed by President Adams in 1799 a member of the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territory, and upon the organization of the Council was elected President. The seat of government for the Indiana Territory was fixed at Vincennes. He was, shortly after the organization, appointed one of the Territorial Judges. He was a captain of the regular army in the war of the Revolution. The county of Vanderburgh was named in his honor. On the records of the lodge his name appears as a compound word: "Vander-Burgh."

Robert Buntin, Sr., was a Captain in the War of the Revolution, and in the Indian wars under General Wilkinson. General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, met with a disastrous defeat in a battle with the Miami Indians under Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and others on the 4th of November, 1791, at Fort Washington, near where Fort Recovery was afterwards established. Three months later, in February, 1792, Captain Buntin, under General Wilkinson, visited the field of the disaster, and in a letter to Governor St. Clair said: "I went with General Wilkinson to the field of action to recover the artillery carriages, which he was informed remained there, and to bury the dead. We arrived on the field of battle about 10 o'clock on the morning of February 1st. The scene was truly melancholy. In my opinion, those unfortunate men who fell into the enemies' hands with life were used with the greatest torture, having their limbs torn off; and the women who accompanied their husbands have been treated with the most indecent cruelty, having stakes as thick as a person's arm drove through their bodies. The first I observed when burying the dead; the latter was discovered by Colonel Sargent and Dr. Brown."

General St. Clair, who suffered this defeat, was a Mason. He died August 31, 1818, at Greensburgh, Pa., where the Masonic Fraternity erected a marble monument over his grave, the only one ever erected in that place by the Ma-

sons. Robert Buntin was surveyor of Knox county, also clerk of the courts of that county, and seems to have been a most useful and excellent citizen.

Robert M. Evins was one of the early attorneys at Vincennes in Territorial days, a general in the State militia, and a member of the Legislature.

Ephraim Jordan was a distinguished officer in the Indian wars and in the war of 1812.

There were many others, no doubt, whose names are worthy of preservation here, but the necessary information to prepare sketches of them is not at hand.

A detailed history of this lodge would be not only a history of Masonry in its infancy in the great Northwest Territory, but a pioneer history of the formative period of Indiana that would be most valuable for the information of future generations.

UNION LODGE No. 2, Madison.

Notwithstanding Union Lodge No. 2, at Madison, is not the oldest lodge in the State, yet it ranks first as having been the lodge in which the Grand Lodge of Indiana was organized, and where the proceedings were had that gave it existence and exclusive jurisdiction within the borders of the new State of Indiana. This important event in the history of Freemasonry in Indiana took place on the 12th and 13th of January, 1818. The representatives in that meeting of the Grand Lodge from Union Lodge were Alexander A. Meek, Jeremiah Sullivan and Henry P. Thornton. There were also present members of the lodge as visitors: Richard C. Talbott, Abraham King, John Meek, Alexander McCoskey, James L. White, Moses Gray, James Ross, Nicholas D. Grover, Copelin P. J. Arion, Joshua Wilkinson and George Leonard. Alexander A. Meek, of this lodge, being the oldest Past Master present, was accorded the honor of being chosen to preside over the preliminary deliberations of the brethren assembled to form a Grand Lodge. When the Grand Lodge was organized, Brother

Meek was elected first Deputy Grand Master, Alexander Buckner, of Charlestown, being elected first Grand Master. At this session the following members of this lodge were chosen officers of the Grand Lodge: Alexander A. Meek, Deputy Grand Master; Henry P. Thornton, Grand Secretary; Jeremiah Sullivan, Grand Orator; Nicholas D. Grover, Grand Pursuivant; Alexander McCoskey, Grand Tyler. At the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge Brother Meek was elected Grand Master.

At the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge Madison Lodge was working under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, dated August 30, 1815, and was designated on the Kentucky register as "Madison Union Lodge No. 29, Madison, Indiana." Alexander A. Meek was the first Master. Upon the organization of the Grand Lodge the name and number was changed to Union Lodge No. 2, which name and number it has retained up to the present time.

The names that appear on the account book for dues, etc., while the lodge was under the jurisdiction of Kentucky are as follows: The first page is so badly worn that the first name cannot be deciphered. The second name is partly defaced, but appears to be Robert Kruzy. The other names are as follows: Alexander McCosky, Jeremiah Sullivan, Robert Cravens, Joshua Williams, C. P. J. Arion, Robert Branham, Henry P. Thornton, Elutherus Cook, William C. Keen, John Test, Samuel Alexander, George W. Powers, James L. White, Daniel Dufour, Alexander A. Meek, John Sheets, Richard C. Talbott, Zachariah C. Tannehill, George W. Leonard, John Lee, Nicholas D. Grover, James Ross, Lewis R. Leonard, Thomas Douglass, James Noble, Steven C. Stevens, Bazil Bently, Moses Gray, Henry Powers, Jacob Thomas, John Pugh, Alex. C. Lanier.

How long after the organization of the Grand Lodge Union Lodge No. 2 began work under the new order of things is not known. As is usually the case in the beginning of new organizations, the first records are kept on slips of paper, and are seldom recorded, or are not kept at

all. There is no record to be found in the "archives" prior to May 26, 1818, so whatever was done from January 13, 1818, to May 26th will never be known. At the latter meeting the following was placed on record:

"*Ordered*, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the several subordinate lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State on the practicability of adopting a system and uniform course of lectures."

Thomas Douglass and Henry P. Thornton were appointed such committee. This resulted later in the adoption by the Grand Lodge of the Webb work and lectures. But exactly what the Webb work was no one at that time in the entire jurisdiction seemed to have any well-defined opinion. It was over fourteen years after that before the Webb work was put in its present perfect shape and finally adopted by the Grand Lodge, as has been fully shown under the caption, "The Struggle for Uniformity of Work."

The next meeting of the lodge was held on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1818. The committee of arrangements reported that "Mr. Oglesbee would deliver a sermon at the Methodist meeting house, and that Messrs. Banham & Step had prepared us a dinner!" The record then goes on to say: "A procession was formed agreeably to the ancient manner, and marched to the meeting house, when, after hearing an eloquent and appropriate discourse, we then repaired to the house of Messrs. Banham & Step, partook of an elegant repast provided for the occasion, thence to the lodge room at 5 o'clock p. m."

The following action was then taken:

"*Ordered*, That Bro. Jeremiah Sullivan and Thomas Douglass be appointed a committee to pay Mr. Oglesbee, orator of the day, the sum of $15, and that they tender to him the thanks of this lodge for the eloquent, elegant and appropriate discourse delivered by him to us this day."

Out of this celebration, the first that had taken place after the organization of the Grand Lodge, grew a little unpleasantness that was, however, finally amicably settled. At the next regular meeting a committee was appointed to

examine and ascertain as to the truth of a report that Brother Henry P. Thornton had spoken words derogatory to Masonry on that occasion. The committee subsequently reported as follows:

"We have ascertained to our satisfaction that Brother Thornton did on that day, in the presence of Colonel Paul and John Sering, at the door of the counting-room of the bank in Madison, and just as the procession was moving towards the meeting house, observe that he was opposed to such parades, and that it was d—d nonsense, and that it was done to gull the world, or that it served to gull the world (or words to that effect), thereby creating an unjust and invidious censure on such members of the society as were endeavoring in a devout and becoming manner to celebrate that sacred festival."

Brother Thornton was cited to appear at the next meeting. He was present, and the lodge, after hearing the explanation of Brother Thornton, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Bro. H. P. Thornton having been charged with speaking and publishing words derogatory to the honor of Masonry, and on the same being investigated and explained by him, it is the opinion of this lodge that the offense is not so great but that, on his making an apology and acknowledging his imprudence, that he be acquitted from all charges exhibited against him in this behalf."

Brother Thornton made the apology and acknowledgement required, and was acquitted accordingly. This was the first Masonic trial the lodge engaged in.

At the November meeting, 1818, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draft a petition to be presented to the next Legislature to be holden for the State of Indiana, praying for an act to authorize the lodge to raise by way of lottery $12,000 for the purpose of building a Masonic Hall in the town of Madison, Indiana."

A committee was appointed, but no record is made as to whether the prayer of the petition was granted or not. For a number of years the lottery question was one that caused the Grand Lodge no end of trouble, but it finally got rid of

it by passing an edict prohibiting lodges from engaging in any kind of chance schemes for the purpose of raising funds to build or furnish lodge halls, or even for charitable purposes.

At the August meeting, 1819, of this lodge the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the members of this lodge do wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days in testimony of our regard for the memory of our late friend and brother, Thomas Smith Webb."

At that time Brother Webb was looked upon as a veritable King Solomon in Masonic ritualism, and had only a short time previously formulated and introduced the ritual which has ever since been known as the "Webb work." This lodge, as well as the Grand Lodge, had practically adopted the work formulated by Webb, and he was looked upon with the utmost reverence and veneration, and with feelings of brotherly love, and as a personal friend by the members of the Fraternity generally. Shortly before his death, as Deputy Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, he granted a dispensation for the formation of a Chapter at Madison, the first in the State, and this was an additional reason why the brethren felt kindly towards him.

On the early records of this lodge, which are too voluminous to be inserted here, are many curious entries, the meaning of which, at this late day—owing to the evolution that has taken place in the manner of doing business during the past seventy-five years—cannot be even guessed at. One of these entries appeared in 1828, as follows:

"Brother N. D. Grover got the privilege of the lodge of being considered as a two months' member."

Diligent inquiry has failed to elicit any information as to what the privilege meant.

Jeremiah Sullivan was a resident of Madison, and was present and took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge in January, 1818, as one of the representatives of Madison Union Lodge, and was appointed Senior Grand Deacon for the time being. When the organization was

perfected and officers elected, he was chosen Grand Orator. He was appointed chairman of the committee whose duty it was made to prepare and forward an address to the several Grand Lodges in the United States from the newly organized Grand Lodge explanatory of their reasons for forming a Grand Lodge in the State of Indiana, and asking a reciprocation of correspondence and communication. He served on two or three important committees, but was not thereafter a member of the Grand Lodge so far as the records show.

He was of Irish descent, and was born in Virginia about 1796. He settled in Madison in 1817, and remained there the remainder of his days. He was a successful lawyer, and served as one of the Supreme Judges of the State for a period of nine years. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and it is worthy of note that it was he who gave Indianapolis its name. In a letter to Conrad Baker, during his term as Governor, Brother Sullivan explained how the name Indianapolis was adopted, as follows:

"I have a very distinct recollection of the great diversity of opinion that prevailed as to the name the new town should receive. The bill was reported by Judge Polk, and was, in the main, very acceptable. A blank, of course, was left for the name of the town that was to become the seat of government, and during the two or three days we spent in endeavoring to fill that blank there were some sharpness and much amusement. General Marston G. Clark, of Washington county, proposed Tecumseh as the name, and very earnestly insisted on its adoption. When that failed he suggested other Indian names which I have forgotten. They also were rejected. Somebody suggested 'Suwarro,' which met with no favor. Judge Polk desired the blank to be filled with 'Concord;' that also failed. Other names were proposed, but they were all voted down, and the House, without coming to any agreement, adjourned until the next day. There were many amusing things said during the day, but my remembrance of them is not sufficiently distinct to state them with accuracy. I had gone to Corydon (the then State capital) with the intention of proposing 'Indianapolis' as the name of the town,

and on the evening of the adjournment above mentioned I suggested to Mr. Samuel Merrill, the Representative from Switzerland county, the name I preferred. He at once adopted it and agreed to support it. We together called on Governor Jennings, who had been a witness to the amusing scenes of the day previous, and told him to what conclusion we had come. He gave us to understand that he favored the name we had agreed upon, and that he would not hesitate to so express himself. When the House met and went into committee on the bill, I moved to fill the blank with 'Indianapolis.' The name created a shout of laughter! Mr. Merrill, however, seconded the motion. We discussed the proposition freely and fully; the members conversed with each other informally, and the name gradually commended itself to the committee, and was accepted. The principal reason given for its adoption, to-wit, that its Greek termination would indicate the importance of the town, was, I am sure, the reason that overcame opposition to the name. The town was finally named Indianapolis.

"JEREMIAH SULLIVAN."

At the semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the Grand Lodge, in 1868, he was one of three surviving members who were present at its organization at Madison, January 12, 1818. He was especially invited to attend, but, being unable to do so, he sent a letter of regret, in which he said: "I would have replied at an earlier date, but I did not know, until within a few days past, whether I would be able to attend or not. I have now to say that, while I should, for many reasons, be gratified at meeting the Grand Lodge of Indiana on an occasion so full of pleasant reminiscences, it will be extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, for me to do so." Thereupon he, with others, was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge. He died in 1869, being at the time judge of the Criminal Court of Jefferson county.

NICHOLAS D. GROVER was a member of the Grand Lodge at its organization, being a representative from Madison Lodge, and was the last survivor at the time of his death in 1876. He was present at the annual meeting in 1868, and

was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge. On taking his seat in the East he spoke as follows:

"BRETHREN—Having passed the scriptural age of threescore years and ten—being now in my 75th year—my voice is weak and my tongue refuses its office. Fifty-two years ago I applied for initiation into Union Lodge No. 29, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. On receiving the third or Master's degree in Masonry, I felt, and have ever since felt, that it was a second birth to me. I have lived all through the Morgan excitement and the burdens which then had to be borne, and I felt it as deeply as anyone. I hoped all the time to live long enough to see Masonry triumph over false accusations of almost the entire country; even when the lodges of three or four different States had suspended operations, I still hoped. And I did not hope in vain. I have lived long enough to see my every wish gratified. Masonry has had its triumph, and a glorious one it is. I have lived through it all, and am 'now ready to be offered up' when my Grand Master calls for me.

"My working days are over, yet my love for the Order is still the same. Ten years ago I was elected Tyler of Tipton Lodge No. 33, and a short time afterward to the same position in Orient Lodge in Logansport, and in all of five different departments of Masonry, and I tell you, brethren, that in all these ten years, old as I am, I have never once missed lighting the lamps for the Masons of Logansport. In these ten years now past I have attended the burial of enough brethren to make an average sized lodge. Thanking you for your kindness and the honor you have this day conferred upon me, I will say no more."

Seven years later, on the 17th of June, 1875, he died at his home in Logansport. He was a native of Maryland, having been born in the vicinity of Baltimore, January 12, 1793. He removed to the Indiana Territory and settled in Madison, June, 1815, and in December of the same year received the degrees of Masonry in the lodge at that place. At the organization of the Grand Lodge he was elected Grand Pursuivant, which position he held until the next annual meeting, when he was elected Senior Grand Deacon and was re-elected at the annual meeting following.

The brethren at Logansport consigned his body to the grave with Masonic honors, and thus closed the earthly career of the last surviving member of the Grand Lodge at its organization.

Copeland P. J. Arion was a prominent resident of Madison, and at the organization of the Grand Lodge at that place was present as a visitor, and at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in September following was present as one of the representatives of Union Lodge, and, with one or two exceptions, was an attendant at the annual meetings until 1824-5. He was at one time Postmaster of Madison, and also published a paper at that place. After the war he removed to or near Wheaton, Illinois, where he lived on a farm until he died, several years ago.

BLAZING STAR LODGE No. 3, Charlestown.

Blazing Star Lodge No. 36 was organized under dispensation by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, probably in April, 1816. The first notice of the formation of the lodge is found in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, August 28, 1816, as follows:

"*Ordered*, That a charter issue, authorizing a lodge to be held in the town of Charlestown, county of Clark, and State of Indiana, to be known by the name of Blazing Star Lodge No. 36, and that John Miller be the first Master, Alexander Buckner the first Senior Warden, and Henry L. Miner the first Junior Warden."

From the returns of lodges printed the same year appears the following:

"Return of Blazing Star Lodge, held at Charlestown, Indiana Territory, from April, 1816, to August, 1816. Officers: John Miller, Master; Alexander Buckner, Senior Warden; Henry L. Miner, Junior Warden; Milo R. Davis, Secretary; John Weathers, Treasurer; James Weir, Tyler. N. B.—The abstract return of the above lodge has been mislaid."

The last report of Blazing Star Lodge No. 36 made to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky covered the period from the date of the charter, August, 1817, to January 12, 1818, the

date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The following were officers and members of the lodge at that date:

Alexander Buckner, Master; Joseph Bartholomew, Senior Warden; George Leas, Junior Warden; Isaac Howk, Secretary; Evan Shelby, Treasurer; John Weather, Senior Deacon; William Boven, Junior Deacon; William Dueison, Steward and Tyler.

MASTER MASONS.

John Miller, Henry L. Miner, Alexander C. Craig, James L. Wood, Samuel Stewart, Andrew Gilwick, John Epler, Samuel C. Tate, James Lemon, George Wood, James McCarley, Joseph A. Lingan, John Owens, James Blair.

In the convention at Corydon, December 3, 1817, the lodge was represented by John Miller and Joseph Bartholomew. At the organization of the Grand Lodge at Madison, January 12, 1818, the lodge was represented by Alexander Buckner, Isaac Howk and Samuel C. Tate. At this meeting, among the first officers elected, Alexander Buckner was chosen Grand Master, Samuel C. Tate Grand Treasurer, and Isaac Howk Senior Grand Deacon. In 1826 Isaac Howk was also elected Grand Master. (A sketch of the lives of Brothers Buckner and Howk will be found under the head of Grand Masters.) When the Grand Lodge was organized and the lodges had surrendered their charters from the mother Grand Lodge, Blazing Star became No. 3 on the Indiana roll of lodges.

At the September meeting, 1818, of the Grand Lodge the representatives of the lodge were John Weathers and George Leas; so that, with the three officers above named, the effulgence of Blazing Star was illuminated by six representatives, a majority of the whole representation at that meeting! At the election the following members of this lodge were elected: Henry L. Miner, Grand Treasurer; Isaac Howk, Grand Secretary; John Weathers, Junior Grand Deacon.

In 1830 the dues of the lodge, amounting to $60, were donated to the lodge. After that the lodge was not repre-

sented or the dues paid up to 1835, when it was stricken from the list of subordinate lodges by a resolution of the Grand Lodge. Its charter was not arrested, but was held in abeyance. Nine years later, in 1844, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all dues and arrearages of Blazing Star Lodge No. 3 are hereby remitted; that the charter of said lodge is hereby restored; and that said lodge is hereby invested with as full and ample powers as if no forfeiture of her chartered privileges had taken place."

On the next day the committee made the following report, which was concurred in:

"The committee have examined the proceedings of a meeting of several members, brethren of Blazing Star Lodge No. 3, also a communication from the Grand Secretary on the same subject, and recommend the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That Blazing Star Lodge No. 3 be permitted to retain their charter, and to recommence their labors immediately on receiving official notice from the Grand Secretary of the adoption of this resolution and installation of officers: Provided, That the Grand Secretary shall, before such installation, or any other proceeding under this resolution, first endorse on the charter of said lodge a statement of their renewal and the names of the new officers to be installed, which certificate he shall sign and affix the seal of the Grand Lodge thereto."

The officers were installed under the above resolution May 15, 1845, by Brother Levi Sparks.

The lodge made no report for 1846 and 1847, and at the session in the latter year its charter was declared forfeited, and the Grand Secretary directed to take immediate possession of all property belonging to the lodge, and its number, 3, was later given to Carlisle Lodge.

In 1857 the Grand Lodge granted a dispensation to certain brethren, by the name of Blazing Star Lodge, with Thomas Beharrel as Master, Asa Glover, S. W., and D. W. Dailey, Jr., J. W. The said brethren also asked that the jewels surrendered to the Grand Lodge by the late Blazing Star Lodge be returned to the new lodge.

At the session in 1858 a charter was granted to Blazing Star Lodge No. 226, with Asa Glover, W. M., Andrew J. Hay, S. W., David W. Dailey, J. W. The jewels were ordered to be restored to them, or $25 be paid them for the same out of the Grand Lodge fund not otherwise appropriated. Since then the lodge has pursued the even tenor of its way.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF BLAZING STAR LODGE.

Isaac Naylor made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge at the session of 1821 as a representative of Blazing Star Lodge No. 3, at Charlestown, in which he had been made in 1817. At that session he served as a member of the committee to examine visiting brethren, and on the Committee on Dispensations, and at the election was chosen Grand Orator, and re-elected in 1822.

As chairman of a special committee, he reported that members of a lodge could not petition to themselves for the establishment of a new lodge, could not vote upon their own petition, and that petitioners must apply to the nearest lodge for recommendation to the Grand Lodge. At the session of 1823 he delivered an oration, a copy of which was asked for publication, but as no copies of it are extant, it was probably not furnished.

He was frequently in the Grand Lodge for many years afterwards, always taking a prominent part. In 1854 he was appointed agent of the Grand Lodge to collect funds to erect a monument at Tippecanoe battle ground. Having been a participant in that battle, he took a lively interest in the work, and during the year devoted much time and labor in attempting to carry out the wishes of the Grand Lodge, a very full report of which may be found under the head of "Tippecanoe Masonic Monument."

He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 29, 1790. When he was quite young his father removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and subsequently, in 1803, to Clarke county, Indiana Territory, settling in Charlestown. It was here he received his education and studied law. In 1811 he enlisted as a private soldier under General Harri-

son, and fought in his several campaigns, particularly distinguishing himself in the battle of Tippecanoe. At an early age he was admitted to the bar, and built up a reputation as a lawyer and jurist second to few in the State. In his habits he was temperate, and was never known to drink or play cards. He removed to Crawfordsville in 1833, and entered into partnership with the distinguished Henry S. Lane, with whom he continued until 1837, when he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Crawfordsville circuit, which extended from Bedford and Salem, in the southern part of the State, to Lake Michigan on the north. While acting in this capacity he organized Benton, Jasper and Pulaski counties, and often, while traveling from one county to another on horseback in company with the late Governor Wright, who was prosecuting attorney, they were compelled to wade marshes and swim rivers, and frequently met herds of deer and wolves. He served in all twenty-three years on the judicial bench. He was unassuming in his manners, but greatly noted for his stern, Puritanic adherence to moral principles. No man ever lived who possessed in a greater degree the confidence of the public. Everybody had the most absolute faith in his integrity. Upon his death the members of the bar at Crawfordsville placed upon the records of the court, among other resolutions, the following:

"As a judge he was so pre-eminently pure that during the long period of twenty-three years that he served on the bench he was never assailed by even a suspicion of corruption. His integrity and fidelity were so stern and unyielding that temptation itself vanished at his approach."

He died at his home in Crawfordsville, April 26, 1873, at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

Col. Joseph Bartholomew, whose name is perpetuated in the name of Bartholomew county, represented Blazing Star Lodge in the convention at Corydon in 1817, and was one of the signers of the declaration of intention to form a Grand Lodge for Indiana. He was present at the session

of 1819, and was appointed Grand Treasurer pro tem., and one of the trustees of the Grand Charity Fund. At the election of officers he was chosen Senior Grand Warden.

In 1820 he was appointed by the Legislature as one of the commissioners to select and locate a new capital for the State. The commissioners met at the farm of William Connor, at the mouth of Fall creek. They were divided, as appears from General Tipton's journal giving an account of the location, between Connor's farm, at the mouth of Fall creek, and the bluffs near Waverly. The Fall creek site (now Indianapolis) was chosen. General Tipton's journal describes how the location was made as follows:

"We met at McCormick's, and on my motion the commissioners came to a resolution to select and locate sections Nos. 1 and 12, and east and west fractional sections No. 2, and east fractional section 11; and so much off the east side of the west fractional section No. 3, to be divided by a north-and-south line running parallel to the west boundary of said section, as will equal in amount four sections in township 15 north of range 3 east. We left our clerk making out our minutes and our report, and went to camp to dine. Returned after dinner. Our paper not being ready, General Bartholomew, Colonel Durham and myself returned to camp at 4. They went to sleep and I to writing. At 5 we decamped and went over to McCormick's. Our clerk having his writing ready, the commissioners met and signed their report and certified the service of the clerk. At 6:45 the first boat landed that ever was seen at the seat of government. It was a small ferry flat, with a canoe tied alongside, both loaded with the household goods of two families moving to the mouth of Fall creek. They came in a keel boat as far as they could get up the river, then reloaded the boat and brought up their goods in the flat and canoe."

Brother Bartholomew was a prominent participant in the battle of Tippecanoe. In his report to the Secretary of War, General Harrison said of him: "Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded the militia infantry. He was wounded early in the action and his services lost to me."

In 1813 Colonel Bartholomew headed an expedition of mounted rangers which moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, with an intention to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. He found the Indian towns had mostly been deserted during the winter, and only occasional Indians were found lurking about. After destroying the corn upon which they fed, the expedition returned to Valonia. In July following another expedition, under Colonel William Russell, was organized, and moved to the Indian villages at the mouth of the Mississinewa. All the towns that were not evacuated were destroyed. They returned by way of Eel river, Winamac, Prophetstown, Fort Harrison, etc. The route traveled over amounted to upward of five hundred miles. In his report Colonel Russell said: "Colonel Joseph Bartholomew acted as aid-de-camp. This veteran has been so well tried in this kind of warfare that any encomiums from me would be useless."

LAWRENCEBURG LODGE No. 4.

This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, August, 1817, as Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 44. It was represented in the convention to form the Grand Lodge at Corydon, December 3, 1817, by James Dill. At the meeting at which the Grand Lodge was organized at Madison, January 12, 1818, Jonathan Woodbury represented the lodge, and was elected Junior Grand Deacon, and was also appointed a committee to examine visiting brethren. He also represented the lodge at the September, 1818, meeting, and was appointed on the Committee on Grievances. He also secured the adoption of a resolution providing for a form as a guide for the subordinate lodges in making their annual returns. In 1819 James Dill was again the representative, and at that meeting was elected Junior Grand Warden. For some time after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1822 the lodge was only occasionally represented in the Grand Lodge. In 1829 the Grand

Visitor, as to this lodge, said: "Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4: This lodge is far from being prosperous; a general want of harmony and interest seems to prevail; the exertions of a few kept it alive. The few that attended during my stay are truly deserving."

In 1830 the Grand Lodge donated $64.50 to be applied on dues owing to the Grand Lodge, provided the lodge would build a Masonic hall within two years, and provided further that the amount should be refunded to the Grand Lodge when the Grand Lodge should conclude to erect a Grand Masonic Hall, in which event it should be considered a loan only.

In 1835 Brother Percival reported as follows:

"He has used every exertion in his power to reinstate Lawrenceburg No. 4, but cannot boast of their work; yet he believes they will meet regularly from this time, as they have admitted several new members, and held an election at the last stated meeting, and some of them appear at present to be determined to pursue their labors."

In 1836 he reported "That he had not visited any lodge in the Sixth District except Lawrenceburg No. 4, which lodge has not prospered much in the last year, but hopes they will resuscitate."

In 1841 it was "*Resolved*, That Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4 have permission to so alter her charter as to allow said lodge to hold an election for officers to govern the same annually."

The lodge continued an indifferent existence until 1846, when the Grand Master, in his address, reported as follows: "In consequence of information communicated to me of the irregular and unconstitutional proceedings by that lodge, I felt it my duty to arrest their charter and book of proceedings, which was done on the 25th of March, 1846."

The committee to whom the matter was referred in their report said:

"The committee have made a careful examination of the books, papers and other evidences which were introduced, and are very clear and unanimous in the opinion that said lodge has been guilty of a breach of Masonic usages, which

the members now present freely admit, and are willing to be reprimanded and promise reformation. We are further of the opinion that the delinquencies complained of were committed under excitement occasioned by the turbulent and unworthy conduct of some two or three of the members of that society. And further, that Lawrenceburg is one of the oldest lodges, and has long held a highly respectable position among the lodges of the State. We therefore unanimously recommend that the charter be immediately restored, and their representative admitted to a seat in the Grand Lodge." Which was concurred in.

The lodge, however, failed to keep its promise of reformation, and at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1848 "the Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge the charter of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, arrested by him, together with sundry communications and papers upon the subject of said arrest." The action of the Grand Master was confirmed. The Grand Lodge granted a dispensation to certain of the brethren therein named, and at the next session (1849) the Committee on Charters made the following report:

"LAWRENCEBURG LODGE U. D.—They find their workings correct, proceedings neatly and correctly kept, and by-laws in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a charter be granted to the petitioners at Lawrenceburg as Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, and that James M. Sherrod be the W. M., James M. Swope, S. W., and John C. Craig, J. W."

Everything went along smoothly until 1854. At that session of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master reported that complaints had been laid before him of the irregularities of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4. These reports coming from different sources and from reliable brethren, he appointed Brother J. E. Scoby, of Greensburg Lodge, to investigate the truth of the complaints. Some time elapsed before Brother Scoby reported. The Grand Master did not deem the irregularities sufficient and did not arrest the charter, but allowed them to continue. During the winter Brother Scoby, being informed of the further contemplated irregu-

larity of the lodge, attended their communication, and when they failed in the accomplishment of their object, fearing that their charter would be arrested, they voted to relinquish it. Brother Scoby took possession of the charter and effects of the lodge. Subsequently the effects were ordered sold, the debts paid, and the lodge stricken from the roll of lodges.

At the same session another dispensation was granted, and at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, 1855, the Committee on Dispensations reported:

"We find their by-laws correct and their work in good order, and we therefore ask the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That a charter be granted the brethren of Lawrenceburg, under the name of Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4, and that John C. McQuisten be the first W. M., George W. Baldridge, S. W., and William Nevitt, J. W."

This ended the trouble in the lodge; peace has since reigned within its walls, and all is well.

PROMINENT MEMBERS.

Among those who took part in establishing Masonry in Lawrenceburg who were also prominent in the early history of the State may be mentioned—

James Dill. He was the representative of Lawrenceburg Lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1819, and at that session was elected Junior Grand Warden. He was a general in the Indian wars, and had acted as aid to General Anthony Wayne. He was a lawyer, and the preceptor of Senator O. H. Smith, who, in describing him, said: "He was frank and open in his intercourse with others, about the common height, wore a long cue, dressed with taste, features good, eyelids heavy, hair thrown back in front." He married a daughter of General St. Clair; was many years Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the Dearborn Circuit Court.

Hugh T. Ferry was in early times a prominent member of Lawrenceburg Lodge, and figured extensively in the Grand Lodge in the interest of a scheme to purchase a farm to be attached to a manual labor school, and to serve as a

refuge for the widows and orphans. He was Junior Grand Warden in 1841 and 1842, and Senior Grand Warden in 1843. At the session of 1846 the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Bro. Hugh Ferry, of Columbus, be and he is hereby constituted an agent on the part of this Grand Lodge to obtain subscriptions, receive donations in money, land, materials or stock, for the purchasing and improving and stocking a farm, to be the property of this Grand Lodge. The object of which, when thus procured, improved and stocked, to be for the place of a labor manual school, as well as a refuge to such widows and orphans of Masons as may wish to avail themselves of this benevolence; and that Brother Ferry report at the next Grand Lodge his doings under this resolution."

At the next session, 1847, he was not present. In 1848, being suspended by the lodge at Columbus, he appealed to the Grand Lodge. The select committee to whom the appeal was referred stated that, as Brother Ferry did not deny the charges for which he was suspended, they recommended that the decision of the lodge suspending him be sustained, which was concurred in.

During the session the question came up again, when, after a full investigation of the case, Brother Ferry being permitted to make his defense in person, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the decision of St. John's Lodge No. 20 (Columbus) indefinitely suspending Hugh T. Ferry from all the privileges of Masonry, be and the same is hereby affirmed."

The charges for which he was suspended were for renting of a brother a house, occupying it for a period of five months, and vacating without giving notice or paying rent; that he was guilty of prevarication and deceit in his attempts to justify his evasion of the payment; that in his general demeanor he brought reproach upon Masonry by an habitual disregard of his pecuniary obligations and occasional public intoxication; that upon being rebuked by a brother in the lodge for drunkenness, called him a liar in the presence of the brethren and during the hours of labor.

During the session of 1848 several brethren and lodges presented claims against the Grand Lodge for various sums paid Hugh T. Ferry as agent of the Grand Lodge. The claims were adjusted by the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That if any person or lodge will subscribe and pay for or take stock in the Masonic Hall at Indianapolis a sum equal to the amount he subscribed and paid to Hugh Ferry for a poor-farm, he or they shall be entitled to a credit for stock equal to the amount so subscribed and paid to Hugh Ferry."

JONATHAN WOODBURY represented Lawrenceburg Lodge in the Grand Lodge at its formation, January 12, 1818, and was elected the first Junior Grand Warden. He was not present after that, and nothing further has been learned concerning him.

PISGAH LODGE No. 5, CORYDON.

Robert Morris's History of Freemasonry in Kentucky, page 475, says:

"Pisgah Lodge No. 45, Corydon, Indiana, was chartered August, 1817, Davis Floyd being the first Master. Upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, January 12, 1818, No. 45 became No. 5, and so remained until it became extinct during the anti-Masonic excitement. Upon the revival of Masonry it was made No. 32, and so remains. In its membership is found that truly distinguished and veteran Mason, Thomas Posey."

At the convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, Pisgah Lodge No. 45 was represented by Davis Floyd, who was unanimously chosen Secretary. He was also made a member of the committee to prepare an address to the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Kentucky. The proceedings of the convention were printed at Corydon "for Reuben W. NELSON."

At the meeting at Madison, January 12, 1818, for the formal organization of the Grand Lodge, Pisgah No. 45 was represented by John Tipton and Reuben W. Nelson. After the organization had been perfected and the election

of officers was held, John Tipton was elected Senior Grand Warden. And then, among others, "Reuben W. Nelson and John Tipton came forward and surrendered the charter they received from and held under the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and prayed to have a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Indiana." Pisgah was given No. 6, Melchizedek, at Salem, being given No. 5. On January 15, 1818—three days after the organization of the Grand Lodge—the representative of Melchizedek Lodge, on behalf of said lodge, surrendered its charter and declined to receive a charter from the Grand Lodge of Indiana. No. 5, then becoming vacant, was given to Pisgah, and No. 6 to Rising Sun, which was chartered at that time.

The office of Grand Sword Bearer was created, and Reuben W. Nelson elected to the position. He was also the chairman of the committee and reported the first Constitution of the Grand Lodge. He was also chairman of the committee and reported the form of a seal for the Grand Lodge, which was adopted and has remained the same to the present time.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in September, 1818, Davis Floyd was present and acted as Junior Grand Warden, and also as chairman of the Committee on Grievances. The lodge was represented by John W. Dunbar. Reuben W. Nelson was also present as Grand Sword Bearer. At this session Davis Floyd was elected Deputy Grand Master. He also offered the following resolution, which was adopted and has remained one of the rules, in substance, ever since:

"*Resolved*, That any kind of gambling or betting is considered un-Masonic, and that the Grand Lecturer be requested to give the same in charge to the subordinate lodges, that such as are guilty of it be subject to admonition, suspension, and, if no marks of reformation, expulsion."

In 1819 the lodge was represented by William H. Lilly and William P. Thomasson. John Tipton was elected Deputy Grand Master; John N. Dunbar, Grand Orator; Reuben W. Nelson, Grand Marshal, and William P. Thomasson, Grand Sword Bearer.

In 1820 the representatives were H. H. Moore and E. B. Wilson. John Tipton was elected Grand Master; Harban H. Moore, Grand Orator; Edward B. Wilson, Grand Sword Bearer. Jonathan Jennings was Master of the lodge, and elected Senior Grand Warden in 1820.

In 1821 the representatives were David G. Mitchell, James B. Slaughter and Armstrong Brandon. Jonathan Jennings was elected Deputy Grand Master; Thomas Posey, Senior Grand Warden; John N. Dunbar, Junior Grand Warden; William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer; Edward B. Wilson, Senior Grand Deacon; Cyrus Vigus, Grand Tyler.

In 1822 Thomas Posey was Master of Pisgah Lodge.

In 1823 Jonathan Jennings was elected Grand Master and was re-elected in 1824. In 1825 David Cummins was the representative and was Junior Grand Deacon. Cyrus Vigus was the representative in 1826 and was elected Grand Tyler. Wm. Hurst was the representative in 1827, and Jacob W. Kintner in 1828. John Tipton was again elected Grand Master. The lodge then ceased to be represented.

At the session of the Grand Lodge October 25, 1833, it was

"*Resolved*, That Pisgah Lodge No. 5 be stricken from the roll of lodges and that the property of said Pisgah Lodge be and remain subject to the order of the Grand Lodge."

Thus the affairs of the lodge remained until the session of the Grand Lodge May 30, 1844, when John L. Menaugh, who had been appointed to investigate the matter, reported as follows:

"At your request, and in conformity with said resolution, I opened a correspondence with Brother Kintner, of Corydon, on the subject of Pisgah Lodge. The first I received from him I enclose to you, which suspended for the time any further correspondence between us. Afterwards, on receipt of another letter from him, I went to Corydon and found the jewels of Pisgah Lodge No. 5, together with other property in the care of Brother Kintner. At that

time the County Board of Commissioners wished to purchase the interest the lodge held in Masonic Hall. I did not feel myself authorized to make a sale, but left the commissioners to make an offer, and what terms, so that the Grand Lodge might act thereon, and make what disposition of it they pleased. The commissioners made an offer of $27 to the Grand Lodge for rent. County orders, being at a great discount, I left the order with Brother Kintner for collection, or to be delivered to any officer or person which the Grand Lodge may direct. A short time ago I received another letter from Brother Kintner, together with the jewels of the lodge. Brother Kintner has a claim of $9.00 against the lodge, which he thinks the Grand Lodge ought to pay. JOHN L. MENAUGH."

"SALEM, May 25, 1844."

During the time Pisgah Lodge was lying dormant Cambridge Lodge was organized and given No. 5, which it still retains. Versailles Lodge was then organized and given No. 7, which had formerly belonged to Vevay, but her charter having been arrested, that number was given to Versailles. Later the charter of Versailles was suspended May 28, 1852, Pisgah was re-chartered and given the lowest number then vacant, which was No. 7. Shortly afterwards Versailles applied for, and was reinstated, which gave it back the old number 7, and Pisgah was then given the next lowest number, which was No. 32, the number it still retains.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF PISGAH.

Pisgah had on its early roll of members many who distinguished themselves in the various walks of life. Among them were:

THOMAS POSEY, the last Territorial Governor, and

JONATHAN JENNINGS, the first Governor under the State organization. A sketch of Brother Jennings will be found under the head of Grand Masters.

REUBEN W. NELSON was a prominent member of the Grand Lodge at its organization, and was a regular attendant at its regular sessions until about 1830. He seemed to have had a clear conception of what the Grand Lodge

ought to do, and had much to do in formulating the first constitution, rules and regulations. He held the office of Grand Marshal in 1819. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1777, near Poughkeepsie, and settled in Jeffersonville in 1810, where he resided, but owned property and lived part of the time in Corydon. He owned the stone building in which Pisgah Lodge met from 1820 to 1828. He was a lawyer by profession; was never married. In Masonry he held several subordinate offices, but was never Master. He was killed in company with a fellow lawyer by being thrown from a horse while riding from Jeffersonville to Charlestown to attend court in 1830, aged 53 years.

David G. Mitchell was another early member who rose to notoriety, if not to distinction, in this lodge. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1781. He studied medicine and practiced in Washington, Brownsville, and Harrisburg, Pa., and Norfolk, Va. He went from Harrisburg to Corydon in 1819. He was made a Mason in Harrisburg and admitted to membership in Pisgah Lodge in 1821. He was demitted in 1823 and readmitted in 1825, and expelled in 1828 for drunkenness and other un-Masonic conduct. He was a brother-in-law of Jonathan Jennings, having married his sister. After his expulsion he became a strong anti-Mason. Maxwell Parkinson published "The Public Press and Anti-Masonic Democrat." For this paper Mitchell was a frequent contributor. In it he published his professional card discriminating against Masons. In one of its issues he announced an anti-Masonic meeting at his house, and added a list of delegates from various States to the "Grand Anti-Masonic Convention at Philadelphia, September 11, 1830." In this list was the name of Dr. D. G. Mitchell as the only delegate from Indiana. He was a candidate for Congress on the anti-Masonic ticket in 1832, but in the midst of the canvass he took the cholera in Posey county and resigned his candidacy. He died in Corydon in 1855.

Thomas Posey, a distinguished Mason, was the last Territorial Governor of Indiana from 1813 to 1816, when the

Territory was admitted into the Union as a State. At the first election after the admission of Indiana as a State Brother Posey was a candidate for Governor against Jonathan Jennings, also a distinguished Mason and afterwards Grand Master, and was defeated by about 1,500 majority.

He was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Madison in 1813, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate March 3d of that year. At that time he was a Senator from Louisiana, and had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He proceeded to Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. On the 6th of December following the General Assembly of the Territory met at Corydon, and on that day he delivered his first message. He deplored the war then on between this country and England. He said: "It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has been tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. If they will not listen to terms of reciprocity, and be at peace with us, where is the man who is a friend to his country that will not give a helping hand and use his best exertions to preserve and maintain inviolate the just rights of his country? It is to be hoped there are none such."

Of course, that didn't have much to do with the affairs of the Territory, but it tended to show that he was a patriot that could be depended upon should necessity require it.

In regard to the needs of the Territory he said: "Much depends upon you, gentlemen, in bringing to maturity such laws as will have a tendency to render equal justice to each individual of the community and promote the general welfare of the Territory. You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system will require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective, and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit of. It

would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress in lands for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation. I wish you a pleasant session, recommending harmony and dispatch of business."

Three weeks after the delivery of the above address, in an official communication to the President of the Legislative Council, Governor Posey said: "I wish you to communicate to your honorable body that the delicate state of my health will not admit of my longer continuing at Corydon. I find myself badly situated on account of medical aid. My physician is at Louisville, and I have taken the medicine brought with me. The weather is moderate now, which will be favorable to my going on to Jeffersonville, where any communication that the two houses of the Legislature may have to make will find me."

The Legislature was not at all pleased with this step taken by the Governor, and after passing a whereas and resolution mildly censuring him for leaving the seat of government when the business of the Legislature was about completed, and providing that the officers be authorized to receive any communications he might have to make, adjourned sine die!

Brother Thomas Posey was a member of Pisgah Lodge at Corydon. He died March 10, 1863. In 1864, as chairman of the committee on the death of distinguished brethren, Thomas R. Austin reported as follows in regard to his death:

"Thomas Posey, Grand Senior Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1810, the first Mason made in what is now the State of Indiana, and since that period one of the most punctual attendants on this Grand Lodge's meetings, and who in his life exhibited a bright example of Masonic virtue, has been called to the celestial lodge above. Fourteen orphan children, reared, educated and started in the world by him, attest that he understood and practiced the tenets

of our Order. A consistent Mason, a loving friend, a most estimable man and a faithful follower of Christ has gone to his reward."

There are two important errors in the above. Brother Posey was not Senior Grand Warden in 1810. The Grand Lodge was not organized until 1818. He was Senior Grand Warden in 1821 and 1822. He was not the first Mason made in what is now Indiana, which is evidenced by the fact that he did not arrive in the Territory until 1813, five years after Vincennes Lodge had been making Masons. Parmenas Beckes was the first Mason made in the Territory, while John Gibson, a Fellow Craft, was the first raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. (See Vincennes Lodge.)

The following is from the proceedings of Pisgah Lodge, held on September 19, 1863:

"Colonel Thomas Posey, who has been identified with Pisgah Lodge No. 32, died at the residence of his nephew, William P. Beverly, near Henderson, Kentucky, on the 10th day of March, 1863. Throughout all this time, from the day of his initiation to that of his death, he was a true and faithful brother. He saw the Institution in the darkest days; he wore the badge when it was pointed at with scorn. He saw the Institution stagger and almost fall before the storm of anti-Masonry which swept the country from 1830 to 1838; but in the darkest hour of adversity he was neither seduced nor dismayed, but looked forward with full confidence to the day when the storm must pass and Masonry again prosper. The day came, and he rejoiced—rejoiced to know that man was again just and truth triumphant.

"Brother Posey was no ordinary man. Gifted with an intellect rarely equaled, receiving a polished education in his youth, trained by a father who was the associate of Hamilton and Washington in the Revolutionary struggle, he would have adorned any station in life. But, modest, retiring, obtruding himself upon no one, he sought neither place nor power: and yet his neighbors, who knew him well, placed him in the legislative halls, where his ability was soon recognized. We know that dust to dust is writ-

ten on everything mortal, and yet when the messenger comes to such a man as he, whether in the prime of life or tottering under the weight of years, it is a heavy blow."

Such was ex-Governor Posey.

RISING SUN LODGE No. 6.

At the time of the organization this lodge was working under a dispensation from Kentucky. At the convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, it was represented by Abel C. Pepper, who afterwards became Grand Master, a sketch of whose Masonic career will be found under the head of "Grand Masters." At the organization of the Grand Lodge at Madison, January 12, 1818, it was represented by Nathaniel Jenkins, who was chosen Grand Chaplain for the session.

At the next meeting, held at Charlestown, September 14, 1818, a petition was presented and read from a number of brethren residing at the town of Rising Sun, praying for a warrant authorizing them to work as a regular lodge, recommended by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, under whose jurisdiction they had lately worked. Whereupon it was

"*Resolved*, That a charter do issue authorizing a lodge to be held at the town of Rising Sun, in the State of Indiana, to be known by the name of Rising Sun Lodge No. 6; that Abel C. Pepper be the first Master, Matthew Haines the Senior Warden and Benjamin Gest the Junior Warden."

At that meeting Abel C. Pepper was chosen Grand Treasurer pro tem., and when the election was held he was chosen Grand Sword Bearer.

The lodge pursued its labors and was generally represented in the meetings of the Grand Lodge. In 1827 the District Visitor, in his report, said: "Rising Sun Lodge No. 6.—This is the largest lodge in the district. Their present and future prospects are highly flattering." At this meeting Abel C. Pepper was elected Grand Master, and served as such during the year. It was mainly through his zeal and ability that the lodge prospered and kept up during the anti-Masonic period as it did. On his

retirement as Grand Master it ceased to work, and on December 16, 1835, its charter was arrested by the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Rising Sun Lodge No. 6 be, and the same is hereby stricken from the list of lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge: *Provided*, That if said lodge shall apply for a dispensation within one year, and commence in good faith as a new lodge, then and in that case their jewels, furniture and property of all kinds whatsoever shall be returned to said new lodge; until which time Brother Zerah T. Percival, Grand Visitor of the Sixth District, is hereby appointed an agent for this Grand Lodge to take into his possession all the property of said Rising Sun Lodge No. 6."

The next year, 1836, Brother Percival reported as follows:

"He had visited Rising Sun Lodge for the purposes contemplated in the resolution of the last Grand Lodge, but, finding that the late Master of the said lodge was dead, and the Senior Warden was absent down the river, he could find no member who could give him a list or value of the property—the chest being locked, and not knowing who had the key—and therefore no person would be willing to receipt for any amount. Brother C. A. Craft, of Rising Sun, has a part of the property in possession, and promised to take care of the same until called for."

Thus matters remained for six years. At the session of 1842 the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Rising Sun Lodge No. 6 have permission to resume labor again as a regular lodge of Masons, and that the dues of said Lodge to this Grand Lodge be remitted, and that Brother Ferry inform them of the same."

This ended the trouble, and Rising Sun rose to set no more!

Many distinguished men were members of this lodge, among whom was A. C. Pepper and A. C. Downey, both of whom were Grand Masters. Sketches of their lives will be found under the head of "Grand Masters."

VEVAY LODGE No. 7.

At the convention assembled at Corydon, December 3, 1817, this lodge was represented by Hezekiah B. Hull. The lodge was then known as Switzerland Lodge U. D. from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. At the meeting held at Madison, January 12, 1818, the lodge was represented by William C. Keen, who was appointed temporary Secretary until the officers should be elected. He was subsequently elected Grand Marshal. The lodge was not chartered until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, which was held in Charlestown in September, 1818. On the 16th of September, 1818, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That letters of dispensation issue, authorizing a lodge to be held in the town of Vevay, in the State of Indiana, to be known by the name of Switzerland Lodge, and that Brother William C. Keen be the first Worshipful Master, John Mendenhall first Senior Warden, and Alexander Hutton first Junior Warden."

The reason, probably, why this lodge was not chartered at the first meeting, as were the others, was because it was working under a dispensation from Kentucky, and not under a charter, and it was therefore supposed that it was simply a creature of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, without power to surrender its dispensation to any other Grand Lodge. The Kentucky dispensation was therefore permitted to die, and a new dispensation was then issued by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, as indicated in the above resolution.

At the session of the Grand Lodge, September 14, 1819, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That so much of said report as relates to the working of Switzerland Lodge under dispensation be received, and that a charter issue to said lodge under the name of Vevay Lodge No. 7, to be held at the town of Vevay, Indiana; that Brother William C. Keen be the first Master, Brother John Mendenhall the first Senior Warden, and Brother John Linsey the first Junior Warden."

William C. Keen seems to have been all the life there was in the lodge for several years. In 1822 he was the representative of the lodge in the Grand Lodge, also represented by proxy Rising Sun Lodge and Lawrenceburg Lodge. The reason for this was, undoubtedly, that he had, in 1820, been elected Grand Secretary, and it being inconvenient in those days for representatives to go long distances on horseback through the woods over very indifferent roads, proxies were sent to the Grand Secretary, knowing he would be present and see that their rights were protected.

The next year, 1823, the following petition was presented:

"Your petitioners, members of Vevay Lodge No. 7, working under your charter, would respectfully represent that for divers impending causes—among which are the want of a convenient room for working, and the scarcity of specie currency—we are unable to pursue our labors with that laudable zeal which the great cause of Masonry justly merits. We therefore pray your honorable body to take into consideration our situation, and grant a suspension of our labors for three years; and in the meantime to suspend our payment of dues, both to our own lodge and the Grand Charity Fund; to give our present Master, Wardens and Secretary authority to grant demits, according to our present by-laws; to appoint a committee to take charge of our jewels, settle our accounts, and collect existing dues. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

"Joseph Malin.
"John Mendenhall.
"Rufus Scott.
"Stephen Whicher, Jr.
"Frederick Burnham."

The committee to whom the matter was referred reported in favor of granting the request under certain conditions, but the report was not concurred in.

In 1825 it had nineteen members and was indebted to the Grand Lodge $71. At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1828 the committee to whom the affairs of the lodge was

referred reported that "They have no hesitation in saying that Vevay Lodge No. 7 has forfeited its charter. Said lodge has not been represented for the last two years, and is in arrears for the years 1825-6-7-8; and that in 1825 said lodge was indebted to the Grand Lodge in the sum of $71, since which time no returns have been made. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Vevay Lodge No. 7 be suspended from all the privileges of working until the further order of this Grand Lodge be known, and that the Grand Secretary take possession of the books and papers and jewels of said lodge, and that he report his proceedings herein to the next Grand Lodge."

It will be observed that by the above action the lodge was only suspended. At the next session, 1829, the charter was arrested, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the charter of Vevay Lodge No. 7 * * * be arrested," etc., and the Grand Secretary was authorized to take possession of all the property of said lodge.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1832 Daniel Kelso, as agent to settle with Vevay Lodge, made the following report:

"That, after many fruitless attempts to effect a compromise with Vevay Lodge No. 7, he did, in the month of March last, seize and take into full possession the following property belonging to said lodge, to-wit: One set of silver jewels (except the Junior Warden's jewel), one carpet, two columns, two rods, some furniture belonging to the Mark Master's Lodge, one ballot-box, one old sword, one Bible, one old Monitor, one book case (sold for two dollars), all of which is safely deposited in Vevay for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, except the jewels, which are herewith presented. Your agent would further state that the books of said lodge are said to be in the possession of William C. Keen, and never, perhaps, will be seen by any person except himself. The whole amount of property now in the hands of your agent is worth perhaps sixty or eighty dollars."

Nothing further was done until 1844, when Brother Ferry, who had previously been appointed to procure the carpet of Vevay Lodge, made the following report:

"In pursuance of a resolution of this Grand Lodge, I have called for the Master's carpet of Vevay Lodge, and found it in the possession of the Widow Patten, who refused to give it up."

In April, 1850, a dispensation was issued to form a new lodge. At the May session, 1851, of the Grand Lodge the Committee on Charters reported:

"In 1817 the brethren at Vevay obtained a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and when the Grand Lodge of this State was organized the said brethren were granted a charter. In the year 1829 the conduct of the W. M. was so disreputable that the charter was returned to this Grand Lodge. From that time there was no lodge at Vevay until April, 1850, when a dispensation was granted by the Grand Master, and at the annual communication the dispensation was renewed." Thereupon a charter was granted, with the title of Switzerland Lodge No. 122, and George G. Knox, W. M., Joseph Malni, S. W., and Francis S. Lindley, J. W. Since then no change has occurred in the management of the lodge worthy of note.

It may be interesting to find out what became of "No. 7," one of the numbers composing the Grand Lodge at its organization.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1844 a charter was granted to Versailles Lodge, and, as No. 7 was vacant, that number was given to Versailles. In 1851 dissatisfaction having grown up among the members, a petition to form a new lodge was applied for and a dispensation under the name of Fidelity Lodge granted. The Committee on Dispensations (1851) reported that they found the by-laws and proceedings regular and the brethren well calculated to conduct a lodge properly, "but," they said, "the Representative of Versailles Lodge No. 7 states that his lodge objects to the establishment of said Fidelity Lodge in Versailles."

Then the committee took up the condition of Versailles Lodge and said: "Your committee is informed that the proceedings of Versailles Lodge No. 7 have been irregular in some respects, as, for instance, some of the members leaving the lodge room and going to a grocery, and, after indulging in intoxicating drinks, returning to the lodge room and quarreling among themselves until a late hour of the night;" and further, "that said Versailles Lodge No. 7 did in the year 1846 obtain from this Grand Lodge a remission of dues, $45.50, in consequence of having constructed a lodge hall of the value of $500, and again in the year 1848 obtain a remission of their Grand Lodge dues, $52.25, because they had erected a lodge hall of the value of $500, thus reporting the same building twice, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of their Grand Lodge dues, thus defrauding this Grand Lodge." The committee then offered a resolution requiring Versailles Lodge No. 7 to pay to the Grand Lodge the $52.25, the amount remitted in 1848, and recommending that its charter be arrested, and also refusing to grant a charter to Fidelity, the new lodge, thus leaving Versailles without a lodge. The resolution was adopted. The year following the matter was again presented to the Grand Lodge, when the committee reported, "We are of the opinion that the best interests of the Order will be subserved by the annihilation of both lodges. * * * The committee are of the opinion that there ought not to be two lodges in the town of Versailles; that, independently of this fact, there exists between the two such acrimony of feeling as must necessarily stain the character of Masonry and stamp its name with infamy.

"But, worst of all, they learn that in both lodges there are unworthy members; that particularly in Versailles Lodge there are members whose conduct has been so disgraceful as to render them worthy of nothing short of an expulsion from the Order, and that these are so numerous that no measure to sweep them out of their own lodge could be effectual." The charter of Versailles Lodges No. 7 and the dispensation of Fidelity were then arrested and both wiped out of existence.

In 1854 the charter, carrying with it the original number, 7, was restored. During the period of its suspension Pisgah Lodge, which was originally No. 5, whose charter had previously been arrested, was restored, and No. 7 was given to it; but when No. 7 was given again to Versailles, Pisgah was without a number, and was therefore assigned No. 32, which was then vacant. Since then, in all these lodges, "harmony has prevailed, and every moral and social virtue has cemented them."

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF VEVAY No. 7.

HEZEKIAH B. HULL was the representative of Vevay in the convention December 3, 1817. After that he did not appear in the Grand Lodge.

It seems from the records that in June, 1820, he was expelled by the lodge for non-payment of dues. Later, from a letter from the secretary of Asylum Lodge No. 6, of Mississippi, it appeared that Brother Hull had deposited the amount due Vevay Lodge and thereby became a member of Asylum Lodge. What sort of a regulation Mississippi had at that time that permitted a Mason expelled from a lodge in Indiana for the non-payment of dues, to reinstate himself to membership in one of its lodges by depositing the amount of the dues for which he was expelled, does not appear in the papers in relation to the matter. So far as is known he did not return to Indiana, and was never heard of afterwards.

JOHN MENDENHALL was the first Senior Warden of Switzerland Lodge named in the charter September, 1818. Very little is known of him. He came from Virginia, and by profession was a physician. In politics he was a Democrat, but occupied no prominent position.

BROOKVILLE LODGE No. 11.

Some time prior to May, 1817, the resident Masons of Brookville—which was organized in 1808—met in private council and decided to petition for a dispensation to form a lodge in that place. At one of their meetings, possibly in April, Stephen C. Stevens, afterwards Supreme Judge, was

selected to procure a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that body being most convenient.

On the 9th of May of that year, Henry Brush, Grand Master of Ohio, issued a dispensation which was certified by R. Kercheval, Grand Secretary. At the next session of that grand body, held at Chilicothe, August 4, 1817, the action of the Grand Master was approved and the lodge at Brookville, which was named Brookville Harmony Lodge No. 41, was ordered to work under dispensation until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Shortly after high twelve, June 4, 1817, the gavel sounded in the east for the first time in Brookville. The following were the officers pro tem. at the organization:

Thomas Kelsey, of Hamilton, O., Worshipful Master; John Sheets, Senior Warden; A. A. Meek, Junior Warden; Jeremiah Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Rose, Junior Deacon; —— Blair, Tyler.

A lodge of Entered Apprentices was opened and closed. A lodge of Past Masters was then opened, when Brother Stephen C. Stevens was introduced and installed the first Worshipful Master. The lodge of Past Masters was closed, and a lodge of Master Masons was opened, when John Jacobs was installed Senior Warden, and George L. Murdock Junior Warden.

The following visitors were present: A. A. Meek, Jeremiah Sullivan, and Robert Craven of Union Lodge No. 2, Madison, Indiana; Thomas Blair, Washington Lodge No. 17, Hamilton, Ohio, and John Hall, Samuel Davis, Joe S. Benham, and Eb. Ramsay, also of said lodge. Robert Breckinridge, Harmony Lodge No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, William Rose, Sharptown No. 32, New Jersey; Samuel Rockefeller, Olive Branch No. 6, W. S. Rose, Sharptown No. 32, Luther Heinman, Union No. 8, New Jersey.

On June 17 petitions for the degrees were received from the following: Martin M. Ray, Noah Noble, Henry A. Reed, Enoch D. John, and Joe D. Clements.

August 4, 1817, the lodge was represented in the Grand Lodge of Ohio by S. C. Stevens, who was appointed on the Committee on Grievances. He also introduced an amend-

ment to the By-Laws making the representatives from fifteen lodges constitute a quorum. This was adopted the following year by a vote of 25 to 1.

September 13, 1817, six dollars were appropriated out of the lodge funds for a Bible, which is still in existence, but in a very dilapidated condition. In the financial report of the lodge submitted at that meeting is found what is probably the roster of the members, which is as follows:

Noah Noble, Governor of Indiana, 1831 to 1837, Enoch D. John, Joe D. Clements, Martin M. Ray, Harrison J. Robinson, John Allen, Jr., W. W. Wade, John Connor, S. C. Stevens, Luther Heinman, Chris. Dart, Thomas Terrell, N. D. Gallion, W. S. Rose, T. W. Colescott, W. B. Laughlin, John Allen, Sr., Wm. Bradley, John Shank, John B. Rose, David Oliver, Abraham Elwell, Abijah Bennett, G. L. Murdock, John Jacobs, John Test, Enoch McCartey, James Noble, James Backhouse, W. C. Drew, Wm. Syms, Sr., Harvey Bates (who built the Bates House, Indianapolis).

That our ancient brethren of this lodge believed that refreshments meant to refresh is shown by a bill allowed at the end of the first six months' existence of the lodge. The total bill was $41, of which $23 was for brandy and sugar and rum!

At the meeting held in the town of Corydon, December 3, 1817, to consider the advisability of establishing a Grand Lodge for Indiana, this lodge was represented by Brother S. C. Stevens, who voted against the proposition to organize the Grand Lodge at that time. When the brethren met again January 12, 1818, at Madison, John B. Rose was visiting representative from this lodge, and was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge at its fiftieth anniversary in 1868.

Andrew Wallace represented the lodge at the session of the Grand Lodge at Columbus, December 14, 1818, when this lodge was granted a charter.

John B. Rose was the representative at Columbus, Ohio, in 1819. He presented the petition of Harmony Lodge to withdraw from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which was granted.

In 1820 Harvey Bates represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge of Indiana at Jeffersonville. He presented a petition from the members of Harmony Lodge praying for a charter to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The petition was granted and the lodge was permitted to retain its name, but its number was changed from 41 to No. 11 on the Indiana register. The Grand Lodge ordered that John Jacobs be the first Master, W. B. Laughlin, Senior Warden, and Noah Noble, Junior Warden.

Among the earlier members of this lodge a large number rose to distinction in various capacities in the State. S. C. Stevens, John T. McKinney and Isaac Blackford all served as members of the State Supreme Court. James B. Ray, Noah Noble and David Wallace were Governors of the State.

Brookville Lodge did not unite with the other lodges in the organization of the Grand Lodge, but it was so intimately connected with that event that it is deemed appropriate to present the sketch under the head of lodges taking part in the organization. Brother S. C. Stevens was present at the preliminary meeting at Corydon, December 3, 1817, and although he voted against the proposition to form a Grand Lodge, he was appointed one of the committee to draft an address to the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Kentucky that the lodges composing the conference, of which Brookville was one, would recede from their mother Grand Lodges as soon as the Grand Lodge was organized, and signed the address on behalf of the lodge.

At the meeting held at Madison, January 12, 1818, to perfect the organization, the Committee on Credentials reported the names of the several delegates entitled to represent their lodges, among whom was "Brother John B. Rose, from Harmony Lodge, Brookville." The reason why the lodge did not unite with the other lodges in the formation of the Grand Lodge was because of the passage at that meeting of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is deemed unnecessary and inexpedient to grant to representatives of lodges under dispensation permission by courtesy to take part in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge."

At that time Brookville Lodge was working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and the resolution, therefore, barred it out from representation for the time being. It was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in December following, and surrendered that charter to the Grand Lodge of Indiana, as above stated.

The lodge has moved along smoothly during its existence of eighty odd years. In 1848 charges were preferred for some infraction of the regulations. The committee reported that they had called on brethren residing in the neighborhood who were well acquainted with the parties concerned, and upon the testimony elicited they recommended the arrest of the charter and all books and papers, jewels, etc. The Grand Lodge, however, continued the charter one year, and at the end of that time the trouble was forgotten and nothing further came of it.

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF BROOKVILLE LODGE.

Stephen C. Stevens, of Brookville, represented the lodge at that place in the preliminary meeting for the formation of the Grand Lodge, held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, and was one of the committee to draft the address to the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio. Brookville Lodge, holding its charter from Ohio, declined to surrender its charter at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1818. In 1820, however, it acquiesced in the inevitable, and accepted a charter from Indiana, No. 11, which it has since retained. Brother Stevens did not again appear in the Grand Lodge, and later moved to Madison.

He was a lawyer by profession, and was considered one of the strongest advocates at that time in the State. He was a member of the State Supreme Court, and furnished many valuable opinions, which may be found in Blackford's Reports. He was active in politics, and took a prominent part in the crusade against slavery in Indiana. In his latter years his mind gave way, and he died an inmate of the Asylum for the Insane at Indianapolis.

John Jacobs was appointed first Worshipful Master of Brookville Lodge No. 11 by Grand Lodge at time of its or-

ganization, September 11, 1820, and was re-elected in 1821, 1822 and 1826, and Tyler in 1827. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1826, at which session he was elected Junior Grand Warden.

GEORGE L. MURDOCK was the first Junior Warden in 1817, and Senior Warden in 1818 and 1821. In 1823 he was the representative to the Grand Lodge, and was elected Junior Grand Warden, and also Grand Visitor for the Sixth District.

JOHN B. ROSE, one of two surviving members of the Grand Lodge at its organization at the time of his death, May 9, 1875, was born February 15, 1792, in the State of New Jersey. He was made a Mason in Bridgton Lodge No. 2, New Jersey, March, 1817. In April following he came to Indiana, and in January, 1818, was a delegate from Brookville Lodge, then working under a dispensation from Ohio, to the meeting at Madison where the Grand Lodge was organized on the 12th of that month. At that time Brookville Lodge did not unite in the final organization. In December, 1819, he visited the Grand Lodge of Ohio and surrendered the charter of Brookville, which was afterwards given a charter by the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He was a member of and Master of Liberty Lodge, Union county, for three years, and also a member of Dublin Lodge at its organization. He removed to Wabash in 1855, where he united with the lodge and chapter, continuing his membership therein during the remainder of his life.

At a social meeting of Hanna Lodge No. 61, at Wabash, February 15, 1875, less than three months prior to his death, being too feeble to attend, he sent a letter to his brethren, of which the following is a copy:

"WABASH, February 15, 1875.

"*Brethren of Hanna Lodge:*

"I humbly greet you this night in your social meeting, and much regret that I cannot be with you and take you by the social hand, but hope you all will have a pleasant meeting.

"Through Brother Ross I will say to you that on the 15th day of February, 1792, I was born in New Jersey,

making my age now 83 years. I received all the degrees of Ancient Masonry in Brearley No. 2, New Jersey, 58 years ago this February and March. I am a Mason! I have tried to live the principles of Masonry these 58 years, as an upright and good man, that I might make the Order and the world happier and better for my having lived in it.

"Brother Ross will present to Hanna Lodge for their acceptance my portrait, representing one of their pioneer fathers in Masonry helping to form the Grand Lodge of Indiana. I was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1819; helped to organize two chapters, three or four lodges, and, after a long, checkered career in life, settled in Wabash twenty years in April next and became a member of Hanna Lodge, in which company I have spent many happy hours.

"Now, brethren, I expect to live and die a Mason, and when my days are numbered, so that I can't meet any more with you in this lodge below, when you look on my portrait, believe my heart is with you. Hoping you may all live upright as Masons, and when all our days are ended and numbered, that we shall be prepared and fitted for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Peace be with you.

"JOHN B. ROSE."

Brother Rose was an exemplary man in every particular, and by his life and conduct, his zeal and fidelity to the sublime principles of Masonry, did much to build up the great Institution he so much loved.

Mention of Governors Noble, Ray and Wallace will be found under Miscellaneous Biographical Sketches.

SALEM LODGE No. 21.

This lodge was represented in the convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, by Christopher Harrison. The lodge was then working under a charter from Kentucky, under the name of Melchizedek Lodge No. 44, its first Master being James R. Higgins. It was chartered in August, 1817. At the organization of the Grand Lodge at Madison, January 12, 1818, it was represented by Marston

G. Clark, who afterwards became Grand Master. At this meeting he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Later in the proceedings Brother Clark, the representative of said Melchizedek Lodge, surrendered its charter and declined to receive a charter from the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge do now proceed to the election of a Worshipful Junior Grand Warden in the place of Brother Marston G. Clark, who has forfeited his seat in the Grand Lodge of Indiana by surrendering the charter of Melchizedek Lodge."

The election resulted in the election of Benjamin V. Beckes, of Vincennes, and he was duly installed as such.

A dispensation was granted for the formation of a lodge at Salem by the name of Warren. In 1822 a charter was granted by the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That a charter issue to Warren Lodge at Salem, to be known as Salem Lodge No. 21; that Brother Joseph Durfrey be the first Master, William Baird the first Senior Warden and John Kingsbury the first Junior Warden."

There has been little in the history of this lodge either strange or startling. In the proceedings of 1835 is found the following:

"WHEREAS, Salem Lodge No. 21 has, some time since, lost their charter by stealth or otherwise (though not by any neglect of said lodge), and being anxious to continue as a regular lodge; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a charter be granted to Salem Lodge No. 21, free of any fee therefor, the Grand Secretary's fee excepted."

In 1874 the hall of Salem Lodge, together with its charter, books and records and everything belonging to it, was destroyed by fire, and it is therefore impossible to trace its local history back of that time.

Of the early members of this lodge but little is known.

JAMES R. HIGGINS was the first Worshipful Master of Melchizedek Lodge No. 44, under charter from Kentucky

in 1817. After completing the first court house in Salem, in 1818, he was awarded the contract for supplying the books and stationery for the county for $50.37. He served as county treasurer three years, 1818 to 1821. A short time afterwards he removed from Salem, and nothing further is known of him.

Christopher Harrison was a member of the convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, which took the preliminary steps which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge in January following. He was born in Baltimore just after the close of the Revolutionary war. He came West in an early day and assisted in the organization of Washington county, and the town of Salem in 1817. In the early history of the county it is recorded that "he was employed to make three maps of the county on a scale of half an inch to the mile." He was a prominent figure in the organization of the State. At the first election under the Constitution, which was held on the first Monday in August, 1816, he was elected first Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Brother Jonathan Jennings, who was elected the first Governor.

In 1818 President Monroe appointed Governor Jennings a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians, his associates being General Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke. In October of that year Governor Jennings wrote to Lieutenant-Governor Harrison that, "understanding some official business is necessary to be transacted, permit me to inform you that my absence is still necessary, and that it may be necessary for you to attend the seat of government to discharge such duties as devolve on the executive of Indiana." Brother Harrison thereupon went to Corydon, took possession of the executive office, and performed the duties of Governor until Governor Jennings returned from St. Mary's. The Constitution of the State prohibited the Governor from holding any office under the United States, and Governor Jennings having accepted the office of Indian commissioner contrary to this provision, Lieutenant-Governor Harrison claimed that the Governor had thereby for-

feited his office, and that he (Harrison) had become the acting Governor of the State. Governor Jennings refused to accept this interpretation, and demanded the possession of the executive office. Lieutenant-Governor Harrison left the room he had been occupying, and, taking with him the State seal, opened an office elsewhere. Thus matters remained until the Legislature met in December, 1818, when by resolution both houses recognized the Lieutenant-Governor as the acting Governor of the State, by appointing committees to notify him that both houses were organized and ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make. He replied that as Lieutenant-Governor he had no communication to make to the Senate or House of Representatives, but as Lieutenant and acting Governor, if recognized as such, he had. The same day a committee was appointed to investigate the troubles in the executive office, which made a report in effect that it was inexpedient to further prosecute the inquiry into the existing difficulties in the executive department of the government of the State. The vote on the adoption of the resolution was 15 for and 13 against. Governor Jennings was, therefore, recognized as the rightful Governor. Thereupon Lieutenant-Governor Harrison resigned his office, saying in a note to the House that "As the officers of the executive department of the government and General Assembly have refused to recognize that authority which, according to my understanding, is constitutionally attached to the office, the name itself is not worth retaining." The next year he was a candidate for Governor against Governor Jennings, but was badly beaten, receiving only 2,008 votes out of 11,256.

He returned to Baltimore about 1830, where not long afterwards he died.

William Baird was the first Senior Warden after the lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge in 1821. For many years he manufactured hats in Salem. He was also a stage contractor. In politics he was a Whig, and when President Harrison died he painted all his stage coaches black. He also kept tavern, and in 1820 entertained Henry

Clay while on his way to Vincennes. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a bright and enthusiastic Mason. He removed to Terre Haute in 1841, where he died in the fifties.

John Kingsbury was the first Junior Warden in 1822. He was born in Massachusetts and settled in Salem in 1818. He was a lawyer, and a brilliant one. He was a Whig in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief. He was clerk of Washington county 1820 to 1821, Representative in the State Legislature 1829, and held other minor offices. He was quite eccentric, well educated, and especially well read in the law. He was an enthusiastic Mason and a regular attendant at the meetings of his lodge. He returned to his native State in the fifties.

John L. Menaugh was of Irish descent and was born in Taylorsville, Kentucky, May 5, 1807, and with his parents settled in Washington county, Indiana Territory, in 1809. When about four years old he and another little boy about the same age were kidnaped by the Indians. Their absence was not discovered until the next morning, when the entire neighborhood was aroused and set out in pursuit of the Indians, who were overtaken in the morning of the third day. The Indians were making preparations for breakfast, but as soon as they discovered the whites were in pursuit they beat a hasty retreat, leaving everything behind them. The two boys had been rolled in blankets and laid against a big log to sleep, on the side of which a fire was kept burning. After the flight of the Indians, and before the discovery of the boys, the fire had crept along and communicated with the blankets in which they were wrapped, and when discovered one of them was so badly burned that he died a few minutes later, while the other was so badly disfigured as to be scarcely recognizable. A dispute arose between the mothers, each claiming the living boy. It was finally determined, however, that the little fellow, John L. Menaugh, belonged to Mother Menaugh, which was afterwards conceded by the mother of the dead boy.

In politics he was an old-line Jacksonian Democrat, his first vote being cast in 1828 for Andrew Jackson for President. He was very popular as a leader of his party in the county and district, which is evidenced by the many high and honorable positions he held. In 1839 he was publisher and proprietor of the Washington Republican, the only Democratic paper in the six or eight counties adjoining the county in which he lived. He served as sheriff, county treasurer, Representative, was a delegate from the State at large to the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1864, and a presidential elector in 1868, and for seven years was cashier of the Bank of Salem. He was somewhat eccentric, and many amusing stories are told of him in connection with his public career.

He was made a Mason in Salem Lodge about 1828, and up to the date of his death, a period of fifty-one years, he was an ardent, zealous, devoted, hard-working Freemason, never missing a lodge meeting of any character when in his power to attend, and served as Master and other official positions at intervals for about thirty years. He made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge in 1843, and was elected Senior Grand Deacon, and re-elected in 1844. In both of these sessions he took an active part in the proceedings, his reports and recommendations being adopted without question.

He was a life-long and devoted member of the Methodist Church. He died June 5, 1879, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

FIRST LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

THREE dispensations for new lodges were issued immediately or shortly after the organization in 1818, by the Grand Master, presumably, as no record of the fact appears in the proceedings. At the first meeting in 1819 charters were granted, it being stated by the committee that the work of these lodges while under dispensation was satisfactory.

Being instituted the same year the Grand Lodge was organized, it is deemed appropriate to insert a brief sketch of their rise and fall in connection with the lodges taking part in the organization. These lodges were:

ZIF LODGE No. 8, New Albany.
POSEY LODGE No. 9, Jeffersonville.
OLIVE BRANCH No. 10, Evansville.

ZIF LODGE was chartered September 14, 1819, with Asabel Clapp, W. M., Charles Paxton, S. W., and Lathrop Elderkin, J. W. Stephen Beers represented the lodge at the meeting in 1820. At this meeting a peculiar case was presented. Joseph Jenkins, a Master Mason, appealed from the decision of the lodge in refusing, "for causes known to the lodge," to admit him as a visitor. The committee decided, and the Grand Lodge concurred, that it was the prerogative of the lodge to determine upon the propriety or impropriety of admitting a visiting brother.

In 1823 the lodge got into a dispute with Abraham's Lodge, of Louisville, Ky. A candidate had presented his petition for the degrees to Zif Lodge, but before it was acted upon, on intimation of several brethren that they were opposed to his admission, he was permitted to withdraw his petition. Not long afterwards he presented his petition to Abraham's Lodge. Abraham's Lodge was informed that ob-

jections existed against him by members of Zif Lodge, in whose jurisdiction he resided, and so notified said lodge by resolution. Abraham's Lodge paid no attention to the objection, but proceeded to confer the degrees upon him. The question was postponed until the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, when the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Committee be discharged from the further consideration of said subject."

Thereupon, on motion, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in regard to the matter. At the next session the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the misunderstanding heretofore existing between our Zif Lodge No. 8 and Abraham's Lodge No. 8, Kentucky, be passed over, and that this Grand Lodge will no further agitate the subject-matter of said misunderstanding."

Why the Grand Lodge decided to no further agitate the matter is not known. It was a clear case of violation of jurisdiction which would be prosecuted to final judgment in these latter days.

In 1829 the committee stated that Zif Lodge No. 8 had failed to pay its dues, and had not been represented for several years, and offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the charters of * * Zif Lodge No. 8, * * be and the same is hereby arrested, and the Grand Secretary is hereby fully authorized to take possession of the papers, books, dues, tools, jewels and furniture of said lodge as soon as he can get possession of the same, for the use of this Grand Lodge."

This was the end of Zif Lodge.

Posey Lodge No. 9, at Jeffersonville, was named in honor of Governor Posey. It was chartered September 14, 1819, a dispensation having been granted in 1818. Samuel Gwathmey was named as the first Master, John Weathers, Senior Warden, and Reuben W. Nelson, Junior Warden.

Samuel Gwathmey was a distinguished citizen of Southern Indiana in the early history of the Territory, and the State at the time of and after its formation. He was a resident of Jeffersonville, and was one of the trustees who laid

off that town in 1802. In 1801 he was appointed clerk of Clarke county, Indiana Territory, and treasurer in 1802. He was a member of the first Legislative Council of the Indiana Territory, and during his public career held many positions in the Territory and State, among which was the first Registrar of the Land Office at Jeffersonville.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1820, being present as Past Master of Posey Lodge, Jeffersonville. He was appointed Junior Grand Warden pro tem., and was afterwards elected to that office, serving as such one year. He was appointed chairman of the Committee on Grievances. One of the lodges had refused to admit a brother as a visitor "for causes known to the lodge." The rejected brother appealed to the Grand Lodge for a decision on the question. Brother Gwathmey made the following report, which has practically been adopted and held to be the unwritten law ever since:

"It appears to your committee that the right to determine upon the propriety or impropriety of admitting or not admitting a visiting brother is a prerogative which every regularly organized lodge should possess; and if, in the opinion of that lodge, there existed sufficient cause to reject the visit of the brother, they had a right to do so; but, at the same time, the committee are of the opinion that, in justice to the applicant, the lodge should have stated in their records the cause of his not being admitted."

He did not again appear in the Grand Lodge, and died in 1850, at the age of 72 years.

From the beginning Posey Lodge seems to have been a very weak organization. It paid no dues, and, with the exception of one or two years, did not send a representative to the Grand Lodge. In 1829 its charter was arrested and it ceased to exist.

John H. Farnham was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1820. He was the first Secretary of Posey Lodge, in 1819, and served several years as such. He was three times elected W. M., and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1824. He dimitted in 1826 and took up his residence elsewhere. He was a lawyer and a man of ability.

Olive Branch Lodge No. 10, Evansville, was granted a charter September 15, 1819. Jay Morehouse was named as the first W. M., William Olmstead, S. W., and Amos Clark, J. W.

At the next session of the Grand Lodge no representative from the lodge was present, and John Sheets, of Madison, was authorized to act as its proxy.

At the session of 1821 the Committee on Accounts made the following report, which was concurred in:

"Your committee are sorry to remark that Olive Branch Lodge No. 10 have so far neglected their duty as to fail in the payment of their dues to this Grand Lodge for two years in succession, and that said lodge is entirely unrepresented at this annual communication. As this neglect is a violation of an imperative provision of our Constitution, your committee recommend the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That Olive Branch Lodge be suspended from all the privileges of the Order until they shall pay their arrearages to this Grand Lodge, and that, on the first day of January next, the said lodge be stricken from the list of lodges and their charter withdrawn, unless they shall previously pay their arrearages."

The dues were arranged for, and the lodge continued until 1826, when the following communication was presented:

"Evansville, 15th April, 1826.

"Brother M. G. Clark,

"*Sir*—By a resolution of Olive Branch Lodge No. 10, held in this place a short time since, it was determined to tender to the Grand Lodge a surrender of the charter of said lodge. Various circumstances combined have induced the lodge to take this measure. The fluctuating nature of the population of this place, the hardness of the times, and the limited number of its members, have induced the members to believe that the continuance of a lodge in this place will not be promoting the great end and aim of Masonry, etc.

"I am, fraternally, etc.,

"William Olmstead."

A resolution was then passed suspending the further working of the lodge, except for the purpose of enforcing the collection of dues, and when said dues were paid to the

Grand Lodge, then the Grand Master was authorized to receive a surrender of their charter. At the annual session of 1827 the lodge had paid up the dues, and asked to have the order of suspension removed, and it was so done. The year following the District Deputy visited the lodge and in his report said: "Members were generally absent, and those who were not were very indifferent. They worked very badly, and their records not well kept. The prospects for future prosperity in Masonry in this lodge is very dull."

Having failed to report and pay dues, in 1835 it was stricken from the roll of lodges and its number subsequently given to Thorntown Lodge, and was never again revived.

HISTORY OF MASONRY IN INDIANA.

ACTION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

FROM time to time for the past fifty years efforts have been made by many Grand Masters and others looking to the writing and compilation of a history of Masonry in Indiana, and especially the history of the Grand Lodge from its organization down to the latest period. The early records of the proceedings, even, were lost and scattered, and had it not been for the efforts of Brother William Hacker, who copied those missing from the original records and had them printed and bound from 1818, the date of the organization, up to and including 1845, only a scattered copy of the printed proceedings of any of those years could be found, and they were in hands that would not part with them for "love or money." The electrotype plates of this valuable work are still in existence, and extra copies can therefore, no doubt, be had whenever they may be wanted. Another edition, covering the years between 1845 and 1855, inclusive, ought to be printed, and then it would not be difficult to procure full sets of the proceedings down to the present time.

But the printed proceedings cover the smallest portion of the history of Masonry in Indiana. The history of the fathers who established the Institution on a firm foundation, sketches of the early lodges, scenes and incidents, "reminiscences," if you please, gathered and arranged in proper form, pleasantly and truthfully written, should by all means comprise a large space in our Masonic History. In urging the Grand Lodge to take action in this matter, Elizur Deming, of Lafayette, Grand Master in 1849, said:

"I would respectfully suggest the propriety of taking effective measures to preserve from oblivion the incidents

and transactions of our early Masonic history. If proper research was made, there is no doubt that much would be rescued from the past of great interest and utility to the Craft. I am certain there is in Indiana a mine of rich material that only requires searching to obtain valuable ore—gems not from the dark and dirty mine, but from living mind—from lofty genius. Many of our old pioneers were brethren of our Fraternity. They belonged to that goodly company that formed the advance guard of civilization in the great West. Some of their most important acts were the setting up of the tabernacle and erecting the altar in the wilderness. Most of them have been gathered to the high service of that lodge which never closes. To us and all the Fraternity their memory is precious. Let us embalm it in our hearts."

The Grand Lodge concurred in the sentiments expressed, and resolutions were adopted requesting Brother John B. Dillon, State Historian, to take upon himself the task of collecting materials and preparing for publication such a history, but his time being entirely occupied with other matters, so far as is known, he did nothing in regard to it.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1851 Grand Master Deming again called attention to the subject, and showed the importance of early action. He outlined the plan of such history, and among other things said:

"As American citizens, we all know that the settlement of the Northwest—the thrilling adventures of those pioneers who first pitched their tents in its vast wilderness—forms one of its most brilliant pages in our history. While we venerate the memories and admire the heroic actions of those who founded our Eastern empire, we feel equally grateful to those who founded the Western. Among both were individuals not only illustrious for their virtues, intelligence and patriotism, but many among them, and those, too, of great prominence and efficiency, were ardently attached to the principles and landmarks of Freemasonry. Though acting in different localities, and surrounded by different circumstances, they all breathed the same spirit, and as genuine Craftsmen were animated by the same lofty hopes and noble aspirations of soul, whether on the shores

of the Atlantic or Chesapeake, or on the banks of the Hudson or Potomac, Ohio or Wabash. It has been the fortune of Freemasonry, in all past time, to have enrolled in her archives a large number of those honored names connected with human progress and advancement; but in no land is there a higher and a purer registry than ours. In the Western galaxy of departed worth and usefulness, our stars cluster thickly. We cannot but regret our indifference in not preserving the Masonic history of many eminent individuals in the West. Much of this history is of a deeply interesting nature, and is connected with the most exciting scenes of frontier adventure. Of this, as a portion of the Northwest, Indiana has been in times past an important theater."

He then stated that he had prepared some historical notes and sketches on the lines suggested, and continued:

"In reviewing our Masonic history, the Grand Lodge will discover the names of brethren who were influential and prominent in forming our first Constitution, and in laying the broad and prominent foundations of our civil institutions. A few yet survive, and are here to gladden us with their presence, but the majority have finished their work and passed into the lodge of perfect light.

"Our Masonic military history is also rich in incidents. Many of our brethren slumber on the battlefield of Tippecanoe, and among the hallowed names whose last resting place is on that memorable field are those of Daviess and Owen, of Kentucky. Colonel Daviess, at the time of his death, was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and it is believed it is the second instance where a Grand Master came to a violent end."

He recommended the erection of a plain monument to the memory of those brethren and others who fell there, and added:

"Let us raise a shaft, on the spot where Daviess fell, worthy of the cause, the principles, the characters and chivalry of those men—a shaft that shall tell to all coming generations the enduring but silent and effective attachment of Masonic love and Masonic brotherhood. Long ago the blood

of our brethren was poured out there as a rich libation. Let that ground in all future time be consecrated to the country, virtue and Masonry."

The committee to whom this subject was referred offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Past Grand Master E. Deming be hereby appointed Historiographer of Masonry in the State of Indiana, and that all the necessary expenses be paid by this Grand Lodge."

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1852 the following was adopted:

"The Committee on Accounts recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be placed at the disposal of Past Grand Master Deming to defray expenses in preparing his History of Masonic Pioneers for the current year."

Between this date and the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1855 Brother Deming had died, and at the meeting that year the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Grand Master A. C. Downey be, and he is hereby appointed a committee to inquire into the state of the documents and manuscripts left by our late Brother E. Deming in relation to the history of Masonry in Indiana, and report at the next annual communication."

At the next annual meeting—1856—Grand Master Downey, in relation to this matter, said:

"Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge at its last communication I opened a correspondence with the family of Past Grand Master Deming, as requested by the resolution of the Grand Lodge, in order to learn what progress had been made in the preparation of a History of Masonry in Indiana, and to enquire into the state of the documents and manuscripts relating thereto. The manuscripts of Dr. Deming had not been examined, and his family could not give any information in regard to them, except that it was known to them that he had been engaged in the preparation of the work."

At the close of this communication Grand Master Downey was appointed a committee to take such action as he might deem best in reference to the documents and manuscripts prepared by Dr. Deming, and was authorized to

pursue such course as he thought best in reference to the completion and publication of the work. In 1857 Grand Master Downey said:

"This unlimited discretion was very flattering to me, and in order that I might not abuse it I have done nothing in reference to the matter. I made some inquiry for a suitable person to complete the work, and, meeting with no success, I did not see what else I could do. If some suitable person will undertake to complete and publish the work, it would probably be advisable for the Grand Lodge to surrender her claims upon the manuscripts and let the work be published by such person on his own account."

The committee to whom the subject was referred made a report as follows:

"That in the opinion of said committee it is inexpedient for the Grand Lodge to engage directly in the publication of any books of the character contemplated. At the same time your committee deem it very desirable to collect and preserve the early history of the Order in this State, and believe that such a volume, if prepared by competent and judicious hands, would meet with remunerating patronage; but we think it should be done by private enterprise."

A resolution deeming it inexpedient for the Grand Lodge to publish the work referred to was adopted, and also the following:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend those having charge of the papers and material collected by our late Past Grand Master Deming to place them in the hands of some competent brother for publication on private responsibility, and the committee beg leave to suggest the name of Brother Cornelius Moore, editor of the Masonic Review, as a very suitable person to take charge of the work and prepare it for publication."

Whether Brother Moore came in possession of the matter referred to, the writer has no means of knowing. At least, if he did, it was not published in book form.

Nothing further was done until 1868, when Grand Master Hazelrigg, in closing his address, said:

"As this is the last communication I shall ever make to you from this place, I feel that I shall not have performed

my whole duty did I not call your attention to the importance of preserving and presenting to the Craft a written history of the introduction, progress and present high standing of Masonry in this jurisdiction—a duty that should no longer be deferred, as much of the means of authentic and reliable information will soon be beyond our reach. This is a duty which we not only owe to the past and the present, but more especially to the future. I trust the present Grand Lodge will not permit this most important matter to linger, but will at once take such efficient steps as will preserve from oblivion the important and interesting reminiscences connected with the past and present history of Masonry in this jurisdiction, as well as the well-earned fame of those who planted, maintained and perfected the Institution through all its trials and misfortunes to its present prosperity."

The committee to whom this part of the Grand Master's address was referred reported as follows:

"The subject of history is always a matter of interest, and it is presumed that there are but few, if any, Masons in Indiana but would be glad to have a copy of a judicious and faithful history of the Craft within our beloved State. It is from the past that we draw lessons of instruction for the future. The men that have been actors in life's drama, and the part played by them as Masons, are fast passing away, and but few, and very few, are now living to tell the tale of those that have gone before us. The longer the work of getting up a Masonic History of Indiana is delayed the more difficult will be the task."

The committee then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be and he is hereby authorized and required to procure a suitable and competent person that is willing to procure the proper information and write a history of the Craft in Indiana, and learn from him on what terms he will undertake such a work, and report his doings at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge."

In conformity to this resolution, at the session of 1869 Grand Master Martin H. Rice stated that Brother F. M.

Blair, editor of the "Masonic Home Advocate," had made arrangements to obtain a large amount of valuable information connected with the early history of the Craft in this State, and was intending to publish the same during the year, and being well satisfied that it would be impossible to obtain the services of anyone whose sources of information were more extended or was better qualified for the task, he had attempted no arrangement with any other party. He also stated that Brother Blair had made arrangements to obtain the Deming manuscripts, and had commenced the publication of the same in the December number of the "Advocate," and in each succeeding issue had devoted as much space to the subject as the columns of his paper would permit. The committee complimented Brother Blair and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred dollars be presented to Past Grand Master Blair as complimentary of his valuable services in securing and publishing the History of Masonry in Indiana."

Not long after this action was taken Brother Blair died, and nothing further was done in regard to the history until Grand Master Daniel McDonald called attention to it in his address in 1876. He said:

"The old landmarks of the Grand Lodge are rapidly passing away. The last twelve months have called four of them, and they have passed beyond the dark river. Almost sixty years have passed since the Grand Lodge was organized, and although the attention of the Grand Lodge has been called to it a number of times, no steps have been taken to secure the completion of the History of Masonry in Indiana. This is the centennial year, and in it the history of the past is being brought from darkness to light and placed upon record as a starting point for the historian that shall undertake the task in the future. Will the Grand Lodge let its noble history pass into oblivion for lack of energy and enthusiasm to carry the project to a successful consummation, or shall we fold our hands, let the dead past bury its dead, and the future take care of itself? It seems to me nothing could be more desirable than a history of Masonry in Indiana, comprising historical and biographical

sketches, and a general resume of the work accomplished since its establishment in this State. Magnificent monuments may be reared, which for a time shall be the admiration of the careless observer, but the golden pages which shall recount the services of those noble fraters who stood by the Institution through evil as well as good report shall live when these earthly temples and the present and future generations shall have passed away. Believing this to be a matter of great importance to the Grand Lodge, I have deemed it advisable to bring it to your attention and invite your careful consideration."

This was referred to a special committee of five, who made the following report by Dr. E. W. H. Ellis, chairman:

"The committee to whom so much of the Grand Master's address was referred as relates to the preparation of a history of the Order in Indiana have carefully considered the same, and are fully impressed with the importance of the work. Preparation, at least, should be made, and statistics collected, with a view to the compilation of such a history, and especially is it appropriate in this centennial year of our national existence. To accomplish these objects they recommend that the Grand Secretary prepare a circular to the several subordinate lodges, asking the following information: Name, number and location of lodge; date of dispensation and names of officers; date of charter and names of officers; names of officers and members on July 4, 1876. Said reports to be made on paper of uniform size for binding, and, when bound, to be labeled 'Centennial History of Masonry, 1876,' and to be carefully preserved in the office of the Grand Secretary. That Brother T. H. Lynch be requested to collate such facts as may be obtained in regard to the organization and history of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, with appropriate notices of brethren conspicuous for their labors and zeal in behalf of Masonry, and that he report the same to the Grand Lodge at its next session."

The circulars were issued and many of them filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary, where they were bound and filed in the archives.

Brother Lynch at that time was quite old and feeble, and made no report at the next meeting, and probably made no

effort to carry out the request; and so this effort, that promised so much, like those that preceded it, resulted only in gathering a few lodge statistics, as above stated.

Here the matter dropped, and nothing more was done until the session of the Grand Lodge in 1895, when Grand Master Gavin called attention to it and recommended that steps be taken to keep fresh in the minds of succeeding generations the recollection of the great work the fathers of Masonry performed in the early days of Masonry in Indiana. The subject was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who recommended that steps should at once be taken to secure and preserve the facts and incidents connected with the lives and times of the pioneer Masons of Indiana, and the history relating to the Grand Lodge, especially during its earlier and formative period, and to that end recommended that the Grand Master appoint three persons as Historians of the Grand Lodge, who should proceed to carry out the purposes therein expressed. The suggestion was adopted by the Grand Lodge, and thereupon Grand Master Gavin made the following appointments:

Past Grand Master DANIEL MCDONALD, Plymouth;
Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, Terre Haute;
Past Master WILL E. ENGLISH, Indianapolis.

The committee met in October of that year, and, after consultation, decided to divide the work and assign to each committeeman a portion, as follows:

Daniel McDonald, History of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Thomas B. Long, Royal Arch, High Priesthood, Royal and Select Masters.

Will E. English, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite.

They announced that the work, so far as it had progressed, had been conducted on that line. The report was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who recommended an appropriation "for expenses to prosecute the investigations in various parts of the State" in the sum of $250, "to be apportioned among the members thereof as they themselves may determine." This report was adopted and was the adoption of the plan determined upon by the

Committee on History. During the year Daniel McDonald had the History of Ancient Craft Masonry in the State well under way, having been for more than a year previous engaged in securing data, etc., for the purpose. As his portion of the appropriation would be only about $80 to prosecute the work, and nothing for what he had done, he declined to accept it, as it would thereby entitle the Grand Lodge to his manuscript; and so, to relieve himself of this responsibility, he handed the Grand Master his resignation as chairman of the Committee on History.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1897 Grand Master Gillett, in his annual address, again brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge, as follows:

"In the closing hour of the last session of the Grand Lodge the resignation of Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald from the committee appointed to prepare a History of Freemasonry was, at my request, referred to me. I was firm in the belief that I could induce Brother McDonald to reconsider his determination and proceed with the work. With all the eloquence at my command, and all the arts of persuasion which I could bring to bear, I have failed in my efforts. Brother McDonald firmly but respectfully persisted in his resignation, stating so plainly and so fully his reasons for not being able, under the existing circumstances, to continue the work, that I was forced to regretfully accept his withdrawal from the committee. Brother McDonald has done much work, prepared a great amount of material, and in doing so has been at considerable expense as well as labor and loss of time; he should certainly be compensated for that which he has done. He had acquired much of the information wanted in the work and the knowledge of where more, valuable and indispensable, could be found; in fact, he was well qualified and fully equipped for the work, and this Grand Lodge will miss his services if he cannot, even yet, be induced to reconsider his action. The preparing and publishing this history will be more expensive than the Grand Lodge at first supposed, and it must be prepared to meet it, if the object is to be accomplished. The question has arisen in my mind, what history did this Grand Lodge intend should be prepared and published?

The history of Freemasonry, as appertaining to this Grand Lodge and its pioneer founders, or the history of Symbolic Masonry in Indiana and concordant orders? From a careful reading of the recommendations of Grand Master Gavin, and the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which it was referred, I am constrained to think that it was intended that there should be prepared a full, careful and elaborate account of the facts and incidents connected with the lives and times of the pioneer Masons of Indiana, and the history of the Grand Lodge from its organization, but especially of the circumstances and events attending its earlier formative period. I am led, therefore, to question the correctness of the opinion of the committee that the history proposed was to be inclusive of all the branches of Masonry now organized in the State. I am, therefore, after much thought on this subject, compelled to believe that the part of wisdom would be to place the preparation of this history in the hands of one thoroughly competent person. Believing this, I have not filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brother McDonald, but refer the question to the Grand Lodge, calling attention to what, to me, is an absolute necessity—that the person or persons charged with this duty should be, or at least at some time should have been, a member of the Order the history of which he is to prepare, and thus personally acquainted with its workings, principles and teachings."

The committee to whom this part of the Grand Master's address was referred made the following report, which was concurred in and the recommendations adopted:

"*To the Grand Lodge:*

"The Committee on Ways and Means respectfully report that they have examined so much of the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master as relates to a Historian, and that, after careful consideration of the matter, we recommend that Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald be appointed as Historian and duly authorized to write a History of Freemasonry in Indiana, and the Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to draw warrants upon the Grand Treasurer for the amount of expenses incurred therein; and that said Daniel McDonald shall report such history at the next session of the Grand Lodge, together

with a detailed report of all expenses and such compensation for his labors as may be reasonable, and that upon the payment of the same, then the manuscript of such history to become the property of the Grand Lodge; but if said Grand Lodge shall not desire to purchase the same, it shall remain the property of said Daniel McDonald.

"MORTIMER NYE,
"ISAAC P. LEYDEN,
"LUCIEN A. FOOTE,
"FRANK E. GAVIN,
"GEORGE E. GRIMES,
"Committee."

Immediately after the close of the session the Historian proceeded with the work as rapidly as possible. At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, held in May, 1898, he made the following report:

"*To the Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana:*

"At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means, the undersigned was appointed Historian and duly authorized to write a history of Freemasonry in Indiana, and report such history at the present session of the Grand Lodge, with a detailed report of all expenses and such compensation for writing the same as might be reasonable, and that, upon the payment of the same, the manuscript of such history to become the property of the Grand Lodge, otherwise to remain the property of the undersigned. I had for two or three years previously been engaged in gathering data for the proposed History, and immediately after the close of the last Grand Lodge I began the work of completing the History on the line indicated in the resolution appointing me Historian. About the close of the year the History was practically completed, and, being desirous that the matter should not go over another year, at my suggestion Grand Master Niblack appointed Past Grand Masters Frank E. Gavin, Simeon P. Gillett and Mortimer Nye, who had taken an active interest in regard to the writing of a history, a committee to examine the manuscript, so that an intelligent report might be made at the present session. The manuscript was placed in their hands during the fall and winter, and each read it carefully, suggesting changes

and modifications, which I have made to correspond therewith. They will make their report in due time, to which I ask the careful attention of the Grand Lodge.

"Under the resolution of my appointment I have drawn but $100, which has been expended in traveling expenses, postage, books, etc. The labor attending the preparation of the work has been very great. Much of the manuscript has been rewritten and revised several times, in order that as few mistakes as possible might be allowed to creep in. With the care taken by myself, and the careful scrutiny of the distinguished brethren composing the committee, I believe the work is such as will meet with the approval of the Grand Lodge and the Craft throughout the State generally. I believe $700 would be a very reasonable compensation for the time, labor and money expended in the preparation of the manuscript, which I now present to the Grand Lodge, in accordance with the terms of my appointment as Historian.

"Fraternally submitted,
"DANIEL MCDONALD,
"*Historian.*"

The committee to whom the manuscript had been referred made the following report:

"The undersigned special committee, to whom was referred the History of Masonry in Indiana prepared by Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald, would report that we have examined this History with much care. The work has been well and thoroughly done. It is a vast mine of Masonic information which it has required much labor and study to gather and arrange. With a thorough and complete index, which should be added, its publication and circulation will open to its Masonic readers a wide range of Masonic knowledge and information which is now wholly unavailable to the general reader, or even student of the literature of our Fraternity.

"We therefore commend the work to your approval, and recommend that Brother McDonald be allowed the sum of $700 in full of his expenses and labor in its preparation, and that he thereupon transfer to this Grand Lodge all rights in the manscript, including the copyright. We fur-

ther recommend that the History be published and placed on sale by the Grand Lodge, giving to Brother McDonald upon its title page full credit for the work.

"Fraternally submitted,

"FRANK E. GAVIN,
"SIMEON P. GILLETT,
"MORTIMER NYE,
"Committee."

The report was adopted and the History ordered published in accordance with the recommendation.

A detailed history of the action of the Grand Lodge has been given to show the continued interest the members have ever taken in the subject, and to show how little has been accomplished in carrying out the repeated declarations of the Grand Lodge in regard to it. The only systematic effort attempted to be made was by Past Grand Master Elizur Deming, of Lafayette. He gathered considerable data, and wrote and compiled several sketches, but, unfortunately, before the work was finished he died. The manuscripts, so far as completed, were afterwards secured by Past Grand Master (Ill.) Blair, and by him published in his paper, the "Masonic Home Advocate," Indianapolis, in the early part of 1869. While some of the sketches contain much valuable information, they cover only brief biographies of a few of the more prominent Masons of early times, with an epitome of the proceedings of the organization of the Grand Lodge from the records. Undoubtedly, had the distinguished brother lived, he would have produced a history that would have supplied a long-felt want and would have made the present effort in that direction unnecessary, as he was an industrious, enthusiastic Mason and a smooth and scholarly writer.

GRAND LODGE HALL PROPERTY.

THE question of the purchase of suitable grounds, and the erection of a building or buildings for the use of the Grand Lodge, had been mooted as far back as the thirties, but no definite action was taken until the meeting in May, 1846, when the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons presented to the Grand Lodge the following resolution for its consideration:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by this Grand Chapter, to act in conjunction with similar committees on behalf of the Grand Lodge, Indianapolis Council Royal and Select Masters, Royal Arch Chapter and Center Lodge, for the purpose of devising some suitable means for the erection of a Masonic Hall in the town of Indianapolis, to be occupied in common by the above-named bodies of the Fraternity, to report at the next session."

Thereupon the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge fully reciprocates the foregoing resolution of the Grand Chapter, and on their part appoints Brothers Colestock, Foster and Donnellan as a committee in furtherance of the object."

The committee was afterwards enlarged, with Past Grand Master William Sheets as chairman, who, at the meeting in 1847, reported that the committee were of the opinion that the Grand Lodge ought not longer to delay the procuring of a site for the erection of a hall. After weighing the subject in all its bearings, the committee came to the opinion that such site should be located on Washington street, as the only one that promised a fair interest on the investment in the way of rent, the opinion being that the spread of business would greatly preponderate in the direction west from the then center. The committee, therefore, directed their

attention in the selection of a site in that part of the city to lots 7 and 8, in square 67, fronting 63 feet on Washington street, running south on Tennessee street 350 feet to Kentucky avenue, thence 121 feet on said avenue. The property could then be had for $4,200—$1,000 down and the balance in four equal annual payments. The committee recommended the purchase of the lots, the erection of a hall at a cost of $10,000, and that the money be raised by stock subscriptions, and that three commissioners be appointed to carry out the wishes of the Grand Lodge. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted, and three commissioners appointed, of which William Sheets was made chairman.

Shares of stock were fixed at $25 each. The lots above named were purchased on the terms stated. A circular was issued to all the lodges in the State, asking their cooperation, but only one lodge—Logansport—responded! Indianapolis Chapter subscribed $1,000. The commissioners became disheartened at the lack of interest by outside lodges, but determined to make one more effort. In this they were successful. They succeeded in raising from the Indianapolis brethren $12,950. They expressed themselves as firm in the belief that the stock would yield an income of 10 per cent., and, although they needed $3,000 to carry out the plans they had decided upon, they recommended that the corner-stone be laid in October. An assessment of $1 per year on each member in the State for four years was made to increase the building fund.

The corner-stone was laid by the Grand Lodge, October 25, 1848, Grand Master Elizur Deming, of Lafayette, performing the ceremonies. The architect was Brother Joseph Willis, of Indianapolis; building committee, Brothers William Sheets, James Whitcomb and Austin W. Morris.

An original ode was written for the occasion by Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, one of Indiana's purest women and most noted poets. The poem is a fragrant poetic flower that should not be left to "blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air," and hence it is inserted here as marking an important epoch in our Masonic history:

Sons of a glorious Order anointed,
To cherish for ages the Ark of the Lord,
Wearing the mystical badges appointed,
Come to the Temple with sweetest accord.
Come, lay the corner-stone,
Asking the Lord to own
Labors that tend to His glory and praise;
Long may the mercy seat,
Where angel pinions meet,
Rest in the beautiful temple ye raise.

Brothers united, to you it is given
To lighten the woes of a sin-blighted world;
Far o'er the earth, on the free winds of heaven,
Now let your banner of love be unfurled.
Write those the blessed three,
Faith, Hope and Charity—
Names that shall live through the cycle of time;
Write them on every heart,
Make them your guide and chart,
Over life's sea to the haven sublime.

Go forth, befriending the way-weary stranger,
Brightening the pathway that sorrow has crossed,
Strengthening the weak, in the dark hour of danger,
Clothing the naked and seeking the lost;
Opening the prison door,
Feeding the starving poor,
Chiding the evil, approving the just;
Drying the widow's tears,
Soothing the orphan's fears,
Great is your mission—"in God is your Trust."

Go, in the spirit of Him who is Holy,
Gladden the wastes and the by-ways of earth;
Visit the homes of the wretched and lowly,
Bringing relief to the desolate hearth.
Bring up the broken heart,
Joy to the sad impart.
Stay the oppressor and strengthen the just;
Freely do ye receive,
Freely to others give,
Great is your mission—"in God is your Trust."

Go forth with ardor and hope undiminished,
Ever be zealous and faithful and true;
Still, till the labor appointed is finished,
Do with your might what your hands find to do.
Narrow the way and straight
Is heaven's guarded gate,
Leading the soul to the regions of love;
Then, with the spotless throng
Swelling the triumph song,
May you be found in the Grand Lodge above.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in October following it was unanimously resolved, "as a token of the high regard which the members of the Grand Chapter entertain for the character of Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton, and to manifest their appreciation of her merits as a poetess, the Grand Chapter will present her for her acceptance a silver cup with an appropriate device and inscription." Later the cup was procured and presented at a special gathering convened for that purpose. The inscription was as follows:

THE GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
TO
MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON,
AS A TOKEN OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR HER EXCELLENT
MASONIC ODE,
ON THE
LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE GRAND MASONIC HALL,
AT INDIANAPOLIS,
OCTOBER 25, A. D. 1848; A. L. 5848.

Three lines from her poem were also added, as follows:

"Come, lay the corner-stone,
Asking the Lord to own,
Labors that tend to His glory and praise."

The cup was presented to Mrs. Bolton by Judge James Morrison, who said:

"MRS. BOLTON: The Grand Chapter of Indiana are gratified to be permitted thus publicly to assure you of their warm personal esteem and high appreciation of your poetic merits, but especially do they congratulate themselves that the opportunity thus afforded enables them, in the name of Ancient Freemasonry, to thank you for your noble and disinterested vindication of the principles of the Order. In the ancient and appropriate symbolic ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Grand Masonic Hall of Indiana, you, madam, were so kind and intrepid as to voluntarily come forward, in the face of widespread and deep-rooted prejudice, to animate us in the work then just begun. And when the edifice shall be completed, as we trust it soon will be, we cannot look upon its imposing and symmetrical proportions, looming out on the blue arch of heaven—a monu-

ment of the taste and liberality of the Masonic Fraternity of Indiana—without associating a recollection of the beautiful and soul-inspiring ode chanted at the laying of the corner-stone. To speak of the poetic excellencies of the ode is not, of course, the object of this manifestation; that has been done by those more competent to the work than the individual addressing you. Nor, madam, do your claims to high poetic merit rest alone or even mainly on this or any other single production. Far from it. Many, very many gems, rich and rare, are enwreathed in your coronet of song, and ever and anon another and another brilliant is made to flash upon the eye of an admiring public. If, therefore, you have been emulous of fame, you must feel that you have already attained a most enviable niche in her temple. As Masons, madam, we attach peculiar value to the signal service done our Order by this free-will offering of your muse, for we so consider it. I repeat the sentiment —we do consider it a most noble, glowing and truthful defense of the cardinal principles of Ancient Freemasonry—principles, alas, most grievously maligned and misrepresented because they are not generally understood. Penetrated, therefore, with a due sense of the obligations under which you had brought the whole Masonic Fraternity, the Grand Chapter has delegated me in their name to present you this cup. This token, Mrs. Bolton, you will please receive as an acknowledgment by Masons of a debt that neither time nor circumstances will cancel or efface."

To this beautiful address Mrs. Bolton replied feelingly in the following charming words:

"I have no language to express my sense of the honor conferred upon me by the Grand Chapter of Indiana in the presentation of this beautiful cup; but let me assure that honorable body, through you, sir, that I will treasure it up with the proudest care, and that it will be to me, in future years, the nucleus of a thousand bright and cherished recollections. The ode in consideration of which it is presented was but a simple and spontaneous outpouring of the heart alive to the dictates of humanity—a heart well taught in the school of adversity to appreciate human aid and human sympathy. When a little child on my mother's knee, I listened to many a story of the stranger cared for, the widow

relieved and the orphan cherished by Masonic charity, I learned to love and honor your noble and venerable institution. The seed then sown has ripened with my years, and I now believe that Freemasonry is the sister of Christianity. Both have gone out into the wastes and by-ways of earth, 'giving beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.' Both have been subjected to the ordeal of persecution, and both, like the Hebrew children, came forth unscathed by the furnace and the flame. When, bowed and broken-hearted, our first parents were driven from the Garden of Eden to reap the bitter fruits of disobedience, the spirit of Freemasonry was commissioned, in heaven, to bless and cheer them in their loneliness. She has fed the hungry, reclaimed the wandering, ministered consolation by the bedside of the dying, and brightened the pathway of the bereaved and desolate. Mortals have witnessed her labors of love, and angels have recorded her annals in the archives of eternity. When the lion shall lie down with the lamb, when the new heavens and the new earth are created, then, and not till then, may she fold her white wings on her spotless bosom and proclaim that her mission is accomplished."

The reader may wonder why the Grand Lodge, instead of the Grand Chapter, did not provide for the presentation of the cup above referred to. The reason was, probably, because the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter had joined in the selection and purchase of a site for the temple—the arrangement at that time being that it should be owned jointly by the two bodies—and so it was agreed that the presentation should be made by the Grand Chapter, as the Grand Lodge had been accorded the honor of conducting the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge a year later Chairman Sheets said: "The commissioners are happy to state that the value of the stock is no longer problematical. The rooms in the basement story are already rented. The income from this part of the building alone will be $1,100 per annum, more than six per cent. upon the cost of the entire structure, and when the whole is under rent will, we confidently believe, yield from twelve to fifteen per cent."

At this session the Grand Lodge increased its subscription and authorized the Grand Secretary to borrow from subordinate lodges $2,000, to be repaid in 1852 with six per cent. interest, to be applied in furnishing the Grand Lodge Hall.

At the meeting in May, 1851, Grand Master Deming announced the completion of the hall. He said: "Its foundation was laid in honor; its capstone will be placed in triumph. It is in the right place, and within its walls will the right-minded gather. From the base of the Alleghenies to the Gulf of Mexico it will be hailed by brethren as a monument of Masonic fraternity; and should any flood again threaten to overwhelm us, it will appear to the faint-hearted through the gathering mists like the ark resting on Ararat! Consecrated to the perpetuity of the principles of Freemasonry, stability is written on its foundations. May its pillars of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty never know decay. From its threshold may Charity's pure stream well up and roll its onward tide, until, like that which the Prophet saw, its gathering waters shall be so deep and wide that no man can pass over! Here may future generations of Craftsmen both teach and learn the lessons of experimental wisdom. In its archives may the names of Indiana's illustrious dead be registered. Around its altar may our children's children gather in fraternal love. May hand to hand and heart to heart here be joined in inseparable union. May its lights burn and its capstone reflect the rays of opening and closing day, until the Heavens are rolled together as a scroll, and the last tide of time demolish the works of mortality!"

At that time the total cost of the building and grounds was given at $21,693.98. The hall was dedicated by Grand Master Deming with considerable pomp and circumstance, Rev. Bro. Thomas H. Lynch delivering a lengthy and interesting address, and an original poem by Bro. H. F. West. The following extracts from Brother West's poem is deemed appropriate here:

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Genius of Masonry,
The muse shall sing of thee again. Although
The wasting hand of Time, in all things else,
Has wrought sad changes in this world, yet thou
Art in the morning of thy life to-day.
Thou hast seen widespread empires rise and fall;
And nations come and go, like day and night;
And crowded cities, where life's busy hum
Was heard, and merchant princes bought and sold,
Become a furrowed field. Perchance to-day
Some modern Ruth gleans from a harvest field
Where once that city stood whose imperious King
Profaned sacred vessels of the house
Of God! To-day the Arab spreads his tent
Upon a desert waste, where thou hast seen
A city with its hundred gates. The sun
Shone not upon another day like this,
When thy extended arms reached round this world
Of ours. Nor does its shadow fall upon
A land thy spirit has not blessed. For all
The moral virtues of a Pagan world
Are but the footprints of that Book of God
Which Masonry preserved!

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

To-day thy children come
With songs of joy, with corn, and wine, and oil,
And in Jehovah's great and awful name,
And in the name of those our patron saints,
And in the name of all thy sons, throughout
This deep, wide world,—they consecrate to thee,
To Virtue, and to Universal Love,
This Temple which their hands have reared. And may
Almighty God here write His name, and make
Us living stones for that great spirit "house
Not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

In 1854 the entire cost of the structure was about $35,300. Wm. Sheets, commissioner, estimated the interest of the Grand Lodge at not less than $30,000. Up to that time he had served without compensation, and desired to continue until the Grand Lodge owned it all and was out of debt. The committee to examine the commissioner's report, among other things, said:

"We cannot in justice to all concerned close this report without bearing testimony to the ability, the fidelity and energy with which the arduous and responsible trust which has been intrusted to Past Grand Master Sheets has been

discharged, with means apparently inadequate to accomplish a design of so much importance to the honor and prosperity of the craft with which this hall has been erected and completed. This result has been accomplished mainly through the talents, energy and industry of the commissioner."

As a testimony of respect they offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master cause to be manufactured a service of silver plate worth at least $500, with suitable Masonic designs and inscriptions, and that he present said service of plate to Past Grand Master Sheets, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his valuable services as commissioner of the Grand Lodge Hall."

The service was procured in due time, at a cost much larger than was contemplated in the resolution. The total cost was $1,320.35. The inscription on the plate was as follows:

"TO PAST GRAND MASTER WILLIAM SHEETS, A MAN AND A MASON WHOM WE DELIGHT TO HONOR FOR HIS SKILL, INTEGRITY, AND JUST APPRECIATION OF THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF MASONRY, AS WELL AS IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS ENERGY, FIDELITY AND SUCCESS IN DESIGNING AND CARRYING FORWARD, WITHOUT PECUNIARY COMPENSATION, THE BUILDING OF A GRAND MASONIC HALL IN THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS. PRESENTED BY THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, MAY 29TH, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855."

The presentation was made by Henry C. Lawrence, then Grand Master, in a flattering address, full of appreciation and gratitude to the recipient for the great and glorious work he had accomplished, almost single-handed and alone. The Grand Lodge, he said, had then been in existence thirty years, and had, at the incipiency of the enterprise, a fund of only $1,000 to begin with. With this he had purchased the ground and erected the temple; the Grand Lodge was out of debt, with a surplus in its treasury and a property whose estimated value was $30,000. All this was accomplished in the brief space of eight years.

In accepting the gift Brother Sheets, among other things, said: "The motive that actuated me, without pecuniary

reward or the desire of it, to undertake the arduous and perplexing labor of erecting this large and costly edifice was not that I might rear a building for the ornament and accommodation of our city; neither was it that the Grand Lodge of my State might be furnished with suitable accommodations when they assembled here in their annual meetings. Although these were not lost sight of as incidents, yet the great motive that influenced me was a far more noble and glorious one. I desired to lay the foundation of a system of education that would carry joy and gladness to the hearts of the destitute and the friendless throughout the length and breadth of our great commonwealth. It was a part of my original design that the proceeds of this building should be distributed among the various subordinate lodges in the State for the purpose of educating, at the common schools of the country, the destitute orphans of our Order. But the provisions of the law for common schools are such now as to render this course unnecessary and lead us to establish a higher grade of education in connection with and to be supported by the income of this institution."

He then revealed the plan he had in view for the establishment of this higher grade of education, as follows:

"The whole, or nearly so, of the outstanding stock will have been redeemed by the first of June, 1857. We shall then have an annual income of eight thousand dollars—three thousand from the proceeds of the building, and five thousand from the ordinary revenues of the Grand Lodge. I propose that this income be set apart, for the next three years, for the purchase of a site in this city, and for the erection of suitable buildings for a male and female college, to which may be added, as soon as the means will justify, departments of law and medicine. This can be accomplished without incurring a dollar of debt, and have everything in readiness for the opening of the college in October, 1860, with an annual income for the support of a faculty of eight thousand dollars. * * * Such an institution, brethren of the Grand Lodge, you can, by a prudent economy, raise up and endow, amply, within five years. This I urge you to do, and let it be based upon Christian principles; not sectarian, but let its teachers be Christian men and

women. I here declare that I would have no connection with any institution of learning that was not based upon Christianity, and in which the pure, unadulterated word of God, the Christian Bible, was not always to be found and read. For this object I have labored for the past eight years, and shall continue to labor, if God shall spare my life, until it be accomplished."

The Grand Lodge, however, did not look with favor on the scheme, and no action was ever taken in regard to it. In his admirable management of the construction of the Grand Lodge Hall Brother Sheets had reached the highest point of his greatness, and he died without witnessing the realization of his educational dream.

In closing his report in 1858 Brother Sheets said: "I hope one year more, or at most two, will enable me to close up this whole affair, when I shall have the pleasure of presenting the Grand Lodge of Indiana—with which I have been connected for more than thirty years—a clear and indefeasible title, free from all incumbrance, for this property, worth more than $50,000. Could I feel, in retiring from this arduous and responsible duty, which has lasted through ten long years, without hope or desire of pecuniary compensation, that the income from this noble enterprise would be devoted to the elevation of the moral and intellectual condition of those who are to follow us, I should say, 'My labor has not been in vain, neither have I spent my strength for naught.' "

The management of the property was continued in the hands of Brother Sheets until 1866, when a resolution was passed abolishing the office of Grand Lodge Hall Commissioner and placing it in the hands of three trustees. The committee to examine the report of Brother Sheets found in his hands $9,828.80. During that year he had made a charge for managing the hall property—a very reasonable one, as it appeared to those who knew the responsibility and labor required to do the work—of 6 per cent. The committee regarded this too much, and cut it down to 3 per cent. In order to give him time to prepare a statement to be presented next morning, a motion was made to lay the

report on the table, but the motion did not prevail, and then the report was concurred in, 162 to 81. The writer was present as a visitor on that occasion, and in thirty odd years in the Grand Lodge he does not remember of an episode so dramatic as the discussion and votes on that question, or one so pathetic as when Brother Sheets, on the following morning, ascended the platform and delivered the following farewell address:

"DEAR BRETHREN: When on yesterday I asked that the resolution dissolving the Grand Lodge Hall commission might be laid over until this morning, in order that the doings of the commission for the last nineteen years, and their results, might be briefly laid before you by the only survivor of the original board, I thought that such an exhibit would be gratifying to the Grand Lodge, at least to the new members, of whom there seems to be a large number present. But the manifestations of impatience to hear anything from me, exhibited on the consideration of the report striking out one-half of what I considered a most reasonable charge for my services for the past year, in the almost deafening cry of 'question,' 'question,' when I arose to make an explanation and to correct a misapprehension, furnishes me evidence that any further consumption of your time on my part upon this resolution, or any other subject, would be improper and self-degrading.

"After serving you, I think, faithfully for nineteen years, seventeen of which without one dime of pecuniary compensation, but most richly rewarded in the approbation and good opinion of all my older Masonic associates, I now hand over to you this Grand Lodge Hall property, worth sixty thousand dollars, unincumbered, yielding an annual net income of 15 per cent. upon its entire cost, with a large surplus in the treasury, trusting you may place it in the care of those who will prove more faithful and disinterested than I have been. With the hope that you will allow this parting communication to be placed upon the records, I bid you an affectionate and fraternal farewell."

The hasty and inconsiderate action of the Grand Lodge in this matter was a sad blow to Brother Sheets, from which he never recovered, and which, undoubtedly, hastened his

death, which occurred a few years later. Those who were instrumental in introducing and pushing the motion to dissolve the commission, and thus remove Brother Sheets from the position he had held for so many years without compensation, and so satisfactorily under so many discouraging circumstances, knew little or nothing of the great sacrifices he had made in the discharge of his thankless duties. He turned over the property, as he said, worth sixty thousand dollars, free of debt, and walked out of the building disgraced, never to return.

REPAIRING THE OLD HALL.

After the office of Grand Lodge Hall Commissioners had been abolished, and Brother Sheets, chairman, had retired, as indicated in his farewell address, the Grand Lodge Hall and property for the ensuing year was placed in charge of the Grand Master, Secretary and Treasurer, who were authorized to make all necessary contracts for the repairing and renting of the property. The building and rooms had, up to that time, been in use about nineteen years, and as the city had increased rapidly in population and importance during that time, and the lodges and membership in the city and State had more than doubled, it was deemed advisable to remodel, enlarge and "modernize" the building, so that it would be more in keeping with the progress of the age. In 1867 the Grand Officers having in charge the management of the property reported the amount of the hall funds loaned on mortgage security, including interest thereon up to June 30th of that year, at $19,260.85. In closing their report they said:

"We regret to say, in conclusion, that the hall building, for the want of suitable repairs, is in an untenantable condition. The roof, from its peculiar construction and neglect heretofore in not keeping it in proper repair, is now reported by an architect, who has carefully examined it, to be so unsafe that in a short time, unless a very large sum is soon expended in repairing or rebuilding it, the hall building must become tenantless and unproductive."

At that time suggestions for the sale of the entire property and an investment elsewhere had been made, but Grand Master Hazelrigg said he had no hesitation in saying that it was a duty the Craft owned to themselves, to the past, the present and the future to discard every proposition of the kind, and so the suggestion was abandoned. Thereupon a resolution was adopted providing for the election of three trustees, who should have exclusive and entire control of the hall property and funds, with full power to rent, repair or remodel the same in such manner and to such extent as in their judgment should be for the best interests of the Order, subject at all times, however, to the instruction of the Grand Lodge. In conformity to this resolution the following trustees were elected: Ephraim Colestock, for one year; Sol. D. Bayless, two years; William T. Clark, three years; and then, on motion, it was resolved that said trustees be directed to proceed immediately to modernize and repair the Grand Lodge Hall building, as indicated in the report of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The trustees in 1868 reported a plan for remodeling at a cost of about $80,000, but, as their authority to raise funds was limited, nothing further had been done. The Committee on Ways and Means, in reporting on the action of the trustees, said that they had misapprehended the instructions of the Grand Lodge to "repair and remodel" the building. They, the trustees, proposed to rebuild the same almost entirely, an enterprise which had never been suggested nor designed by the Grand Lodge. They added: "The walls of this hall, in the opinion of this committee, are good, sound and substantial; the floors can be raised, the rooms remodeled, the walls raised and an additional story added without removing one brick, except the columns in front, which should be done; add one story to the building, put on a new roof, and this will give us a temple to which the Craft of Indiana would gladly come to attend our annual communications." This recommendation was adopted. Harvey G. Hazelrigg was elected trustee in place of E. Colestock, whose time had expired, and John M. Bramwell was elected in place of W. T. Clark, resigned.

A year later, in 1869, the trustees reported that they had made the repairs indicated by the Grand Lodge at its last session, at a total cost of $9,771.77, an expenditure much larger than they had expected. The old roof, which was liable at any time to fall, had been removed and replaced by a substantial slate roof, and the rooms and halls had been thoroughly repaired, the interior thoroughly cleaned and repainted, and the building generally put in a safe condition. The Committee on Ways and Means took pleasure in pronouncing it good work—just such work as was wanted, and added: "For the first time for many years this Grand Body has been enabled to assemble in this building and transact its regular business with no fears that the roof would come tumbling on us or any accident happen to interfere with the labors of the Craft. The trustees have displayed excellent good taste, not only in the style and durability of the repairs by them made, but in the rearrangement of the upper rooms, and in the ornamentation of the same, for all of which the highest praise is due them."

This was supposed to be the end of the repairing and remodeling of the building for several years to come, but the report of the trustees for 1873 revealed the fact that another "remodeling" and overhauling was deemed necessary. They stated that the property, in its then condition, was not yielding a justifiable income, and they were fully satisfied that it could not be improved in that regard short of a thorough remodeling and modernizing of the Grand Lodge building, and recommended action in that direction. A resolution authorizing the trustees to sell the property and invest the proceeds in safe securities was defeated, and the matter was passed over until the next annual meeting. At that meeting (1875) the committee reported: "Much as Grand Masonic Hall building may be esteemed (and justly so, too,) as a memento of the past, we think it a clearly demonstrated fact that to continue it in its present condition would not accord with that prudential judgment which usually dictates the course of sagacious individuals in the management of their private affairs."

ANOTHER REMODELING AUTHORIZED.

The committee then presented plans contemplating a remodeling of the building at a cost of $54,000. The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of the plan suggested by the trustees, and recommended the appointment of Brethren Harvey G. Hazelrigg, John M. Bramwell, Christian Fetta, E. W. H. Ellis and Ralph S. Gregory as legal agents, with full power and authority to borrow such sums of money, not to exceed $75,000, as they might deem necessary for the purpose aforesaid, to be expended in remodeling and improving the Grand Lodge Hall and buildings in such manner and upon such plans as in their discretion they might deem best. And thereupon the work of building and remodeling "for the third and last time" was entered upon with commendable zeal. On the 24th of May, 1875, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by the officers of the Grand Lodge, Lucien A. Foote being the Grand Master. A lengthy and very interesting address on the principles and teachings of Freemasonry was delivered by Brother John Caven, Mayor of the city of Indianapolis. This address and a full report of the proceedings are printed in the proceedings of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, 1875.

The "remodeling committee" was organized by appointing H. G. Hazelrigg chairman and John M. Bramwell secretary. After adopting plans, they reported that they had secured a loan at 9 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for $75,000, and out of forty-nine bids had let the contract for the erection of the building to Julian W. Hinckley to furnish all the material and complete the building for the sum of $67,422 by the first day of November, 1875.

When the Committee on Ways and Means got hold of the report and plans and specifications, they discovered that in the new building there was no Grand Lodge Hall (or home), and this omission, the committee believed, was not in accordance with the views of a large majority of the brethren. But the committee did not despair of having a Grand Lodge Hall—a "Masonic Home"—and that, too, they said, at no

distant day. They recommended, however, that no immediate action be taken, and also suggested that the course pursued by the "remodeling committee" be concurred in, as any change in the plans at that time might prove disastrous. The report was concurred in, but quite a bitter feeling had been aroused, and when Brother R. D. Brown offered a resolution authorizing the building committee to erect a building south, one hundred feet, more or less, fronting on Tennessee street, and giving them authority to contract a further loan to pay for its erection, it was adopted with a shout of approval. Thirty cents dues were assessed on the membership throughout the State for each of the years 1875-6 to pay for its erection.

The building committee reported at the next meeting that the work was completed about the first of April, 1876, and was duly accepted by the agents. The work, in its progress, the committee said, was carefully supervised, both in material and workmanship, by the architect, and had been completed from foundation to cap-stone in a workmanlike manner. The temple thus erected, they confidently believed, for the amount of the investment, was unsurpassed in excellence of design and finish by any in the land, and was a credit to the Fraternity throughout the State.

The total cost was $83,292.35. The Grand Lodge Hall was completed at the same time, at a total cost of $32,-220.44, or a grand total of $115,512.79 for both. This amount was afterwards increased in extras and furnishings to over $120,000. The amount of indebtedness at that time was over $100,000, which seemed to be more than the Grand Lodge could hope to pay, but, with a determination equal to the emergency, the task was finally accomplished. Annual meetings were dispensed with, and for eight years the Grand Lodge met but once in every two years, which resulted in a saving during the omitted years of about $10,000 each. The dues were raised to $1 on each affiliated Mason in the State, and so within the period of about ten years the entire amount was paid and the Grand Lodge was out of debt, with a handsome surplus in the treasury, and property worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars!

This was the most exciting and trying period the Grand Lodge ever passed through. Among those who little understood the true situation much ill feeling was manifested against the building committee, which mostly fell on the chairman, Past Grand Master Hazelrigg. This feeling seemed to be so deep-seated and general that he announced to the Grand Lodge that his time as trustee expired at that session, and, owing to failing health, he did not deem it advisable to attempt to render further service to the Grand Lodge. Whatever mistakes had been made in the remodeling and construction of the new building had been mistakes of the head, and not of the heart, and, as one perfectly familiar with all that was done in connection with the building, it is a satisfaction to be able to place on record here that the untiring labors of Brother Hazelrigg, bringing in their train trials, tribulations and annoyances hard to bear for one of his age, were performed entirely in the interest of the Grand Lodge, with which he had been so long connected and which he loved so well. He was succeeded as trustee by Brother John Caven, of Indianapolis. During this session of the Grand Lodge the following resolution was introduced:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that those having charge of the construction of the Grand Masonic Temple have extravagantly exceeded their rightful powers, and thereby loaded us with a large unnecessary debt."

This resolution was not adopted, but the feeling exhibited on its discussion sank deep into Brother Hazelrigg's heart. The writer of this ate dinner with him at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, that day, and, in conversation in regard to it, he said the action had the effect of a vote of censure, and with tears in his eyes and a faltering voice he said he did not ever expect to be in the Grand Lodge again. He died in December following.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOMES.

FROM time to time, since as far back as in the forties, the Grand Lodge has had before it various propositions for the establishment of "Manual Labor Schools," "Widows' and Orphans' Homes," and similar projects, none of which were ever adopted, although all, or nearly all, were reported upon favorably. In 1842 the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge be requested to give their views at our next meeting on the subject of attempting to establish a school on the manual labor system, and the best manner of obtaining a farm for that purpose for the education of the orphan children of Masons, and that they propose the best plan for such an establishment."

This proposition was made the special order for the next day, when, after free and full discussion, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the plan of a manual labor school reported to this Grand Lodge by Grand Master Philip Mason be adopted by this Grand Lodge, but, for the want of means, all further action on the matter be indefinitely postponed."

The plan proposed by Grand Master Mason was elaborate, and if it could have been carried out would have been one of the greatest institutions of its kind in this country. It embraced the purchase of a large tract of land, say five hundred acres, to be operated on the joint-stock plan, in which the Grand Lodge and each of the subordinate lodges were partners. These, with such private stockholders as could be procured, were to constitute the company. The capital stock was to consist of about fifty thousand dollars in shares of twenty-five or thirty dollars each, to be subscribed and paid for in yearly payments, the school to be

under the management of a board of directors to be elected annually by the stockholders. The directors were to be required to visit the school at least once a year, and to make an annual report to the Grand Lodge embracing all matters connected with the school. The teachers, as well as the pupils, were expected to labor six hours each day, and to be paid by the piece, or for amount of work done or labor performed. The theory of the plan was that "information to the great mass of mankind is only beneficial as it can be applied in the acquiring of a living, and that it is the advantage that knowledge gives in supplying the wants and desires of our nature that prompts men to study."

For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the subordinate lodges and members of the Craft on the plan proposed, Brother Hugh Ferry was appointed agent for the purpose of procuring stock and donations; and he was instructed, so soon as $25,000 was subscribed, to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, and on procuring a charter he should proceed to select a site for the institution and report his doings to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The year following the agent reported that he had visited all the lodges in the State, except LaPorte, and had circulated seventy-two subscription papers. The whole amount he had received was $207.62, of which $114 was paid for traveling expenses, leaving a net balance of $93.62 with which to begin the work! The whole amount subscribed was $1,810, of which only the amount above stated was paid. The Grand Lodge thereupon ordered that the agent be discharged from any further duties as such, and that the effort to purchase and improve a farm and establish thereon a manual labor school for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased indigent brethren be suspended for the present, and that the sums paid to the agent be refunded.

Later a proposition was presented and adopted looking to the free education of the children of indigent Masons by and within the limits of the several lodges, and the lodges within this jurisdiction were requested to communicate information in regard to educational matters within their

jurisdiction, and their views as to the best plan of carrying out the scheme of the Grand Lodge in that respect. The committee reported that only eighteen lodges within its entire jurisdiction had taken any action on the subject; that thirteen of these recommended the furnishing of aid to the needy children of indigent and worthy Masons, and others in securing a competent education in the institutions of learning within the jurisdictions of the respective lodges. This exceedingly limited and meager action of one hundred and ninety-nine lodges on a subject of such importance was a matter of surprise and regret to the committee, but they felt constrained to make one more effort, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions, which were concurred in by the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, in order to diffuse the benefits of education as widely as possible, especially among the children and orphans of Masons, will hereafter distribute its unappropriated revenue, as it may accrue, among the subordinate lodges, to be appropriated by them respectively for the sole purpose of education, in such just and equitable ratio as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

"*Resolved*, That a standing committee be appointed to propose a suitable plan for carrying out the above resolution, whose duty it shall be to make distribution of the surplus revenue of the Grand Lodge agreeably to that resolution, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge."

No committee was appointed, and no action, so far as is known, was taken as directed in the resolutions.

The question was not again seriously considered until 1871, when Brother Frank S. Devol, of New Albany, presented a series of whereases and resolutions to the effect that there existed a necessity for a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, stating that there were about twenty-five thousand Masons in the State whose Masonic standing, influence and liberality would cause them to feel deeply interested in the founding and sustaining of such an institution, worthy of the pride and charity of the Brotherhood, and recommending that a committee of one from each Masonic district be

appointed to confer with the lodges and, as far as possible, each individual brother in their respective districts, and ascertain their wishes and feelings on the subject, and, after canvassing the matter as thoroughly as possible, said committee should decide among themselves whether such an institution could be built and maintained by the Order in this State. The committee were to receive subscriptions, proposals for a site, and the Home was to be located in the country, or near the city or town offering the best inducements therefor. The select committee to whom the proposition was referred reported that it was inexpedient to take any action on the subject at that time.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1876 Brother Stephen Albert presented a similar proposition, differing, however, in this, that the Grand Master was to be empowered to appoint a committee of one or more to visit every lodge in the jurisdiction and ascertain what they would be willing to give to establish and maintain said institution. The Grand Secretary was also to be instructed, in the name of the Grand Master, to ask the different railroad companies to issue a free pass to each member of the committee in such district wherein he was to work, "and if they refuse, see if he can get half-fare"! The special committee to whom the proposition was referred reported that they had given the resolution their careful attention, and they believed the matter worthy and highly commendable, but they were of the opinion that, owing to the then status of the minds of the people and the financial condition of the country, further action should be postponed until the next annual meeting, which was accordingly done.

At the next meeting Frank S. Devol was Grand Master, and in his address he again brought the matter before the Grand Lodge and urged that action be taken at that session. The proposition was referred to a special committee, who reported that it would be unwise and inexpedient to take any action which would levy or tend to levy a contribution upon the subordinate lodges. The committee recommended, however, that a committee of nine brethren, of which Brother Devol was to be made chairman, be ap-

pointed, who should have power, so far as the Grand Lodge could grant it, to raise funds and proceed to build said Widows' and Orphans' Home, under such rules and regulations as they might adopt, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge. These resolutions were adopted and the committee was appointed, as follows: Frank S. Devol, William Hacker, Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Martin H. Rice, Christian Fetta, Lucien A. Foote, Daniel McDonald, Stephen Albert and N. R. Peckinpaugh. Not being in favor of the proposition to attempt the construction of said Home as a Grand Lodge enterprise, Daniel McDonald resigned as a member of the committee, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry G. Thayer, of Plymouth. The committee met in July following and organized the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Infirmary Association of Indiana," by the election of Frank S. Devol, president, William Hacker, vice-president, L. A. Foote, secretary, H. G. Hazelrigg, treasurer, and Martin H. Rice, general agent. Owing to the "hard times" and the financial embarrassments of the Grand Lodge, the president stated that the association had resolved not to actively urge the matter at that time. Since then nothing has been done, and in the meantime the vice-president and treasurer have died, and as the president is sorely afflicted with an incurable malady, the project, so far as that organization is concerned, may be considered at an end.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

FIGURES and statistics are usually considered flat, stale and unprofitable, but the following, it is believed, with the accompanying comments, will be of interest to the Fraternity, especially in the years to come. The following table, taken from the annual reports of the Grand Lodge, shows the increase and decrease in the membership of this jurisdiction during the past forty years, with some of the causes that probably produced them:

Year.	Total.	Increase.
1855	7,440	863
1856	7,903	463
1857	8,594	691
1858	9,382	788
1859	9,727	345
1860	10,550	823
1861	10,633	83
1862	11,314	681
1863	12,244	930
1864	13,470	1,295
1865	16,254	2,784
1866	18,265	2,011
1867	20,133	1,868
1868	21,205	1,072
1869	22,333	1,128
1870	23,308	975
1871	24,324	1,016
1872	26,216	1,892

Year.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1873	26,684	468	
1874	27,584	900	
1875	27,879	295	
1876	28,101	222	
1877	26,665	.....	1,436
1878	25,045	.....	1,620
1879	24,066	.....	979
1880 1881	23,700	.....	366
1882 1883	23,143	.....	557
1884 1885	22,548	.....	595
1886 1887	23,015	424	
1888	23,339	324	
1889	23,890	551	
1890	24,776	886	

This table furnishes much food for reflection and serious consideration. The Masonic Fraternity passed through the panic and consequent hard times of 1857 to 1860 without being materially affected by it. In 1861, the first year of the war, there came a lull, and the increase of members dropped from 823 the previous year to 83. The next year, however, the increase was up to the average, and there was a steady increase from year to year until 1865, when it reached 2,784, the highest in any one year in the history of the Grand Lodge.

Why was this so? A great many lodges in the early part of the war had almost entirely suspended work; most of the young men and eligible material out of which Masons were usually made had gone to the war; financial matters were unsettled and business disrupted, except as to the manufacture of such things as were used in the army; society was much broken up, and social organizations of all kinds seemed to be generally demoralized. The Masonic Institution, however, as indicated by the foregoing figures, never made so many Masons in the same length of time as during the four years of the war. There was a cause for this remarkable growth during a period in which business, financial matters and social organizations in general were broken up and prostrated; but what that reason was is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The following facts, however, may throw some light on the subject:

About the beginning of the war the agitation of the question of the uniformity of work was at its height. It was the all-absorbing question, and served to keep the organization prominently before the public, as well as enthusing the "workers" in particular and the Craft in general. Schools of instruction were held in many of the lodges. Numerous District Deputy Masters were appointed, who visited and instructed the lodges in their various districts, and the "new work," as it was called, having been adopted by the Grand Lodge, district meetings were held at convenient points, the work exemplified, banquets spread, speeches made, and music and song in praise of the Ancient Craft made the welkin ring throughout the entire jurisdiction.

At that time the Masonic Order had only as a competitor the Odd Fellows, which then had not attained to that notoriety it now enjoys. The Knights of Pythias, which has made such wonderful progress in membership in the past few years, was not then generally known, nor were the other numerous fraternal insurance and benevolent societies that have so suddenly grown into notoriety, heard of at that time. These were the conditions that existed then, and as

men were seeking membership in fraternal organizations, there was a general knocking at the doors of Masonic lodges, with the result as above stated.

In 1870 there was a slight falling off in the number of applicants, for which there was no apparent cause.

In 1872, with two exceptions, the increase in membership (1,892) was the greatest it had ever been.

In 1873 the great panic came on; business affairs became very much unsettled, and the cry of "hard times" was heard on every hand. Masonry felt it the same as everything else, and a big drop in membership occurred, the increase being less by 1,200 than it was in 1872.

In 1874 the Institution rallied, and the increase went up to 900, about 500 more than in 1873. Here began the most serious trouble the Grand Lodge ever had, and which came near creating a stampede from its ranks that might, had it not been for a few of the faithful who stood in the breach until the storm was over, have proved extremely disastrous. The trouble came about in this way:

The Grand Lodge had ordered the trustees to "remodel" the Grand Lodge building. In doing so they had really torn down the old structure and erected a new building at a heavy expense. In the new temple no provision was made for a room or hall sufficiently large to accommodate the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge. This created much ill feeling, and, amidst the excitement, at the next session of the Grand Lodge a resolution was passed by a large majority ordering the erection of the addition in which is the present Grand Lodge Hall. This added largely to the indebtedness, bringing it up to nearly $100,000. To provide means to pay it, an assessment of $1 on each member in the State was made. This brought in a new element of discord, which later on made itself perceptibly felt. There was a decrease for that year of 1,436, which was supplemented in 1878 by a further decrease of 1,620, the greatest falling off in any one year that had ever occurred in the history of the Grand Lodge.

The year following (1879) the decrease was about 1,000. That year the Grand Lodge ordered that, until the debt of about $125,000 was paid, only biennial sessions should be held, and so, between 1880 and 1888, but one session was held in every two years.

At the meeting in 1887 the Grand Lodge began to recover its lost energy, the report showing an increase for that year—the first in seven years—of 424. Since that time there has been a steady and uniform increase in membership, as shown in the annual reports.

PENALTIES FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

AMONG the numerous questions of law and jurisprudence that have been almost constantly before the Grand Lodge ever since its organization up to the present time, none has been a more persistent bone of contention than the criminal code, especially that part of it relating to the non-payment of lodge dues, the penalties prescribed for the offense, the status of the delinquent member, and what removes the sentence of expulsion or definite or indefinite suspension. Whether this much-mooted question is yet finally settled, after eighty years of wrangling and jangling, cannot now be definitely stated.

The candidate, on his admission into the Fraternity, is required to pledge himself to faithfully obey all the laws, rules and regulations of the Order, especially the by-laws of the particular lodge to which he may belong. One of the laws or regulations in every regular and well-governed lodge is a provision fixing the amount of dues to be charged against each member, and when they shall be paid. When these charges become due and the member fails or refuses to pay them, he is guilty of a Masonic offense for obligating himself to pay the same and then neglecting to do so. In many lodges, in the early times, there being no rule of the Grand Lodge regulating the matter of dues, the delinquent was considered suspended by operation of law, without the formality of being regularly charged, proven guilty, and the penalty affixed by a majority vote of the lodge. The Grand Lodge, however, did not long recognize this mode of procedure as being exactly the right method, and enacted that—

"No Mason can be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, for any cause whatever, except upon written charges and

specifications, and ten days notice of the time and place of the trial; that all charges must be in writing, signed by the party making them, and must be presented at a stated meeting, read in open lodge, and spread upon the record, and a true copy of the charges sent to the accused, with date of trial."

In the early history of the Grand Lodge suspension or expulsion for the non-payment of dues operated only as to the lodge to which the accused belonged. The member was simply suspended or expelled from his own lodge, and could converse Masonically, and visit other lodges by permission, if he wished to do so. The fact of his suspension was certified to the Grand Lodge, and, under a rule for many years in force, his name was published in some designated newspaper. The delinquent could only be reinstated by the Grand Lodge, and if it did not do so, no matter if the delinquent dues were paid and all cause for the infliction of the penalty removed, the lodge to which he belonged could not restore him.

In 1822 a brother was suspended for a period of six months. When the time expired he applied for admission to the lodge, and the Master refused to admit him. The brother appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the committee to whom the question was referred decided that the Master acted erroneously, and added this sensible conclusion, which was adopted:

"To shut the door of the lodge against a brother who has paid the forfeit of his offense by patiently submitting to the punishment is to punish him twice for the same offense, with aggravated marks of mortification and disgrace."

As stated, many lodges had been in the habit of suspending members for non-payment of dues, merely by operation of their by-laws. To remedy this evil—for it was an evil—it was resolved by the Grand Lodge to be highly improper for any lodge to suspend or expel any member for the non-payment of dues without notice to the member charged, as in other cases of unmasonic conduct; and all lodges were instructed to expunge from their by-laws any article which might be found inconsistent with this provision.

Shortly afterwards it was resolved that, when any member should thereafter be suspended, for any cause, from the privileges of the subordinate lodge, he should be deprived of all the privileges pertaining to a Mason in all the lodges in the State until reinstated.

About this time the Grand Lodge had gone so far in the criminal code as to adopt the following:

"*Resolved*, That an expulsion of a Royal Arch Mason from a Chapter be considered an expulsion from all the privileges of Masonry."

This regulation worked the expulsion of a Grand Master. The final decision in his case, however, resulted in the repeal of the unjust rule and his restoration to membership in the Grand Lodge, from which the evidence showed he never ought to have been excluded.

Shortly after this unpleasant episode it was

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge retain the exclusive power to restore expelled Masons upon such representations from subordinate lodges as may be satisfactory."

This was a slight concession to the subordinate lodges, giving them the right to recommend restoration.

In 1846 Grand Master Bartlett concurred in the opinion of another, that the Grand Lodge was the only proper tribunal to impose the penalty of expulsion. "A subordinate lodge tries the delinquent," he said, "and, if found guilty, expels him. But the sentence is of no force until the Grand Lodge, under whose jurisdiction it is working, has confirmed it. And it is optional with the Grand Lodge to do so; or, as is frequently done, to reverse the decision and reinstate the brother. Some of the lodges of this country claim the right to expel independently of the action of the Grand Lodge, but the claim is not valid. The very fact that an expulsion is a penalty affecting the general relations of the punished party with the whole Fraternity proves that its exercise never could, with propriety, be intrusted to a body so circumscribed in its authority as a subordinate lodge. It is too much the custom of lodges in this country to apply this remedy to cases neither deserving nor requiring its application. I allude particularly to ex-

pulsion for non-payment of dues. The non-payment of dues is only a violation of a special and voluntary obligation to a particular lodge, and not of any general duty to the Fraternity at large. The punishment, therefore, inflicted should be one affecting the relations of the delinquent with the particular lodge whose by-laws he has infringed, and not a general one affecting his relations to the whole Craft. Expulsion has this latter effect, and is therefore inconsistent and unjust; and it is a punishment too often inflicted on poverty, and is unkind and uncharitable. A lodge might, as to non-payment of dues, forfeit or suspend the membership of the defaulter in his own lodge, but such suspension should not affect his right of visiting other lodges, nor of any of the other privileges inherent in him as a Mason."

The committee to whom the question of expulsion was referred stated "that it was their unanimous opinion that the right of expelling members is in the subordinate lodges," and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

At this session the Grand Lodge adopted, as a part of the Constitution, this provision:

"Reversing or abrogating the decision of a subordinate lodge suspending or expelling a brother shall not (notwithstanding it restores him to all the privileges of Masonry) restore him to membership in the lodge from which he was suspended or expelled, without its unanimous consent."

Another section read as follows:

"It requires the same unanimous vote to remove the order expelling or suspending a member of a lodge from the privileges of Masonry that is requisite for the admission of a candidate or new member."

Grand Master Rice in 1872 said: "I find a difference of opinion exists in regard to the penalty that should be inflicted for the non-payment of dues, and in the absence of any established regulations upon the subject in this jurisdiction, the practice in our lodges has not been the same in all cases. The nature of the offense is the same in one lodge as in another, and the penalty to be inflicted should be the same."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, through Past Grand Master Hacker, reported that, "While it is the right and duty of the Grand Lodge to clearly define what penalty may be inflicted for Masonic offenses, we think it should be left with each subordinate lodge hearing the evidence to inflict such penalty as in its judgment the nature of the case may demand. This is most certainly the chartered right of every lodge in this jurisdiction, and your committee very much doubt the propriety of interfering with these rights by legislation."

But in the revision which followed a few years later, Brother Rice's views were embodied in this section:

"Any member of a lodge who fails or refuses to pay his dues is subject to charges of unmasonic conduct, and, upon conviction thereof, may be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity."

This made the only penalty that could be inflicted for the non-payment of dues indefinite suspension, and the following amendment in connection therewith was also adopted:

"The payment of all dues for which a member has been suspended will restore him to all the rights and privileges of membership, provided the failure to pay dues was the only charge found against such member."

This regulation was found very convenient for some members that were in no hurry about being restored. From the date of suspension no dues could be charged, and whenever the delinquent wished, for any cause, to be restored, if in a month, or ten years, all he had to do was to pay the amount for which he had been suspended to the secretary, take his receipt for the same, and, without asking any favors of the members who had been paying dues and supporting the lodge during his suspension, he found himself, under this rule, a member in good standing, entitled to all the rights and privileges of that particular lodge and the Fraternity generally. And so it came to pass in 1893 that the rule was amended, providing if the dues for which a member was suspended were not paid within one year he could only be restored by payment of dues, a majority vote of the lodge, after reference to a committee at a previous meeting and report thereon.

This is but a slight improvement on the original section. It only requires a majority vote of those present to restore him to membership, and that, ordinarily, is not very hard to secure; while a member indefinitely suspended for any other cause than the non-payment of dues, to be restored to membership, must first be restored to the condition of a non-affiliate by a majority vote. He is then furnished with a certificate by the secretary stating the fact, which answers the purpose of a dimit, on which he can petition any lodge he choses, and, if elected by a unanimous vote, he becomes a member of that lodge.

The writer has never approved of this, as he believes, unjust manner of restoration. He always believed these certificates were badges of dishonor, which, in reality, were adding an additional penalty to the one the guilty brother had already suffered.

If a suspended or expelled Mason is worthy of being restored to the condition of a non-affiliate, he is worthy to be restored to membership in the lodge by a majority vote, the same as the member is restored to membership for non-payment of dues. There is no Masonic justice in making a distinction between the member indefinitely suspended for the non-payment of dues and the member indefinitely suspended for any other cause. In each case the penalty is the same, and restoration should also be the same, and in both cases restoration should be to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, including membership in the lodge by a majority vote, the same vote that suspended him.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

FOR a period of forty years after the organization of the Grand Lodge all questions of law were decided by the Grand Master, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge at each annual session. The Grand Lodge had no committee on law or jurisprudence to whom disputed questions could be referred as now. On questions affecting the rules and regulations, and, in fact, on all questions which were considered of more than ordinary importance, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into a "Committee of the Whole," after the custom of Congress and the State Legislatures. Some brother would arise in his place and say: "Most Worshipful Grand Master, I move that the Grand Lodge now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the transaction of such business as may be presented," or naming the business. The motion would be seconded, put and carried, the Grand Master would call the Grand Lodge to refreshment, the Deputy Grand Master, generally, would take his seat as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and the business would be proceeded with. When the committee arrived at a conclusion, a motion would be made that the committee rise and report. The Grand Master would then call the Grand Lodge from refreshment to labor. This done, the chairman of the Committee of the Whole would address the Grand Master and report the result of the committee's action. A motion would be made to adopt the report, and, as the Grand Lodge was composed of the same members as the committee, it would, as a matter of course, be adopted.

This course of procedure took up a great deal of valuable time, and as the Grand Lodge became larger and larger from year to year, it gradually dawned upon the membership that some other and more expeditious manner of doing

business ought to be adopted. So, at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1858, Grand Master Sol. D. Bayless recommended the appointment of a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. The committee to whom this part of the address was referred most earnestly recommended the appointment of such a committee as one of the standing committees of the Grand Lodge, and added:

"We are forcibly impressed with the importance of such a committee. The experience of everyone will bear us out in the assertion that large deliberative bodies is not the place to revise the laws or determine questions of Masonic jurisprudence, and that all such matters would be more profitably referred to a committee for examination in detail, and be then submitted to the Grand Body for its consideration. Such a committee would, to a vast extent, prevent imperfect and hasty legislation, and save much time and labor to the Grand Lodge."

They then recommended the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, as a standing committee, to whom shall be referred all questions of Masonic jurisprudence submitted to the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master thereupon appointed the following as such committee: E. W. H. Ellis, of Goshen; Alexander C. Downey, of Rising Sun, and J. C. Applegate, of Delphi.

For a number of years afterwards the committee was composed of three, but gradually Grand Masters began to exercise their "prerogative," and on several occasions all the Past Grand Masters present that were not on some other prominent committee were added to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The committee from that date (1858) to the present time has been composed of the following eminent brethren:

1858—E. W. H. Ellis, Alexander C. Downey and J. C. Applegate.
1859—E. W. H. Ellis, C. Case and L. Sexton.
1860—H. G. Hazelrigg, William N. Dougherty and John B. Fravel.
1861—T. R. Austin, L. B. Stockton and Chauncy Carter.
1862—William Hacker, Thomas Jay and Thomas J. Snodgrass.
1863—William Hacker, Ebenezer Malone and Leonidas Sexton.
1864—H. G. Hazelrigg, A. C. Downey and John B. Fravel.
1865—H. G. Hazelrigg, Thomas R. Austin and Linden A. Smith.

1866—Sol. D. Bayless, Alex. C. Downey and William Hacker.
1867—Alexander C. Downey, Thomas Pattison and Eden H. Davis.
1868—William Hacker, Phillip Mason and Mahlon D. Manson.
1869—Isaac M. Stackhouse, O. H. Main and Albert Hayward.
1870—Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Isaac M. Stackhouse and E. G. McCollum.
1871—Harvey G. Hazelrigg, William Hacker and Geo. W. Porter.
1872—William Hacker, H. G. Hazelrigg and E. W. H. Ellis.
1873—H. G. Hazelrigg, John Caven, M. D. Manson, L. A. Foote and Frank S. Devol.
1874—Martin H. Rice, H. G. Hazelrigg, William Hacker, Daniel McDonald and William G. Piper.
1875—Daniel McDonald, William Hacker, William G. Piper, F. S. Devol and William M. Davis.
1876—William Hacker, Albert P. Charles, Charles H. Smith, Henry G. Thayer and S. T. Williams.
1877—H. G. Hazelrigg, William Hacker, Chris. Fetta, L. A. Foote and Daniel McDonald.
1878—Daniel McDonald, M. H. Rice, Christian Fetta, William Hacker and Frank S. Devol.
1879—Daniel McDonald, Martin H. Rice, William Hacker, Christian Fetta and A. J. Hay.
1880—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Lucien A. Foote, Daniel McDonald and Andrew J. Hay.
1881-2—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Christian Fetta, Lucien A. Foote, Daniel McDonald, Frank S. Devol, Andrew J. Hay, Robert Van Valzah and B. S. Sutton.
1883-4—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Calvin W. Prather, Daniel McDonald, Lucien A. Foote and Andrew J. Hay.
1885-6—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Calvin W. Prather and Lucien A. Foote.
1887-8—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Albert P. Charles, Calvin W. Prather and Lucien A. Foote.
1889—William Hacker, Daniel McDonald, Mortimer Nye, Calvin W. Prather and Bruce Carr.
1890—William Hacker, Martin H. Rice, Mortimer Nye, Andrew J. Hay, Daniel McDonald, Bellamy S. Sutton and Bruce Carr.
1891—William Hacker, Bruce Carr, Thomas B. Long, Mortimer Nye, Daniel McDonald, Andrew J. Hay, Bellamy S. Sutton and Calvin W. Prather.
1892—Mortimer Nye, Jacob J. Todd and Bruce Carr.
1893—Mortimer Nye, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Calvin W. Prather, B. S. Sutton and Chris. Fetta.
1894—Thomas B. Long, Jacob J. Todd, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Daniel McDonald, Christian Fetta and Calvin W. Prather.
1895—Nicholas R. Ruckle, Daniel Noyes, Justin N. Study, Daniel McDonald, Christian Fetta and Calvin W. Prather.

1896—Frank E. Gavin, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Christian Fetta, Calvin W. Prather and Thomas B. Long.
1897—Thomas B. Long, Sidney W. Douglas, Edward O'Rourke, Bellamy S. Sutton and Calvin W. Prather.
1898—Nicholas R. Ruckle, Chairman.

As will be seen from the following table, there have been but thirteen chairmen of the committee during the forty years since its appointment was authorized. Their names are as follows, with the years they served as chairmen appended:

E. W. H. Ellis, 1858-9.
H. G. Hazelrigg, 1860-4-5, 1870-1-3-7.
Thomas R. Austin, 1861.
William Hacker, 1862-3-8, 1872-6, 1880-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, 1890-1.
Sol. D. Bayless, 1866.
Alexander C. Downey, 1867.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, 1869.
Martin H. Rice, 1874.
Daniel McDonald, 1875-8-9.
Mortimer Nye, 1892-3.
Thomas B. Long, 1894-7.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, 1895-8.
Frank E. Gavin, 1896.

The record shows that William Hacker served as chairman seventeen years, but between 1881 and 1888 there was but one meeting of the Grand Lodge every two years, so that his actual service as chairman was thirteen years.

The wisdom of creating the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence was fully demonstrated at once. As a rule, the members of the committee have been composed of those who were experienced in the general workings of the Institution, and who had only the welfare of the Craft in view. The committee has not always been unanimous in the decision of the questions referred to it, and a few times in its history minority reports have been made, and it has occurred more than once that the minority reports have been adopted, whether correctly or not is a question unnecessary to be discussed here.

The question of changing the ballot for the admission of candidates to the three degrees from a separate unanimous ballot for each degree to one unanimous ballot for all three degrees was a question upon which there was a majority and

minority report. The majority report favored the change to one ballot for all three degrees; the minority report favored postponement for one year for more mature deliberation, but a majority favored immediate action, and the change was made. Up to that time (1880) the question had not been agitated, and would not have been presented then had it not been for a difficulty which grew up in one of the lodges of the State caused by blackballing candidates for advancement.

Whether it is always safe to change a long-standing law or regulation, just because of a disturbance in a single lodge, is a question concerning which much might be said pro and con. In this particular case the change has worked well, and the question is settled, probably, for all time to come, that in Indiana there will never be but one ballot for the three degrees, and it will continue to be unanimous.

In this country the unanimity of the ballot has never been seriously questioned, but in some foreign Grand Lodges, as England, Ireland and Scotland, this rule is not always adhered to. In some of these, if there are not more than three black balls, in others two, and in still others one black ball, appears against the candidate, he is not thereby rejected. In America, however, the rule has always been if one black ball appears against the applicant he is declared rejected. And there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of this regulation. The perpetuity of the Institution depends on the unanimity of its action in the admission of candidates, and the entire secrecy of the ballot. It is for this reason that a box is used containing black and white balls, so that the member voting can deposit a black ball, which means rejection, without the candidates or any of his friends or anyone else being able to ascertain who cast the unfavorable ballot, and thus create ill feeling in the lodge. It was for the purpose of preserving this secrecy and protecting every member of a lodge in his rights that the viva voce vote, or a vote by written ballot, or by ayes and nays, was not adopted in the admission of members.

Another case in which the committee divided, making a majority and minority report, was on a decision of Grand

Master Noyes, 1894. An English clergyman, a missionary, who had resided in the State for six months, petitioned for the degrees. The Grand Master ruled that before the lodge could receive his petition the petitioner must become a citizen of the United States, or at least have declared his intention to become such. A majority of the committee reported in favor of approving the decision of the Grand Master, while the minority made an adverse report, which was adopted. The adoption of the minority report establishes the ruling that, in Indiana, a candidate, to be eligible to receive the degrees, has only to reside or sojourn six months in the jurisdiction. The reasoning of the minority report was that at the end of six months the "sojourner" became "a resident." (See Proceedings 1894, page 99.)

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge in 1895 the committee divided on a ruling of the Grand Master as to the proper mode of finding guilty and affixing the penalty in a case of non-payment of dues. A majority of the committee reported adversely to the ruling of the Grand Master. The minority report sustained the ruling, and was adopted. (See pages 118, 119.)

As a general rule, the committee has shown a disposition to sustain the Grand Masters where the action would not materially affect the law, it being considered somewhat discourteous to report adversely against his rulings when it could be avoided. Two or three instances are known where adverse reports and failure to sustain the decisions were considered as a reflection on the Masonic knowledge of the Grand Master. But it is fair to presume that no such thought entered the minds of the committee or the members of the Grand Lodge. Undoubtedly, all in any way connected with making the laws act from the highest motives, without being influenced by fear, favor or affection, and surely without intending to wound the feelings of anyone.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ONE of the most important committees of the Grand Lodge is the Committee on Foreign Correspondence —at least it was such during the first half century of its existence. At that time the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges was not clearly defined, and complications, sometimes serious, were constantly occurring, requiring intelligent and delicate treatment. The first few years questions of this nature were referred to special committees as the occasion required. In 1825 the importance of the committee had become so apparent that the Constitution was so amended as to provide for "a committee of three members on Foreign Communications." The first chairman of the committee appointed under this regulation was James Whitcomb, of Bloomington, afterwards Governor of Indiana and United States Senator. Indiana has produced few men who have stood higher in all the walks of life than James Whitcomb. He was born near Windsor, Vermont, December 1, 1795. After graduating in Transylvania University, he located about 1822 at Bloomington and began the practice of law, and was shortly afterwards appointed prosecuting attorney. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1833. In 1836 President Jackson appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. In 1843 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Governor Bigger, and was re-elected in 1846 over Joseph G. Marshall, the Whig candidate. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and died of gravel while holding that office, in 1852.

In 1843 he wrote a remarkable pamphlet, entitled "Facts for the People," the most effective treatise against the protective system ever written. In many political campaigns since that time it has been reproduced and given wide cir-

culation, and during the discussion of the Mills tariff bill in Congress, in 1888, Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, interjected it as a part of his speech, and secured its publication in the Congressional Record. In speaking of this document the Indianapolis Sentinel said it had "no hesitancy in recommending the widest possible circulation of this remarkable production by one of the most remarkable men that was ever connected with public affairs in Indiana. Governor Whitcomb was an intellectual giant. He was a man of lofty integrity. He was *sans peur et sans reproche.* He was a man of the people. His colossal mind grasped every problem of statecraft and mastered it. No question was too occult for his analytical powers. In the crucible of his reasoning faculties the pure gold of fact was brought forth from the dross of fiction. Sophisms were exposed, duplicity was throttled, subterfuges were swept away, and plain people were permitted to comprehend the most intricate questions relating to their welfare."

Governor Whitcomb was a devout member of the Methodist denomination, and at the time of his death was president of the American Bible Society. He left his library to Asbury University.

Oliver H. Smith, who knew him well for years, in his "Early Indiana Trials," speaks of him as follows: "Governor Whitcomb was about medium size, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, good features, wide mouth, eyes prominent, his hair nicely combed slick on his head and well perfumed. He was a fine scholar, had a mind of a high order, well matured and disciplined."

Brother Woollen, in his "Biographical and Historical Sketches," says of him: "Governor Whitcomb was an active Freemason. He was the first man knighted in Indiana, the honor being conferred upon him May 20, 1848. Raper Commandery was organized in his house, and for some time held its meetings there. He was proud of his connection with Masonry; in his affections Masonry stood only second to his church."

As chairman of the committee at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1825, above referred to, he reported "That

in the proceedings of the different Grand Lodges and other foreign communications, which are numerous and extensive, they have not been able to discover anything worthy of the particular consideration of your committee, more than the usual fraternal interchange of proceedings and salutations, except a communication from the Grand Lodge of Georgia recommending the erection of monuments to the memory of the late distinguished Generals Greene and Pulaski in the city of Savannah, and divers resolutions from the Grand Lodges of several States making sundry appropriations for paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of our late illustrious Brother George Washington, by the erection of a monument near his remains at Mount Vernon."

Resolutions recommending the brethren of the State to contribute for the objects named were adopted.

General W. Johnson was the chairman of the committee in 1828. He reported that he found among the papers a circular letter from the Grand Master of Louisiana propounding the following questions:

"*First.*—Is, or is not the Grand Lodge of each State supreme within such State?

"*Second*—Is it competent for the Grand Lodge of one of those States to institute lodges within another State in which a regular Grand Lodge already exists?"

He recommended the following, which was adopted, and which has since been the law of this and all other Grand Lodges in this country:

"*Resolved*, That each Grand Lodge is, and should be and remain, supreme within its own State. That no other Grand Lodge should interfere with such exclusive privilege, or grant dispensations or charters within another State in which a Grand Lodge is regularly organized."

John Tipton was chairman of the committee in 1831. After examining the proceedings and documents, he said: "Masonry appears to be flourishing, notwithstanding the unjustifiable opposition set up against it; and confirms the belief that if Masons live up to the principles of the Order they have nothing to fear;" and added: "Your committee

do not discover anything in the documents referred to them that requires special notice from the Grand Lodge."

In 1832, DANIEL KELSO, chairman of the committee, said: "From the documents placed in the hands of the committee, Masonry appears to be gaining ground, notwithstanding the powerful and unjustifiable opposition against it; and it is the firm belief of your committee that nothing but a strict adherence to the principles of the Order is requisite for its future welfare."

In 1835, SHEPHERD WHITMAN, chairman, said: "Your committee are highly pleased to find in these documents substantial evidence of the growing prosperity of our Institution in those places. Although the ruthless tongue of slander has attempted to fix an indelible stain upon her very name, yet she wears innocence for her robes and integrity for her ornaments. Fixed on such a basis, long will she endure to bless and felicitate future generations in all time to come." He found nothing calling for the action of the Grand Lodge.

In 1840, ISAAC BARTLETT said: "From the general tenor of the proceedings submitted to us, your committee are pleased to say they afford much ground for congratulation to the Masonic family, as presenting a most favorable statement of the prosperity of the Craft throughout the country."

In 1841, W. H. MARTIN said: "The committee are highly gratified to find from the tenor of these documents that the sun of Masonry is fast dispelling the clouds that once cast a gloom over her prospects, and that there is a general manifestation of an increase in the prosperity of the Order throughout the country."

In 1843, MICHAEL G. BRIGHT was the chairman. The committee advocated the representative system between the Grand Lodges; recommended that the Grand Master issue a circular upon the subject of Masonry to accompany the published proceedings of each Grand Communication; deprecated the practice of receiving promissory notes for the fee necessary to the obtaining of the degrees, instead of de-

manding, unconditionally, payments therefor in advance before any degrees are given; and further, that the use of distilled spirits in the lodge rooms at the meetings of the lodges is undeniable of evil example and may be productive of pernicious effects; they urgently recommended that in this State the use of such liquors should be expressly forbidden under any pretense whatever. They recommended that non-affiliated Masons be deprived of all lodge privileges.

Alexander C. Downey was the chairman of the committee in 1845. Aside from the perfunctory duties assigned to the committee of reporting upon matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge, he presented a review of the proceedings of such Grand Lodges as had been received, covering six closely printed pages of the proceedings. This was the first report of the kind that had been made to the Grand Lodge up to that time, and was the key-note of the many voluminous reviews that followed in later years. It is a model of brevity, elegance of diction and good taste, and seems to contain all of special interest in the several Grand Lodges at that time.

This review was followed in 1846 by a similar report by D. P. Holloway, covering twenty printed pages of the proceedings. The following is an extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio:

"In looking over the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, we are struck with the system and order which characterizes that document, being a complete system of the history of Masonry within that State for the past year. And the report of the Committee on Foreign Communications (A. C. Downey) therein contained is the most perfect and best arranged of anything of the kind which has fallen under our notice."

The committee discussed most of the important questions then before the various grand bodies, among which was that of education. There being no public school system in Indiana at that time, there was a general feeling among the Craft that the Grand Lodge ought to provide for the education, at least, of the orphans of Master Masons. The

committee said: "We could endow a college that would reflect credit upon the Fraternity, but could we not do more good by commencing at least with common schools under the direct patronage and control of the Master, Wardens, and brethren of each subordinate lodge. Who will be the first to make the experiment?"

Nothing came of it, and in 1850 the State provided for our present unexcelled school system, which did away with any further necessity for the agitation of the school question by the Grand Lodge.

"The formation of a general Grand Lodge," and the "representative system," were questions that were thoroughly discussed, but no action was taken by the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE W. WHITMAN, 1847, for the committee, presented a review of ten pages in which he touched upon the mooted questions of that day, such as "A General Grand Lodge;" "The issuing of membership certificates by Grand Lodges;" "Recording the Ayes and Nayes;" "Motions to Adjourn and Lay on the Table," etc., which he conceived to be innovations upon ancient usage and ought not to be tolerated or respected. He took occasion to "urge upon the Grand Lodge the great necessity of appointing the Committee on Foreign Communications for the Grand Lodge at the present session" so that they might have time during the recess to examine and report upon the voluminous documents referred to them. No action, however, was taken.

COLLEY A. FOSTER made the reports for 1848 and 1849, covering for each year ten printed pages. His report was well written, but contained no recommendations on which the Grand Lodge took action.

A. C. DOWNEY presented the review of the proceedings for 1850. Like all his work in that line it was well done, and although covering but twenty-six printed pages, it embraced everything of special interest occurring in the United States.

For several years after 1850 until the close of the war, no reviews were made, and very little of importance was presented to the committee for action. In 1872 reviewing the proceedings took a fresh start with a sixty-page report from John Caven, which was doubled in 1876 by E. L. McLallen, and increased in 1884 to 141 pages and 1891 to 151 pages by Wm. Commons; in 1893 to 228 pages by Thomas B. Long, and in 1895 to 262 pages by Wm. Commons.

The following is a list of those who have served as chairman of this important committee since its organization in 1821 to the present time:

ISAAC NAYLOR, 1821. A zealous Mason. Twenty odd years judge of the courts. Prominent in the early history of the State. Died at Crawfordsville, April 26, 1873.

JOHN H. FARNHAM, of Jeffersonville, 1822. Was Grand Lecturer in 1820; Junior Grand Warden, 1822. He was a member of Posey Lodge at Jeffersonville, and W. M. three years. He dimitted from the lodge in 1826 and removed elsewhere.

ANSEL ABBEY, of New Albany, 1823. Was Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge, 1821.

WILLIAM C. KEEN, Vevay, 1824. Was Grand Secretary, 1819 to 1825. A printer by occupation.

JAMES WHITCOMB, Bloomington, 1825. Governor of Indiana and United States Senator and Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Jackson.

HARVEY GREGG, Indianapolis, 1826, 1827. Senior Grand Warden, 1823; Grand Treasurer, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829. He was in his earlier life a prominent citizen of the State, and was the first Worshipful Master of Center Lodge, Indianapolis.

GENERAL W. JOHNSON, of Vincennes, 1828. A prominent citizen. Established Masonry in Indiana. See sketch elsewhere, under Vincennes.

BETTRUEL F. MORRIS, of Indianapolis, 1829. Long a judge of the Indianapolis circuit, and a public speaker of ability. Grand Orator, 1828.

JAMES MORRISON, of Jeffersonville, 1830. Senior Grand Warden pro tem., 1830.

JOHN TIPTON, Corydon, 1831. Grand Master. See sketch.

DANIEL KELSO, of York, 1832. Grand Master. See sketch.

ZERAH T. PERCIVAL, Lawrenceburg, 1833. Deputy Grand Master. See sketch.

JOHN FINLEY, of Richmond, 1834.

SHEPHERD WHITMAN, of New Albany, 1835. Deputy Grand Master. See sketch.

JOSEPH DUNHAM, of Logansport, 1836. Junior Grand Deacon, 1836.

CALEB B. SMITH, of Connersville, 1837. Grand Master. See sketch.

AUSTIN W. MORRIS, Indianapolis, 1838. Grand Secretary. See sketch.

S. B. STANTON, Richmond, 1839.

ISAAC BARTLETT, of Logansport, 1840. Grand Master. See sketch.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, of Rushville, 1841. Grand Secretary, 1841. See sketch.

CHAUNCY CARTER, of Logansport, 1842. Long W. M. of Tipton Lodge. An excellent man and Mason.

MICHAEL G. BRIGHT, of Madison, 1843. In his day he was one of the most prominent men in Indiana. He was a lawyer and Democratic politician, and was a member of the convention that framed our present Constitution in 1850. He has been described as above the common size, strongly built up, large head, broad forehead, full face, dark hair and eyes. He was the father of Richard J. Bright, former editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and at present Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

CHESTER G. BALLARD, of Greencastle, 1844. Senior Grand Deacon, 1844.

ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY, of Rising Sun, 1845, 1850, 1867. Grand Master. See sketch.

DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Richmond, 1846. He was editor of the "Richmond Palladium," the leading Whig journal at that time in Eastern Indiana. He was not only an accomplished editor, but was a brilliant speaker as well. He was elected to the State Senate, afterwards to Congress from his district, and in 1861 was appointed Commissioner of Patents, after which he located in Washington City, where he engaged in the practice of the law.

GEORGE W. WHITMAN, of Cambridge City, 1847. Deputy Grand Master, 1848, 1849. See sketch.

COLLEY A. FOSTER, of Evansville, 1848, 1849. Grand Chaplain, 1849. Deputy Grand Master, 1855. See sketch.

PHILLIP MASON, Connersville, 1851. Grand Master. See sketch.

ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Corydon, 1852. Deputy Grand Master. See sketch.

HENRY C. LAWRENCE, Lafayette, 1853. Grand Master. See sketch.

ANDREW M. HUNT, Indianapolis, 1854.

WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville, 1855, 1862, 1863. Grand Master. See sketch.

SOLOMON D. BAYLESS, of Fort Wayne, 1856, 1857. Grand Master. See sketch.

WILLIAM PELAN, of Connersville, 1858. Grand Chaplain, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

ERASTUS W. H. ELLIS, of Goshen, 1859. Junior Grand Deacon, 1847. Grand Marshal, 1876. See sketch under head of Miscellaneous.

JOHN B. FRAVEL, of LaPorte, 1860, 1869. Grand Master. See sketch.

JOHN LEACH, of New Carlisle, 1864, 1865. Grand Chaplain, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1869, 1870.

THOMAS R. AUSTIN, of New Albany, 1861, 1866, 1871. Grand Master. See sketch.

ROBERT M. WEIR, New Albany, 1868. Grand Marshal, 1866.

JOHN CAVEN, Indianapolis, 1870, 1872. Grand Lecturer, 1872. Trustee Grand Lodge twenty years. State Senator and Mayor of Indianapolis.

MARTIN H. RICE, Indianapolis, 1873. Grand Master. See sketch.

DANIEL McDONALD, Plymouth, 1874, 1875. Grand Master. See sketch.

ELISHA L. McLALLEN, of Columbia City, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880. He was engaged in the banking business at Columbia City. He dropped dead without a moment's warning at his banking office, March 10, 1895. He had taken all the degrees of Masonry recognized in this country; was a ritualist of rare merit, and probably understood the laws, rules and regulations and the symbolism and history of the Ancient Craft in all its departments as well or better than many who made greater pretensions to Masonic knowledge than did he. He believed thoroughly in Masonry, and made it the rule and guide of his faith and conduct in life. Masonry lost a bright and shining light when the spirit of Elisha L. McLallen took its flight to God who gave it.

ALBERT P. CHARLES, Seymour, 1874. Grand Master. See sketch.

WILLIAM COMMONS, Union City, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896.

SIMEON S. JOHNSON, of Jeffersonville, 1885-6, 1887-8, 1889, 1890. Grand Master. See sketch.

THOMAS B. LONG, of Terre Haute, 1892, 1893. Grand Master. See sketch.

NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, Indianapolis, 1897, 1898. Grand Master. See sketch.

UNIFORMITY OF WORK AND LECTURES.

IT was about 1860 that the Grand Lodge began to wrestle with the great question of what was then called the "uniformity of work." The necessity for a more uniform system of work and lectures was admitted on all hands, but which was correct among the numerous works taught, and attempted to be taught, by Grand Officers and itinerant lecturers perambulating the country was a question concerning which there was a wide difference of opinion. In fact, the discussion of the question for several years revealed the fact that Indiana had no "uniform" or established work, and there seemed to be about as many different kinds of work—except as to what was called the "essentials"—as there were lodges in the Grand Jurisdiction! No one could tell where the work in use in this State came from, who brought it here, who was the author of it, or whether it was the genuine 18-carat Webb work or a spurious article!

As far back as 1818 the Grand Lodge attempted to settle the question by adopting the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Illustrations of Masonry published by Thomas Smith Webb, be adopted for the government of this Grand Lodge, and that they be recommended to be adopted by all the subordinate lodges of the State for the government of the same."

At that time the work—that is, that particular part of it that was understood to contain the principal secrets—was communicated from mouth to ear, and in this manner the secrets of Masonry were supposed to be transmitted, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation! But, sad to relate, such was not the case. Almost every "bright" Mason became a "lecturer," and he knew he had the correct work, because he got it from so and so, and so and so got it

from so and so, and so on back to Webb himself! But as time wore on confusion became worse confounded, and the necessity for a radical change, and the adoption of a uniform system of work and lectures, was conceded by all.

Many of the old fathers of Masonry, however, who believed they had the true and unadulterated work, opposed any change as being contrary to the Ancient Landmarks and calculated to result in irreparable injury to the Ancient Craft in this jurisdiction. Before the question was finally settled the parties to the controversy became wider and wider apart, and, contrary to the teachings of the rituals about which they were contending, a good deal of crimination and recrimination was indulged in on both sides. All the Masonic papers and magazines in the country and many of the secular publications took up the question and discussed it from various standpoints, and even some enthusiasts were threatened with charges and expulsion or suspension.

Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, was the originator of the idea looking to the general uniformity of work, which he promulgated through a cipher called "Mnemonics," a system so complex that the "brightest" Mason, with the key and full instructions, could hardly decipher it, and so the fears of the timid that the profane might get hold of it and discover the "secrets of Masonry" were not well founded! Evidence that these mnemonics contained the genuine Webb work and lectures was produced, and its introduction throughout the State was very rapid, and was fully accomplished within a year or two, and really before it had been adopted and received the official sanction of the Grand Lodge. As a matter of fact, that was the only way it could have been introduced and generally accepted as the original Webb work, with the feeling that then existed against this alleged innovation by a considerable number of prominent Masons throughout the State.

The manner of disseminating the work was to select a number of active working members in each lodge, who

formed a sort of wheel within a wheel. A degree called the "Conservator" was adopted and conferred upon them, and they were obligated to secrecy in regard to everything in connection with the scheme. The degree, however, amounted to nothing beyond a means of recognition, and was soon abandoned. Copies of the mnemonics were furnished each member at a price which was deemed sufficiently remunerative to prevent the publisher from losing money in its distribution, and the task of deciphering the hieroglyphics was begun at once; frequent meetings were held, at which the work was rehearsed, errors pointed out and corrected, and preparations made for exemplifying the new work in the lodge. As a means of more thoroughly introducing it, lodges of instruction were frequently called, at which one of the brightest conservators would be selected as instructor, and so on at the succeeding meetings until all had an opportunity to show how much they knew about it. In this way it did not take long to thoroughly introduce the work into most of the lodges in the State, and as in nearly every instance the newly elected Master was a conservator, and therefore in favor of the uniform system of work, the Grand Lodge was soon composed of members favorable to the adoption by that body of the proposed change looking to what was then called the Webb work.

In 1860 W. C. Tarkington, then of Bloomington, introduced resolutions into the Grand Lodge looking to the appointment of a committee of one from each congressional district who should determine the work and lectures that should be used by subordinate lodges and provide for teaching the same. These resolutions were referred to a select committee of three, of which John B. Fravel, of LaPorte, then Junior Grand Warden, was chairman. He had previously taken a lively interest in the subject, and was fully committed in favor of uniformity on the basis of the Webb work. He reported in favor of dividing the State into eleven districts, corresponding with the congressional districts, and recommended that the delegates to the Grand Lodge from each of said districts at that session select a dis-

trict Deputy Master; that so soon as said district Deputies should be appointed they should meet together and rehearse the work and lectures; that they might call to their assistance any qualified Mason residing in or without the State, whose work and lectures were approved (by them?), to instruct them; that each subordinate lodge in the district should possess the right to employ said district Deputy Master to exemplify the work and deliver the lectures in their several lodges. These resolutions were adopted and the district Deputies appointed, among whom were such distinguished brethren as Past Grand Masters Thomas R. Austin, William Hacker, John B. Fravel and H. G. Hazelrigg.

This was the action on the part of the Grand Lodge that established "a uniform system of work and lectures in this Grand Jurisdiction!" The Grand Lodge did not say in so many words what that uniform system was, but as the work adopted by the committee was to be the work, that was not necessary! Rob Morris and others had been laboring for years in compiling and arranging the esoteric and exoteric ritual of Webb and Preston, and at that time the work had just been finished.

The resolution stated that "they (the district Deputies) may call to their assistance any qualified Mason residing in or without the State, whose work and lectures are approved, to instruct them!" This was for the purpose and virtually did approve the "Rob Morris work," as it was generally designated, and gave Brother Morris legal authority from the Grand Lodge to disseminate throughout the jurisdiction "true Masonic light and knowledge to his uninformed brethren!"

At the same meeting of the Grand Lodge, Thomas R. Austin, who was at that session elected Grand Master, in his report for the committee reviewing the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, devoted considerable space to the question of uniformity of work as connected with our Grand Lodge. He stated that the importance, the essential importance of having but one system of work and lectures in all the lodges in Indiana could not be overestimated. The

Grand Lodge had from the first ever and uniformly admitted it. He said: "Having looked and examined for ourselves; having read all that is to be found upon this subject in the mass of proceedings before us; having witnessed the practical workings of Masonry under quite a number of lecturers, we feel free to express ourselves in behalf of what is now termed the Webb-Preston work. This work we deem to be the only genuine continuation of the old work that is now in vogue. This we believe from various reasons. It has been openly, fairly and boldly exhibited in many of the States for several years past, under charge of national schools of instruction, of which Brother Morris, of Kentucky, is president. Your committee has attended several of them, and found that every portion of the work and lectures is systematically submitted to an analysis, philological and historical, which no other system could endure for an hour."

They found all the arguments in favor of the Webb-Preston work, and earnestly recommended its adoption by the Grand Lodge.

At a later meeting of the committee, held at Indianapolis in December, 1860, Rob Morris was again present by invitation, and rehearsed and exemplified the work as at the previous meeting. The committee having formerly agreed upon the skeleton or outline of the Webb work as a correct basis, they took up the various subjects that made the filling up, and, after deliberation, adopted them one by one, and then unanimously adopted the whole!

Rob Morris was, by general consent, accorded the honor and distinction of being the originator and promulgator of the reformation that was then sweeping over the entire country, and within the period of a year or two he visited nearly all the lodges in the State, rehearsed and exemplified the work, delivered lectures, repeated poetry, and told stories, which resulted in working up such a degree of enthusiasm and gave Masonry such a "boom" in Indiana as it had never had before, and surely such as it has never had since. At this session of the Grand Lodge the Committee

on Accounts reported in favor of allowing district Deputy Masters the sum of $204.60 for services, which was allowed, and also offered for adoption the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary draw his warrant on the Grand Treasurer in favor of Brother Morris for one hundred dollars."

The vote having been called for by lodges, resulted 100 in favor of the allowance and 54 against! This was the first and only test vote for and against the adoption of the Webb work as taught by Rob Morris. Those who voted for the allowance were those who favored the new ritual, and those who voted against it were those who opposed the adoption of the work agreed upon by the deputies, which was what they called the "Rob Morris work." Thus ended a memorable struggle, and so uniformity of work was established—the grandest and most important achievement of the Grand Lodge since its organization.

The question of uniformity, although finally settled by the action taken as stated, continued to "bob up serenely" at every session until along in the seventies, when the opposition to its introduction finally ceased. Grand Master Rice, in his address to the Grand Lodge in 1869, referred to the much-mooted question in this way: "I should feel that I had performed only a part of my duty should I not call your attention to the subject of work and lectures. There is, perhaps, no subject on which some decided action by the Grand Lodge is so much required at the present time as that of uniformity of work in our jurisdiction. Finding a great diversity of opinion in regard to what action has been had heretofore, I have taken the trouble to examine the proceedings on the subject." He then went on to give a detailed history of the legislation on that subject, and concluded by recommending that definite action be taken to settle the matter at that session.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the question was referred, reported that they had duly considered the matter and were of the opinion that the Grand Lodge had already adopted what was known as the Webb work, and

that it was then the authorized work of the State, and they believed that system was then being worked by a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction. "But," they added, "a difference of opinion having arisen as to what is the true Webb work, and the authorized work of the State, your committee therefore offer the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the authorized work of this State is declared to be the Webb work, as taught by Thomas Smith Webb to John P. Barney in 1817, it being the ritual and ceremonies as adopted by the district Deputies in 1860 and approved by this Grand Lodge in 1862."

Past Grand Master Hazelrigg moved to amend the report by striking out of the resolution the words and figures to-wit: "As taught by Thomas Smith Webb to John P. Barney in 1817." This, it is stated, gave rise to a lively discussion, which was participated in by Brethren Hazelrigg, Fravel, Manson and others, after which the amendment was agreed to, and, as amended, the report was concurred in and the resolution adopted. So the Grand Lodge by that action (May 27, 1869,) settled emphatically the question of work by adopting the resolution as amended, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the authorized work of this State is declared to be the Webb work, it being the ritual and ceremonies adopted by the district Deputies in 1860 and approved by this Grand Lodge in 1862."

In line with the spirit of this resolution, the committee recommended the adoption of a rule in regard to the dissemination of the work, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction are strictly prohibited from receiving instructions in the esoteric and ceremonial ritual from anyone not a member of that particular lodge, without express permission and authority from the Grand Master on certificate of qualification from the Grand Lecturer, and any brother so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Masonic offense, and may be reprimanded, suspended or expelled."

Without stopping to debate the question at any considerable length, the proposition was somewhat unceremoniously laid on the table!

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1872 a member offered a resolution setting forth that it was essentially necessary that there should be uniformity in the work and lectures of the first three degrees of Masonry, and believing an exemplification of the work before the representatives of the Grand Lodge would be for the good of Masonry, and recommended that the Grand Officers be requested to exemplify the work in the three degrees during the session. The resolution was adopted, but the exemplification did not take place, for the good and sufficient reason that a Grand Lodge Hall is never properly arranged for working the degrees.

During this year the Grand Lecturer was called upon to visit a prominent lodge in the central portion of the State for the purpose of settling a dispute among the members in regard to the ritual, and teaching them the pure, unadulterated Webb work, as authorized by the Grand Lodge. There were patriarchs in that lodge who were sure they were in possession of the genuine work, whatever that might be, and the younger members, who were learning the work through the means supplied by the conservators' organization, were making changes in the time-honored customs of the Fraternity that the patriarchs did not approve, and so the interposition of the Grand Lecturer was solicited.

The Master and other officers of the lodge were called together, the general condition of affairs discussed, and a programme for the week's work blocked out. The Master, who was in hearty accord with the advanced movement, was thoroughly drilled in his duties, then the Wardens and other officers, and to all others who came in during the day the lectures were rehearsed, and before the week was out there was a revival of Masonry in that place such as the oldest Mason had never dreamed of as possible.

A well-posted brother from among those opposing the introduction of the new work was detailed to catechise the

Grand Lecturer and propound knotty questions on certain mooted points, and the aforesaid official, being able to answer promptly and satisfactorily all the questions submitted, was thus enabled to disarm further opposition, and so the work went bravely on. The daytime was occupied in rehearsing the work and lectures in the several degrees, and the evenings in schools of instruction, in which the opening and closing ceremonies were thoroughly gone over with a full corps of officers, the conferring of degrees exemplified, business transacted, and other matters attended to pertaining to the work in hand. The interest increased from day to day, and by the time the closing evening came around the entire membership of the lodge had become sufficiently interested to turn out and hear and see what was said and done. The hall was crowded to its full capacity. All the officers had learned their duties so that their parts were performed with ease and grace. The third degree was exemplified with the full ceremonies, and rehearsal of the lectures followed at the close. The progress that had been made in one short week was astonishing and most gratifying to both factions of the membership, the olive branch of peace was laid upon the altar, and from that day to this harmony prevails and every moral and social virtue cements them.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1874 Grand Master Fetta, in referring to the action of the Grand Lodge in establishing a uniform system of work, and recommending that a copy be preserved in the archives for reference, said:

"This subject, in view of the action of the Grand Lodge heretofore taken, is an important one, yet in determining as to what the work is, as agreed upon by the district Deputies in 1860 and adopted by the Grand Lodge, no one outside of the district Deputy Masters can now tell."

This part of the address was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, through its chairman, Past Grand Master Rice, reported as follows, which was concurred in:

"The subject presented under this head is the duty of the Grand Lodge to preserve an official copy of the work adopted for the use of subordinate lodges. While your

committee appreciate and admit the importance of uniformity in the ritualistic ceremonies of Masonry, they are of the opinion that, upon careful reflection, it must be apparent to every well-informed Mason that the suggestion could not with propriety be complied with."

That was the last action of the Grand Lodge in the fifteen years' struggle for uniformity of work.

THE CONSERVATORS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Conservators' Association, reference to which was made in connection with the struggle for uniformity of work, was the creation of Rob Morris, and its sole object was the introduction and dissemination of the Webb work. When that was accomplished it was to be dissolved at the end of five years, in accordance with the plan of the organization. It had a grip, sign and pass-word, by which members were enabled to make themselves known to each other, but they were of little use and were soon forgotten.

The emblem of the degree was the sword and trowel. It was stamped on the cover of all the numerous editions of "Morris's Miniature Monitor," published between 1860 and 1865. The Monitor was arranged as a hand-book to accompany the Mnemonics or cipher ritual, and contained, as the author always stated with emphasis, the exoteric ritual prepared by Thomas Smith Webb, without elaboration or modification by him or anyone else. They contained all the monitorial work in the several degrees, and were so arranged by means of small squares, in which were printed words indicating the subject, and figures corresponding with numerals in the esoteric work so perfectly that the two "dove-tailed" together with perfect exactness. In addition to the ceremonial ritual used in conferring degrees, the Monitor contained the funeral ceremonies and the installation services. It was the most simple and concise work, so far as it went, that had been published up to that time, and, if followed strictly in conferring degrees, it is generally considered to be the most satisfactory Monitor that has yet been published. In later editions, since the death of Brother Morris, the funeral ceremony has been somewhat elaborated; the ceremonies for the laying of corner-stones and

the dedication of Masonic Halls have been added, making the work complete and indispensable to every Master of a lodge who believes that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The origin of the Conservators' Association grew out of what appeared to be at that time an absolute necessity for a uniform system of work and lectures. Like all great movements of a national character, the scheme was confined to a few in a given locality, but the total number at the time it ceased to exist was about three thousand, scattered all over the country. It was formulated after the society organized by William Preston, whose ritual Webb introduced into the United States, and which he called the "Grand Chapter Herodim." The lectures of the chapter, as Preston stated in his Illustrations, included every branch of the Masonic system, and represented the art of Masonry in a finished and complete form. Different classes were established, and particular lecturers restricted to each class. The lectures were divided into sections, and the sections into classes, and these were assigned to the different officers of the society. Such companions as by assiduity became possessed of all the lectures were called lecturers, and out of these the Grand Director was always chosen. The whole system seems to have been admirably adapted to the purposes of Masonic instruction, and was intended for the propagation of the Prestonian system of lectures.

Webb, about the year 1797, undertook in a similar way the dissemination of the Preston work, with some changes, additions and modifications that experience had demonstrated were necessary. Webb was not a member of a Grand Lodge until after he had promulgated his ritual, nor at any time a Mason who, up to that time, had attained to any special preminence among the Fraternity. He was a printer or publisher, and afterwards a paper manufacturer. He published the "Freemason's Monitor," and by instructing intelligent men as lecturers, and by much personal travel, achieved a great success.

It was on these lines that Brother Rob Morris organized and prepared the system called the "Conservators."

The only pledge in its covenants was that of secrecy. It rehearsed the objects had in view, alluded to the conflicts and triumphs of truth, and depicted the better day coming, when all Masons would harmonize upon the platform of uniformity. Means of learning the work were furnished each member, which was vouched for as "the ancient and genuine work and lectures of the first three degrees of Masonry as arranged by William Preston and taught by Thomas Smith Webb." The members were instructed to discountenance all changes and innovations and errors of every sort introduced into the first three degrees after the death of Webb in 1819. The building up of schools of instruction in every lodge, in which the same work and lectures should be taught that were taught everywhere, was enjoined, and instructing intelligent and ardent Masons for the work and responsibility of lecturers.

As might have been expected, a great deal of opposition grew up against the organization, principally on account of jealousy, and especially among those who did not understand its aims and objects. In Masonry the excitement ran so high that Brother Morris was censured by name by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and all the members collectively as an organization. In Illinois it partook almost of the nature of a rebellion, and an edict was passed, or attempted to be passed, providing that, in case the Conservators refused to sever their connection with the organization, they would be censured or declared subject to suspension from the privileges of Masonry. The writer was present at one of the Chicago lodges in 1865, when Deputy Grand Master Cregier, afterwards Grand Master, was asked to renounce "Conservatism" before he could be permitted to participate in the work—a request which he promptly and emphatically declined to comply with, stating that he did not recognize the right or authority of the Grand Lodge to dictate to him what society he should or should not belong to! So far as Illinois was concerned, the association, by an agreement made with the Grand Lodge, was dissolved; but, notwithstanding, the work went bravely on! In a fly-leaf of the

"Voice of Masonry" for March and April, 1863, speaking of the obstructions to the progress of the society, Rob Morris, then editor, made this somewhat caustic statement:

"We should have still gone on quietly in our good undertaking, had it not been for a little clique of four or five Grand Secretaries, who, fearing their craft was in danger, opened attacks upon us from the so-called Masonic press, and charged us with every species of fraud and deception which their own bad hearts could conceive. The result in nearly every case has been beneficial to us (the Conservators), for, upon inquiry, the purity and lawfulness of our course have been perfectly substantiated. Among the thirty-nine Grand Lodges that have examined this matter with more or less thoroughness, none, save four, have found fault with it, nor would they had the evidence we proposed to offer them been asked for. Ex parte evidence, manipulated by selfish men, can be distorted to prove anything. My object in alluding to the matter here is simply to say that all this slandering is unmasonic, unfounded and malicious, and its effects are to render ridiculous and contemptible the men engaged in it."

On June 24, 1865, that being St. John's Day, he addressed the following to the members of the Conservators' Association:

"BRETHREN: This day terminates by limitation the Society of Conservators. By the original Constitution of the organization, founded June 24, 1860, the term of five years was set as the period to which the society should be extended. In taking leave of the large and intelligent membership over which he has presided so long, the undersigned cannot restrain an expression of his pleasure at the large progress made in disseminating those correct principles of ritualism for which we have been banded together. Whatever we may have failed in, we have accomplished more in five years than all other agencies combined have done in forty; and whatever opposition we may have encountered, we have exhibited in the operations of our society the best instance of harmonious combination of three thousand Ma-


Thomas S. Webb

sons for a term of years that the history of the Masonic Order presents. We have no regretful memories associated with our connection with the Conservators' Association.

"Fraternally yours, in a zealous bond,

"ROB MORRIS,
"*Chief Conservator.*"

This ended the most exciting, far-reaching in its good effects, and important contention within its own ranks of which the history of Masonry gives any account, and it is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that it began and ended almost exactly with the civil war between the North and South, 1861-5.

THOMAS SMITH WEBB.

Indiana having adopted the ritual whose author is known to be Thomas Smith Webb, it is proper in this connection to give a brief sketch of his life and Masonic career as being inseparably connected with the action of the Grand Lodge in the great struggle for uniformity of work.

At the first session of the Grand Lodge after it was organized, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Illustration of Masonry published by Thomas Smith Webb be adopted for the government of this Grand Lodge, and that they be recommended to be adopted by all the subordinate lodges of the State for the government of the same."

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge the year following, 1819, Brother Webb having died in the meantime, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That as a feeble testimony of the high and heartfelt veneration in which we hold the memory of our late lamented and useful Brother Thomas Smith Webb, the members of this Grand Lodge wear crape on their left arm for thirty days."

He was born in Boston, October 30, 1771, his parents emigrating from England and locating there a few years previously. After acquiring such education as was af-

forded in the schools at that time, he was apprenticed to a printer in his native city. This proved a congenial occupation, and, having finished his apprenticeship, he removed to Keene, N. H., where he worked at his trade, and later made application to the Masonic lodge in that place for the degrees. His application was successful, and the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry were conferred upon him. This was in December, 1792. He at once engaged with earnestness in the study of Masonry as a system, laying broad and deep the foundation of that grand and noble structure which he lived to complete and adorn.

A short time after he received the degrees he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he established a paper-staining manufactory, which he carried on successfully for a period of seven years. During these years, in his researches into the hidden mysteries of Masonry, he found the lectures imperfect, disjointed, and with little or no system in their dissemination. In the year 1797 he published the first edition of his Monitor, which at once placed him at the forefront as a Masonic ritualist and author. It was a small volume of 284 pages. The certificate of the copyright reads as follows:

"District of New York.—Be it remembered that on the 12th day of September, in the 22d year of the independence of the United States of America (1797), Spencer and Webb, of said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right of which they claim as proprietors in the words following, viz.: 'The Freemason's Monitor, or Illustrations of Masonry, in Two Parts,' in conformity to an act of Congress of the United States of America entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned.'"

In the preface the author said that, although chiefly intended for Masons, it was also calculated to explain the nature and design of the Institution to those who might be desirous of becoming acquainted with its principles, whether for the purpose of initiation into the society or merely for the gratification of their curiosity.

Where he obtained the "work" he explained in this paragraph:

"The observations upon the first three degrees are principally taken from Preston's 'Illustrations of Masonry,' with some necessary alterations. Mr. Preston's distribution of the first lecture into six, the second into four, and the third into twelve sections not being agreeable to the present mode of working, they are arranged in this work according to the general practice."

It was the Preston system which was early introduced into this country, and which, greatly modified and thoroughly revised by Webb, has been the basis of all lectures taught in the lodges of the United States.

The publication of the "Freemason's Monitor," which had an extensive circulation among the Craft, and which was followed by many revised editions, successively enlarged and improved by the author, placed him at once in a prominent position as an accomplished teacher of Masonry, thoroughly familiar with its ritual and its principles. He traveled through the Eastern States, imparting information to his brethren, introducing changes and reforms, and everywhere inspiring zeal by his earnestness, and diffusing light and gladness by his presence and genial ways. He also revised and perfected the work of the Chapter and Commandery, and by his skill and zeal in disseminating the rituals of these orders placed them at once on a sure foundation.

He removed to Providence, R. I., in 1801, and in 1813 was elected Grand Master. He was instrumental in starting the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and was holding the office of Deputy General Grand High Priest at the time of his death, July 6, 1819. He was traveling to the West, and on the morning of his arrival at Cleveland, O., he ordered a conveyance, intending to drive into the country. The conveyance remaining at the door some time, a servant was dispatched to his room, and on entering found him extended on the bed, senseless, and he died soon after without manifesting any knowledge of what was passing around him. He was

buried with Masonic honors at Cleveland, but his remains were removed the year following to Providence, R. I., where they "sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

ROB MORRIS, PAST GRAND MASTER.

No Mason in this country, during the past forty odd years, kept himself so prominently before the Masonic Fraternity as did Rob Morris. He was better known personally to the Masons of Indiana, although not a member of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, than any of our own distinguished brethren. Within a period of ten years, between 1858 and 1868, he visited nearly all the lodges, and came in personal contact with nearly all the brethren; therefore, a brief sketch of his somewhat eventful career as a Masonic author and lecturer may not be without interest to those who knew him well, and especially to those who may have become connected with the Institution since he passed away to another state of existence.

He was born in Mississippi, August 31, 1818, and was made a Mason in Oxford Lodge, that State, in July, 1846. He became interested at once in the study of the principles and literature of the Order, and devoted all his spare time in preparing himself for whatever duties might devolve upon him as a student and teacher of Masonry. In his youth he received a liberal education, and fitted himself as a geologist, but was unable to establish himself in that occupation, and followed other pursuits. In 1850 he failed in business, and all his hopes for the future were blighted. The immediate cause of the disaster which overtook him, as related by himself, was on account of a crisis of monetary affairs of the country, short crops, bills payable that must be paid, and bills receivable that could not be collected, false friends and—bankruptcy. He gave up all, and with a large family, clean hands and a resolute heart he set out to find a spot in which to commence life anew. After trying various things without success, he decided to become a Masonic lecturer. From that date on until his death his entire time, talents and energies were devoted to the preparation and dissemination of the Webb ritual, the compilation and

publication of a Universal Masonic Library, embracing in thirty large volumes the standard works on Masonry; the publication of a Masonic magazine; the writing of Masonic addresses, sketches, stories, and a volume of original poems; the preparation and publication of annual Masonic almanacs; a republication of Webb's Monitor; an elaboration systemization of the Adoptive degrees of the Eastern Star, and in the discharge of other duties in the same direction too numerous to mention.

He was tall and slender in build; full dark beard, trimmed short, sparkling gray eyes, and that he was a man of great intelligence, a clear, keen and incisive writer on every subject he attempted to handle, an indefatigable worker, and a most genial, entertaining companion and associate, all can truly testify who were so fortunate as to know him personally. During one of his lecturing tours, shortly after he entered upon that occupation, a local paper made of him the following excellent pen picture:

"Lank as a rattlesnake, and quite as swift to strike; nervous as a silver poplar leaf, and almost as pale; dyspeptic to the last degree of indigestion; full of wit as an egg of meat; devoted to the science of Masonry, yet equally ready upon all subjects of science, from a star to a fossil starfish; a devourer of books, fluent as Niagara Falls and generous as the sea!"

Masonry was his sole occupation. Out of it he was compelled to secure a sufficiency to support himself and family. Some who did not understand him thoroughly, or were not conversant with his surroundings and personal environments, were inclined to charge him with making use of Masonry for the money he could get out of it. Knowing him personally, and through a correspondence covering several years, the writer does not believe that he cared for money beyond what was necessary to provide a living for himself and family and meet the obligations of his publication schemes. That he made no money out of his great services to the Institution is evidenced from the fact that he died penniless, everything—his library, Masonic collections,

books, copyrights and electrotype plates—having been swept away to secure money to pay debts incurred in pushing forward his various Masonic enterprises. Money with him came easy and went easy, and so long as creditors were not pressing him, and he had enough to live on, he was as happy as a lord!

In reply to criticisms in regard to making money out of Masonry he wrote during the latter years of his life: "As a matter of history, I must declare that I did not enter the Masonic pursuit from mercenary motives, and that it has been anything but a source of profit to me. During my life as a Freemason I have published the first work ever issued on Masonic law; the first Masonic history in this country; the first work upon Masonic belles-letters in any country, and three editions of Webb's Monitor. I have composed or compiled nearly seventy works of a Masonic character; written a score of Masonic addresses; hundreds of Masonic odes and poems; visited more than two thousand lodges, and delivered lectures innumerable. In all these labors it would be strange if I had not made some mistakes. For all of my services as a Mason I have made but the poorest and most inadequate support for myself and family. I have necessarily neglected the education of my children and all my home interests. At my time of life, when I ought to think of rest, I have the world to begin over, as I began it twenty-seven years ago. This is the pecuniary reward of my labors."

He was broken in health, without money, or apparently friends, and it is not much to be wondered at that he became pessimistic, and in one of his gloomy moods wrote the following:

"The future of Masonry in this country is gloomy. The times indicate great changes. Masonry for this generation has passed its meridian, and it demands the best wisdom and strength of its votaries to preserve it from a serious decline. We look for the dissolution of most of those additions to Masonry (excrescences, we fear they have proved,) called

the 'Higher Bodies,' and shall be mistaken if some of the Grand Lodges themselves are not dissolved for want of interest and support."

In regard to the cryptic degrees, as he called them, he added:

"I am thoroughly convinced that their claim to antiquity is entirely unfounded. If lecturers would but cease to press the unfounded claims of the Chapter and Council degrees, admit their want of antiquity, and give their real history, they might well be perpetuated for their dramatic beauty."

He adopted "Rob" as a prefix early in his Masonic career. The immediate cause of this was, he stated, a determination not any longer to be confounded with Robert Morris, the author and poet, of Philadelphia, of whom he, for many years, complained that whenever he wrote anything in prose or verse that was good, it was credited to the Philadelphia Morris, and whenever the Philadelphia Morris wrote anything more than ordinarily dull and flat, he got the discredit of it! To obviate this and give each Morris his due, the change referred to was made.

It has of late years come to be generally understood that he was the originator and author of the Order of the Eastern Star. Albert G. Mackey, in his excellent "Lexicon of Freemasonry," falls into this error. Under the head of Eastern Star he says: "An American adoptive rite called the Order of the Eastern Star, invented by Rob Morris." Brother Morris never claimed to be the author of that beautiful order. In his "Sixteen Years a Freemason," published in the "Voice of Masonry" in 1862, he set the authorship at rest, so far as he was concerned, by making this statement: "At Colliersville I conferred the degree of Eastern Star and Good Samaritan. Both of these I had received some years before. The restrictions under which the Eastern Star were communicated to me were that it should only be given to Master Masons, their wives, widows, sisters and daughters, and only when five or more ladies were present. These rules I have always adhered to, and testify that from the many thousands of the fair sex to

whom I have communicated this ingenious, chaste and elegant system, but one opinion has emanated: that it is eminently worthy of their study and practice."

In 1850 he published a manual, which was greatly revised and improved by the publication of the "Rosary of the Eastern Star" in 1865, in which was given full instructions in regard to the degrees, how to confer them, etc., and concluded by giving a brief sketch of the history of adoptive Masonry, in which he said: "Since the author (Rob Morris) published his first system of lectures upon the Eastern Star in 1850, its manual has passed through three successive editions. By this means an immense dissemination of the degree has been secured, and the Craft from high to low have been made acquainted with its objects. It may be safely asserted that 50,000 ladies are in the knowledge of its secrets. The history of adoptive Masonry is like the history of Masonry itself—uncertain and obscure. Books are published upon the subject, both in the German and French languages, prior to 1750, and the system received an immense development, particularly in France some thirty years later, the first noblemen and ladies of the kingdom participating in it. In the United States we find much reference to it in Masonic writings of 1816 to 1826, when such degrees as the Heroines of Jericho, etc., were popular among those entitled to receive them."

At what period and by whom the Eastern Star was invented history fails to record. Robert McCoy, who signed himself National Grand Secretary, says it was introduced into this country in 1778, but he gives no further information concerning it. But enough is known to warrant the statement that it was in existence long before Rob Morris knew anything about Masonry. However, when he received it, it was undoubtedly the merest skeleton of what it now is. He saw that it could be made a useful and beautiful system, and at once set about filling up the skeleton with biblical references, lectures, historical sketches of the five illustrious female characters of Bible times that make up the degree, and added additional signs, pass-words, colors, and generally systematized the rite, so that it com-

mended itself to Masons in general, and to the females who were entitled to receive it especially. It is now a recognized order, and is as firmly established in this country as any of the other attachments to Ancient Craft Masonry, for which Brother Morris should be given credit to that extent.

He was a poet of more than ordinary ability, having composed and published a volume of two hundred pages, embracing a collection of Masonic odes and poems, some of which will live long after his name is forgotten. He had a happy faculty of utilizing the everyday happenings of life as subjects for poetic thought, applying the moral to some point in Masonry. His little poem, "Leaning Towards Each Other," is an illustration in point. These amusing lines, he said, were composed on the cars while traveling through North Carolina in 1858. The tenacity with which a newly married couple, fresh from the uplands, clung to each other amongst the exciting jolts suggested an analogy to Masonic attachments which ought to be more carefully observed as the circumstances of life become more distressing. Here is a verse:

The jolts of life are many as we dash
Along the track;
The ways are rough and rugged and
Our bones they sorely rack.
We're tossed about, we're in and out,
We make a mighty pother;
For less would be our pains if we
Would lean towards each other.

Turning his eyes to the newly married couple referred to, he wove the thought their leaning towards each other suggested into the following:

Behold that loving couple, just wedded
For their life;
What care they for the joltings, that happy
Man and wife?
The cars may jump, their heads may bump
And jostle one another;
They only smile and try the while
To lean towards each other!

But the very best of his numerous poetic productions is "The Level and the Square." From the first it was re-

ceived with great favor, and has attained a widespread notoriety not equalled by any other Masonic poem of ancient or modern times. It has been set to a dozen different melodies, is sung and recited at labor and refreshment, at the grave-side, at the festival, in the domestic circle, and has been translated into all languages over the world wherever Masonry exists.

It was written in the summer of 1854, and was an inspiration. The circumstances under which it was written, as related by himself, were as follows: The common expression, he said, "We meet upon the level and we part upon the square," had been running through his head for several days, when, happening to couple it with the pretty air of "Jeannette and Jeanot," he sat down upon a fallen tree one hot summer's day, as he was walking to a neighbor's house, and composed the entire ode in a few minutes. He afterwards, however, made several changes in the lines, especially in the first verse, but the meaning remained about the same. The second line of the third stanza, as originally written, was—

> We mingle with the multitude, a cold, unfriendly crew.

He soon changed the last four words, making the line read:

> . . . . . a faithful band and true!

Which gave an entirely different shading from the original draft.

In 1858 he attended the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and, as it was about to be closed, he repeated this poem, prefacing it with these affecting remarks:

"It is in the power of this Grand Lodge to say we shall part, but it is not in the power of any man or body of men to say we shall meet again! This hall, which has resounded through all the week with the voices of brethren, earnest in the defense of Masonic truths, will soon be vacated, and which of us will return? These groups of Master Builders will soon be dissolving. We shall disperse to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, but which of us will ever come back? Under the solemnizing influences of those thoughts, let us take comfort in our departure by the

reflection that there is another and a better lodge, whose starry pavements shall be trodden by our feet, and whose joys are eternal."

We meet upon the level and we part upon the square—
What words of precious meaning those words Masonic are!
Come, let us contemplate them, they are worthy of a thought;
With the highest, and the lowest, and the rarest they are fraught!

We meet upon the level, though from every station come,
The rich man from his palace and the poor man from his home.
For the one must leave his wealth and state outside the Mason's door,
While the other finds his true respect upon the checkered floor.

We part upon the square, for the world must have its due;
We mingle with the multitude, a faithful band and true;
But the influence of our gatherings in memory is green,
And we long upon the level to renew the happy scene.

There's a world where all are equal—we are hurrying towards it fast;
We shall meet upon the level there—when the gates of death are past;
We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be there,
To try the blocks we offer by His own unerring square!

We shall meet upon the level there, but never thence depart;
There's a mansion—'tis all ready for each faithful, trusting heart—
There's a mansion, and a welcome, and a multitude is there,
Who have met upon the level and been tried upon the square.

Let us meet upon the level, then, while laboring patient here;
Let us meet and let us labor, though the labor be severe;
Already in the western sky the signs bid us prepare
To gather up our working tools and part upon the square.

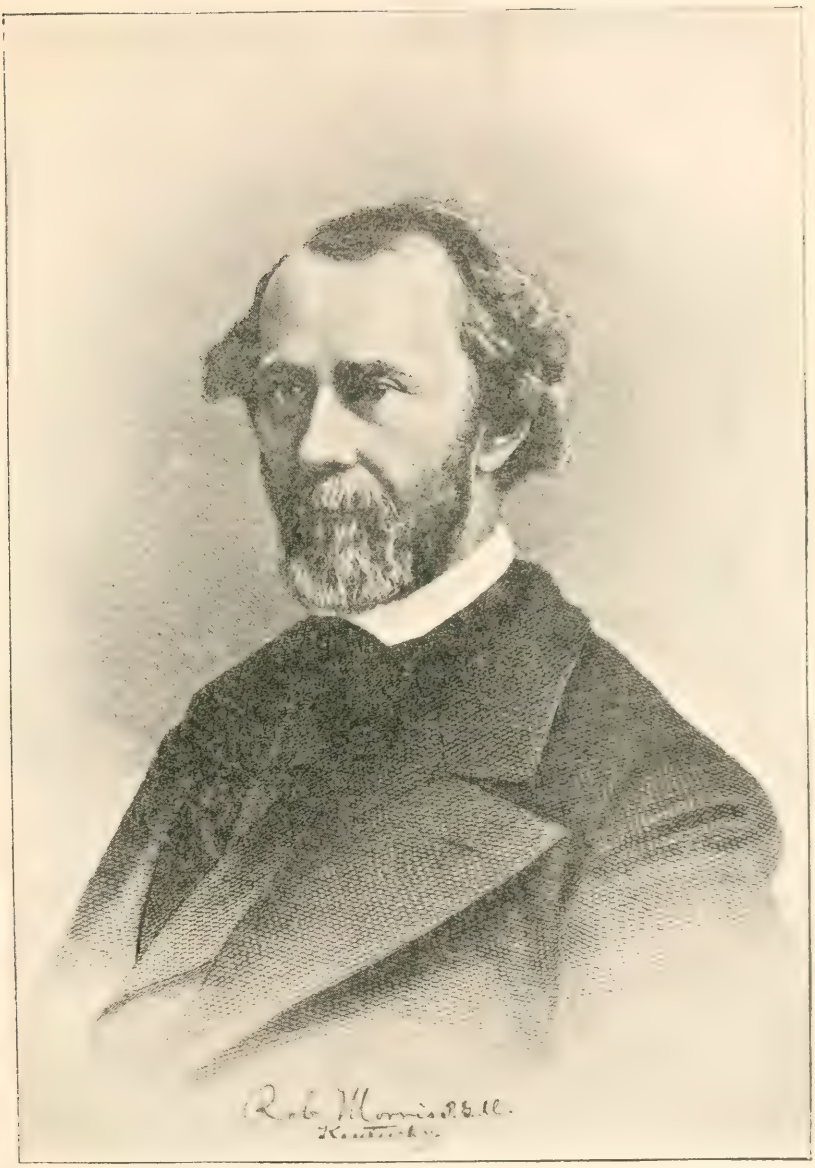
Hands round, ye faithful Masons—form the bright fraternal chain;
We part upon the square below to meet in heaven again;
Oh, what words of precious meaning those words Masonic are:
"We meet upon the level and we part upon the square."

He had, undoubtedly, his faults, as all of us have, but it is safe to say that no other man during the past half century did so much for Masonry, with so little credit and recompense, as this same Rob Morris. He had, notwithstanding, many admirers and faithful friends, who knew him personally and appreciated him for the great services he had rendered the Fraternity, among whom was our late distinguished and much esteemed brother, Dr. E. W. H.

Ellis, of Goshen, who expressed the general sentiment of the Craft in the following charming verses:

Ah, Rob, my lad, we ken ye well,
Frae head to feet a brither,
And when ye'er gane, nae tongue can tell
When we shall meet anither.
Sae genial, blithesome, full o' heart,
Sae genuine to nature,
Wi' tongue sae glib yet free frae smart,
Wi' kindness on each feature.

We love ye, Rob, and when ye go
Each brither's heart's upon ye;
And aye thro' life, in weal or woe,
Our blessings, too, light on ye!
And tho' on earth we meet nae more,
When life's sweet ties are riven,
We'll hope to meet, these labors o'er,
Around the throne in heaven!



MILITARY MASONIC LODGES.

MILITARY Masonic Lodges are of an early date, having long existed in the British army. In this country the first of which we have any record was one the warrant for which was granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1738 to Abraham Savage, to be used in the expedition against Canada. A similar one was granted by the same authority in 1756 to Richard Gridley for the expedition against Crown Point. In both of these cases the warrants were of a general character, and might rather be considered as deputations, as they authorized Savage and Gridley to congregate Masons into one or more lodges. In 1779 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted a warrant to open a military lodge, which, in the warrant, was called a "moveable lodge."

In England the system of military lodges is regulated by special provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution. They are strictly limited to the purposes for which the warrants are granted, and no new lodge can be established in a regiment without the concurrence of the commanding officer. They cannot make Masons of any but military men who have attained some rank in the army above that of private soldiers, although the latter may, by dispensation, be admitted as "serving brethren;" and they are strictly enjoined not to interfere with the Masonic jurisdiction of any country in which they may be stationed.

It is quite probable that the thought that led to the issuing of dispensations to military lodges in Indiana was incubated by Grand Master Elizur Deming in his address to the Grand Lodge in 1849. He said: "Two traveling lodges have been organized in this State for California—one composed of brethren from Lafayette and its vicinity, named

At a subsequent session the Grand Lodge recommended that the dispensations be continued until revoked by the Grand Master, and that the brethren of said military lodges be requested to keep a true and faithful record of the proceedings of their respective lodges, giving in detail the position of each member, the part taken in every battle, and, should any be killed or die in the service of his country, the location of his interment, and return said record to the Grand Secretary, to be retained by him for future reference.

At the same meeting Brother Lattimore, Senior Warden of Perseverance Military Lodge, was present, and out of respect to him the Grand Lodge invited him to take a seat in the Grand Lodge, with full privilege to participate in the deliberations during the session. It was also resolved that any other brothers who had been engaged in the service of the Federal Government in a military capacity, and as a token of respect and approval, be invited to take seats in the Grand Lodge and participate in the deliberations during that Grand Communication.

The Master of Vigilant Military Lodge made a report of its organization in the field, near Corinth. He also reported the conferring of the three degrees on three candidates whose applications were made cases of emergency. "At the new station," he said, "on the 26th of April, on the Shiloh battlefield, near the graves of the brave and noble men of our regiment, and of the army who fell in the battles of the 6th and 7th, and on a spot to be ever memorable hereafter in the history of our country, we set up our Masonic tabernacle, and on the same evening we passed Brother John M. Elwood to the degree of Fellow Craft."

But very few of these military lodges made any report. Regimental Lodge of the 31st Regiment made a final report when it disbanded, from which it appears that it was organized at Terre Haute, September 13, 1861. During its existence it initiated, passed and raised twenty-six candidates. The receipts were $155. No charges or collections for dues were made. At the close of the war each member was furnished with a certificate or diploma of non-indebtedness.

The net amount, less expenses, $226, was appropriated to erect a monument to the deceased Master, R. M. Waterman, whose death was caused by exposure.

The general workings of the military lodges was anything but satisfactory or creditable to the Ancient Craft. Grand Master William Hacker, in his annual address, 1865, said: "Had I my two years as Grand Master to live over, and knowing what I now do, I do not think I would issue any dispensation whatever to organize lodges connected with the army. But few of those we have organized have been of any credit to us, and I doubt if we ever have a report from any of them."

In returning the dispensation for a military lodge issued to the 23d Regiment, Thomas R. Austin, who was Grand Master the first year of the war, said: "I would respectfully report that, after having seen the workings of other military lodges in the field, the Craftsmen who were members of the 23d Regiment deemed that it would be prejudicial to the interests of Masonry to open a lodge and work as Masons in that regiment. No lodge was therefore organized, and no work was done."

At the close of the war the status of these army-made Masons gave rise to a great deal of discussion. Grand Master Hazelrigg, in his address in 1867, devoted three pages to the question. He was always prolific, and even in discussing serious subjects the vein of humor which predominated in his make-up was sure to show itself. His opinion on the subject was embraced in this extract:

"While some Grand Lodges hold that these army-made Masons shall all be held as clandestine, others suggest a healing process. Now, I can't subscribe to the position of either. Those made in army lodges are either Masons or they are not. If they are, they should be treated as such and need no healing; if they are not, there is nothing to heal! Old fabric manufactories used to have a kind of cloth they called 'shoot-about.' It mixed up colors and threads in such a way that it was hard to distinguish what was the predominating color or substance. It was a bastard affair, about such as I think this healing process would produce."

At a subsequent session the Grand Lodge recommended that the dispensations be continued until revoked by the Grand Master, and that the brethren of said military lodges be requested to keep a true and faithful record of the proceedings of their respective lodges, giving in detail the position of each member, the part taken in every battle, and, should any be killed or die in the service of his country, the location of his interment, and return said record to the Grand Secretary, to be retained by him for future reference.

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The Grand Lodge, however, did not seem to have deemed the question to be of much importance, as no action was taken. Whatever became of the army-made Masons will probably never be known. The Grand Lodge had become so thoroughly sick of the military lodges and their work that—

> Whither they went and how they fared
> Nobody knew, and nobody cared.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

THE temperance question, or, more properly, the use and abuse of spirituous liquors by lodges and the members of the Fraternity, has attracted the attention of the Grand Lodge since shortly after the organization took place in 1818. In the beginning it was made a part of the duties of the Grand Steward and Tyler to furnish refreshments for the members at the annual meetings. Of what these refreshments consisted the records do not show, as no itemized statement by the Steward was rendered to the Grand Lodge. At the meeting at which the Grand Lodge was organized in the town of Madison, January 12, 1818, the bill for refreshments amounted to $22.62\frac{1}{2}$. In those days when lodges were called to "refreshment" it meant something more than cessation from labor. The refreshments were in addition to the regular bill of fare three times a day at the "tavern," and it is quite likely that they consisted mostly of beverages, such as whisky, brandy and sugar, applejack, egg nog, Tom and Jerry, and the like!

In the early times, that these refreshments might be easily obtained without unnecessary delay, lodges, almost without exception, held their meetings in the bar-rooms or halls of taverns or inns, as they were then called. Taking a little something for the stomach's sake was then considered a part of the regulations of the Ancient and Honorable Institution that could not well be dispensed with. Brother Bobbie Burns, the world's poet of Scotland, a devout member of the Order, in his farewell to his brethren of St. James' Lodge, Tarbolton, referred to this custom, which was prevalent in those days, when he said:

> Oft have I met your social band,
> And spent the cheerful, festive night.

And especially in his "Auld Lang Syne" did he refer to this custom when he sang:

> And here's a hand, my trusty fiere,
> And gie's a hand o' thine.
> And we'll tak a right guid Willie-waught
> For auld lang syne!

But the evolutions that time have wrought have changed all that, and, instead of countenancing the use of refreshments of that sort by lodges, they are now prohibited by the rules of the Order from the use of spirituous liquors, under penalty of having their charters arrested.

It was ten years after the Grand Lodge was organized before anything was presented for action on that subject. At the session of 1828 it was recommended that the several subordinate lodges use their utmost influence to suppress the use of ardent spirits by members of the Fraternity and others, and the several District Masters were directed to enforce, by argument and precept, the morality and practice of this step.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1843 the Committee on Foreign Correspondence gave it as their opinion that the use of distilled spirits in the lodge rooms at the meetings of the lodges was undeniably of evil example, and might be productive of evil effects; and it was urgently recommended by the committee that in this State the use of such liquors should be expressly forbidden under any pretense whatever. The recommendation was concurred in and adopted, and from that time to the present, now more than half a century, no liquors have been provided as a part of lodge refreshments. This recommendation was followed at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1844 by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, The excessive use of spirituous liquors as a beverage among many of our brethren has heretofore been the means of bringing reproach upon Masonry; and

"WHEREAS, The intemperate use of spirits is forbidden by the divine law and the rules of morality, and therefore grossly unmasonic, and draws in its train a thousand vices which have a tendency to subvert the principles of our

Order and bring disgrace upon the Fraternity; therefore, it is

"*Resolved*, By this Grand Lodge that we recommend to the subordinate lodges throughout the State the propriety of discountenancing, both by precept and example, the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage among Masons."

Up to this time, and until 1859, all the resolutions and action in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors related to intemperance and the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and lodges were recommended to discountenance it by precept and example. In 1853 the following was adopted:

"It is the especial duty of each and every subordinate lodge to correct the evils of intemperance in any of its members as speedily as possible, and if, upon the first and second offense and admonition, the brother does not reform, to suspend or expel him promptly."

At the same session it was declared to be highly unmasonic for any member of the Fraternity to be engaged in the manufacture or traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. This was the first positive declaration on this branch of the subject.

In 1859, the select committee, by its chairman, John B. Fravel, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as referred to the subject of temperance, made a lengthy report, showing the legislation that had been enacted by the Grand Lodge up to that time, and continued as follows:

"These, in connection with others that might be referred to, do most clearly indicate the feelings of the Grand Lodge for the last thirty-five years in reference to this fearful enemy of men and Masons. All these resolutions passed by this Grand Lodge, though good in themselves, and breathing a high tone of moral excellence, have not as yet checked the march of this desolating scourge; his triumphs are still seen in the desolated home, the tears of the widow, and the poverty of the helpless and friendless orphan; and we do most confidently believe that the time has come when our time-honored and beloved Institution should take a bold and decided stand and say, 'Thus far hast thou come, but further thou canst not go!' In view of all the forego-

ing facts, and further, that the Legislature of the State of Indiana has legalized the sale and traffic of ardent spirits as a beverage by license, which, perhaps, some thoughtless member of the Fraternity may plead as a justification of his acts, we offer the following resolutions, and do most ardently desire this Grand Lodge to concur therein:

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction are hereby unconditionally prohibited from conferring the several symbolic degrees upon any applicant who is habitually intoxicated, or who makes it his business to manufacture or sell the same to be used as a beverage.

"*Resolved*, That every Master Mason, member of a subordinate lodge, or now affiliating within the jurisdiction of said lodge, who is in the practice of habitual intoxication, or engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors to be used as a beverage, as a business, shall, upon charges being preferred and sustained, for the first offense be reprimanded in open lodge by the Worshipful Master, and for the second offense suspended or expelled, as a majority of the members present in their judgment may determine.

"*Resolved*, That the moral law of Masonry, founded upon the first great light in Masonry (the Holy Bible), is the highest moral law known to man, and that it is not in the power of any legislative body to so legalize that which is morally wrong as to make it proper or morally right for any Mason to practice the legalized wrong."

Which, after considerable discussion, was concurred in and the resolutions adopted.

In 1870 a code of laws, rules and regulations, which had been prepared by a special committee appointed for that purpose, incorporated therein the following sections.

"Section 108. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is a Masonic offense; and if the brother persists therein, after being admonished by the lodge, it is the duty of the lodge to suspend or expel him.

"Section 109. Every lodge is prohibited from conferring any of the degrees of Masonry upon anyone who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or who makes it his business to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage."

These rules were supposed to be broad enough and sufficiently explicit to cover every case that might grow out of their enforcement, but such was not the case. In 1873 Grand Master Fetta was asked this question:

"A man is superintendent of a brewery, where they manufacture ale; he has no interest in the concern. Is he eligible for the degrees, or would the rules of the Grand Lodge prevent him?"

Grand Master Fetta decided that his admission would be an infringement upon the spirit and meaning of the law. Past Grand Master Hazelrigg, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the question was referred, reported that the Grand Master's ruling was "a decision that the committee would prefer not being called upon to defend, nor do they wish to attack it."

The report was concurred in, and, although a quarter of a century has elapsed since then, Brother Fetta is still in a quandary as to whether his decision was concurred in or rejected!

In 1874 it was again deemed advisable to revise the rules and regulations, and a committee of five was appointed for that purpose. This committee reported a revised code in 1875, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, of which Brother Hacker was chairman, and the writer, with others, a member. The chairman reported that the matter came into the hands of the committee at so late an hour that it had been impossible to give the subject that consideration its importance demanded, but, having confidence in the ability of the committee on revision, recommended the adoption of the code of rules as revised. In that revision Sections 108 and 109 (now 85 and 86), above quoted, were left out, without any reason being given by the committee on revision or the Committee on Jurisprudence for so doing. They believed that Section 104, which preceded these sections, covered the whole ground, and was all that was necessary on the subject. That section reads as follows:

"Section 104. Whatever is a breach of good morals, contrary to the precepts of the Holy Scriptures, or a viola-

tion of the laws of this State, or of the United States, is an offense against the principles of Masonry, and must be promptly dealt with."

They reasoned, further, that whatever was a Masonic offense in Indiana must necessarily be a Masonic offense wherever Masonry is dispersed around the globe, and as few, if any, of the other jurisdictions had enacted such regulations, "the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage" in Indiana was a Masonic offense, while in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, etc., they having no regulations to that effect, it was no offense to "take a little something for the stomach's sake." The committees believed that nothing should be declared a Masonic offense in Indiana that was not an offense wherever Masonry existed. But the "blue ribbon" excitement on the question of temperance ran high at that time, and when the Grand Lodge assembled the next year a motion to re-adopt and reinstate these omitted sections prevailed by a vote, by lodges, of 344 to 64, and there they have remained ever since.

Our Grand Lodge was soundly excoriated by many of the Grand Lodges in America and elsewhere for our action in "turning the Institution into a total abstinence society." An extract from New York, the largest Grand Lodge in this country, will suffice as an illustration. In noting the action of our Grand Lodge in reinstating these sections, and the ruling of Grand Master Fetta, the committee said—which was concurred in by the Grand Lodge:

"From this action we wholly dissent. It is not Masonic law. Nor has the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction any right, nor the Grand Master any right, to enforce any such rules. The Institution of Freemasonry teaches the virtue of temperance, and punishes the offense of intemperance and excess. Our rituals are filled with exhortations forbidding the abuse of strong drinks, but their use as a beverage is nowhere forbidden. This new crusade is not warranted by the rules or traditions of Ancient Craft Masonry, and cannot be sustained as lawful Masonic action. The attempt to turn the Institution from its ancient paths and pursuits into a persecuting total abstinence society will

wholly fail, or else Ancient Craft Masonry will cease to exist in that jurisdiction."

For a period of twenty-two years no further attempt was made to change the regulations on this subject. At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1897 a proposition was submitted to insert before the words "use of intoxicating liquors" the words "excessive and habitual," "to conform the law to existing fact," as stated by the mover of the proposition. The committee, through its chairman, Past Grand Master O'Rourke, reported: "Your committee feel constrained to report that they cannot recommend that the proposed amendment be made, but, on the contrary, are firmly convinced that such proposed amendment, if adopted, would work incalculable harm to the cause of Freemasonry." The recommendation of the committee was adopted, and so the regulations stand practically as drafted by Brother Fravel and adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1859.

THE MORGAN EPISODE.

WHAT was known as the Morgan abduction case, and the excitement, both social and political, that grew out of that unfortunate episode, severely tested the stability of the Masonic Institution all over the country, causing many lodges to cease work, some to surrender their charters, and even overthrew some of the Grand Lodges, Illinois and Michigan in the West being among the number. Indiana came near surrendering her charter, and probably would have done so had it not been for the loyalty and eloquence of Caleb B. Smith, Grand Master a few years later, who defended the Institution in public and in private, regardless of consequences. Twice the Grand Lodge met without a sufficient number to transact business, and adjourned until a later date in order to "drum up a quorum."

The "Morgan excitement" occurred in 1826, but it did not become generally known throughout the Western country until two years later—1828. Out of thirty-two lodges in this State at that time, but nine were represented at the meeting in 1828. The same number were represented in 1829, six in 1830, seven in 1831, seven in 1832, five in 1833, three in 1834, eleven in 1835, and seven in 1836, ten years after the occurrence took place.

In an admirable history of Center Lodge, written by its Master, Hon. Will E. English, will be found the following passage, which pictures so vividly the condition of things at that time that it is inserted here in full. He says, page 19:

"The dark days of Masonry were now upon the Fraternity, not only in Indiana, but throughout the nation. The so-called 'Morgan disappearance' had aroused a spirit of persecution which spread like wildfire all over the land. At many places members of the Craft were socially ostra-

cised, Masonic ministers were forbidden to occupy their pulpits, and mobs broke into lodge rooms, destroyed lodge property and assaulted the assembled members. So strong was this movement at the time that the anti-Masonic political party was formed, which polled a large vote in some States and carried Vermont in the presidential election of 1832. In Indiana they placed a ticket in the field during this campaign, headed by ex-Supreme Judge James Scott, of Clark county, for the office of Governor.

"In the great State of New York, where five hundred and two lodges had existed, but seventy-two remained, four hundred and thirty having disbanded as a result of this wave of fanaticism. In Vermont at one period not a single lodge continued to work, and in the State of Maine the Grand Lodge assembled with no lodge representatives present and but a few of the Grand Officers; and it will be a surprise to many of this generation to learn that even in the Grand Lodge of Indiana a movement was at one time suggested looking to a surrender, as is shown by the proceedings of December 9, 1834, when Caleb B. Smith, Grand Master in 1837 (and Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet), Grand Master-elect Daniel Kelso, Grand Treasurer John Walker and W. M. Shepherd Whitman, of New Albany Lodge, were 'appointed a committee with instructions to enquire into the expediency of this Grand Lodge surrendering its charter, and if such surrender should be deemed advisable, to report such resolutions as may dispose of the property of the Grand Lodge and that of the subordinate lodges as may seem just and expedient.'

"After due deliberation, this committee on the following day, through its chairman, Caleb B. Smith, made a report, which was read and concurred in, which is not given in full in the published proceedings. That it was strongly against the idea is self-evident, as the Grand Lodge of Indiana, notwithstanding its struggles and trials, held together and weathered the storm; but that it was even for a moment proposed shows how generally prevalent were the baleful influences of that period.

"Masons in many other parts of the country than those previously mentioned either abandoned their meetings for the time being, or met in secret at rare intervals in private houses and out-of-the-way places. Many weak-kneed broth-

ers entirely abandoned the organization in the face of this crusade of calumny and persecution, but 'Freemasonry, notwithstanding, still survived,' for there were enough of the tried, trusted and true, in whose 'faithful breasts' the 'mysteries of Masonry were safely lodged,' to still maintain the good work and 'preserve the reputation of the Fraternity unsullied,' for 'no motive could make them swerve from their duties, violate their vows, or betray their trusts.' "

The cause of this great commotion was the alleged abduction and subsequent disappearance of a man by the name of William Morgan, who resided at the village of Batavia, N. Y. The facts in regard to this case, as they have been obtained from various sources supposed to be reliable, from books and newspaper articles, private letters, etc., are briefly condensed in the following sketch.

The man in whom all this popular frenzy centered was, so far as is admitted by friend and foe alike, about as small a character as circumstances ever raised to the rank of a martyr. He was a stonemason who seldom did any work, was in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and was generally a worthless, indolent sort of fellow. How he ever became a Mason no one could ever find out, as it would have been a strange lodge membership that would not have blackballed him. He had a very excellent wife, as all accounts agree in stating, and for her sake the Masons took care of Morgan for years, not only providing him with work when he was sober, but giving him money for his family.

Morgan was said to have been born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1796, where he learned the trade of a stonecutter, afterwards opened a store in Richmond, and finally, after staying short periods in different places, located at Batavia, N. Y.

In the summer of the year 1826 it was currently rumored in Batavia and the adjacent country that Morgan, in conjunction with a printer by the name of David C. Miller, was about to publish a book disclosing the secrets of Masonry. The knowledge of this intent created excitement among the members of the Masonic Fraternity, and efforts were at once made to suppress the book. A stranger was

introduced to Miller, under pretext of desiring to purchase an interest in the work, in order to procure the manuscript. Shortly afterwards the printing office took fire in a way that pointed to an incendiary.

On the 12th of September Miller was arrested at Batavia, conveyed in a carriage to LaRoy, and on the way at various points riotous demonstrations were indulged in and demands made of Miller for the manuscripts which he was supposed to have, but all to no effect. Nothing being found against Miller, he was released and returned to Batavia. On the night of this same day William Morgan disappeared. On the 10th, two days previous, he had been arrested on a charge of theft of a shirt and cravat. On the trial of the case he was found not guilty, but was immediately rearrested in a civil suit for the recovery of the sum of two dollars upon an alleged tavern bill. He was tried on this charge, was found guilty, and immediately imprisoned in the jail at Canandaigua. Unknown to his friends in Batavia, he lay closely confined until 9 o'clock of the night of the 12th. While the jailor was absent that night, as the story goes, his wife was approached by the parties who had procured his arrest, and the representation made to her that the judgment against Morgan had been paid, and advised her to discharge him. This she at once did, and Morgan walked out a free man.

In the security of that September evening he was seen to enter a carriage in company with several others, and the evidence elicited afterwards on the trial of some of the alleged abductors showed that it was driven to Rochester, and thence west on the ridge road. The carriage proceeded on to Lewiston, and thence to Fort Niagara, where he was confined in the Magazine until the morning of the 19th. He disappeared from the Magazine on the 19th of September, 1826, and not one of those sworn on the trials, and who answered, were present at the Magazine when he was taken out of it, knew anything about his fate.

The seventy years that have passed since that time have contributed nothing to the solution of the great mystery. Rumors from over the sea have come that he was seen

alive and well at Smyrna, in Asia, and elsewhere; and there were, and are yet, no doubt, a class of people that believed that he was himself a willing party to the whole mysterious transaction.

Some fifteen months after his disappearance a dead body was brought ashore on the strand of Lake Ontario, in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, and, although the action of the elements had denuded it of clothing and changed the features beyond recognition, scores of witnesses came forward and identified it before a coroner's jury as the corpse of Morgan. There were hundreds who remembered a striking physical peculiarity of the missing man—the presence of a double row of teeth in the lower jaw, which these remains were found to exactly reproduce. The evidence of physicians, however, disclosed the fact that only the early indications of putrefaction appeared, and that the general condition of the remains showed conclusively that they had not been in the water more than two months, while it was claimed that Morgan had been murdered more than a year before this man could have been drowned. In defiance of this evidence the jury found that the body was that of the missing Morgan, and it was interred as his! A very short time elapsed, however, before it was exhumed and positively identified as that of a man well known to his friends who had been lost in the river above the falls some weeks before. This was the individual that the anti-Masonic political party, which had sprung up on the disappearance of Morgan, said was "a good enough Morgan until after the election!"

The fate of Morgan is unknown and can only be conjectured, and now, at the end of three-quarters of a century, it is not probable that any new light will be thrown on the much-mooted question. Nor is the mystery worthy of further serious investigation, only as a matter of history. It was a dastardly piece of business, for which those immediately concerned in it can alone be held responsible. Masonry, as an institution, can no more be held accountable for Morgan's abduction and murder, if he was murdered, than can the Presbyterians be held responsible for the burn-

ing of Servitus at the stake at the instigation of John Calvin, or the Jews, as a people, be held responsible for the crucifixion of Christ. It was the work of ignorant, overzealous and misguided members at that time of Batavia Lodge, whose actions were then and are still condemned in the most emphatic terms by all true and loyal Masons wheresoever dispersed around the globe.

Several years ago the writer set about investigating the query as to what finally became of Morgan, and the result is here given for what it may be considered worth:

What evidence there is on the subject indicates that Morgan was not murdered; that he was not tied in a canoe and sent over Niagara Falls; that his hands were not tied behind him, a rope around his neck with a stone attached, and thrown into Lake Ontario; that he was not put on a merchant vessel and sent to some foreign country, as was attempted to be shown. Then what did become of him? The most reasonable conclusion is that he was taken into Canada, and, under promise, which he was glad to make, that he would leave the country and never return, was set at liberty and allowed to go.

In a recent interview Brother M. W. Hay, one of the oldest members of Batavia Lodge, said: "About twenty-five years ago Rev. James M. Erwin, from a place north of Montreal, visited the brethren at Batavia, and at that time he related that his own father, who was also a minister, told him that he, the father, had seen with his own eyes William Morgan immediately after his abduction, on his way north through that country north of Montreal. He was known and recognized as William Morgan, and was known to be going north out of the reach of the Masons and civilization." Brother Hay says he has implicit confidence in this story, and believes this is the true solution of Morgan's end.

About that time the Western country was just beginning to be settled. He undoubtedly turned westward from Canada and wended his way by degrees until he probably reached the then Territory of Iowa. Here he must have located, and in course of time succeeded in informing his wife of his whereabouts, as it has been learned upon in-

vestigation that Mrs. Morgan left Batavia within a few years, and the historian states that "she went to Iowa, where she remarried, curiously enough, a Mason, from whom afterwards she was divorced, and went to Memphis, Tenn., where she died in a Catholic convent in 1865." It is fair to presume that this Iowa marriage was a blind. When Morgan located in Iowa (if such was the case), to conceal his identity he probably changed his name, and when his wife came they were remarried in the assumed name as a part of the plan. It is not at all probable that Mrs. Morgan, with children, under the circumstances, would leave Batavia and travel nearly two thousand miles, all the way by wagon road, as there were no railroads then, unless it had been to meet her husband. The character of the man she is said to have married in Iowa was exactly similar to that of Morgan. Undoubtedly, as time wore on, and brooding over his troubles, he went from bad to worse, until she could no longer live with him, and hence the divorce and her removal to Memphis and death there, as stated.

A few years ago the anti-Masons of Western New York erected a marble monument at Batavia, the inscriptions on which may be worth transcribing here to show to what extent ignorance, hate and passion can be made to go:

South Side.—Sacred to the memory of William Morgan, a native of Virginia, a captain in the war of 1812; a respectable citizen of Batavia, and a martyr to the freedom of writing, printing and speaking the truth. He was abducted from near this spot in the year 1826 by Freemasons, and murdered for revealing the secrets of their order.

East Side.—Erected by volunteer contributions from over 2,000 persons residing in Ontario, Canada, and twenty-six of the United States and Territories.

North Side.—The court records of Gennessee county, and files of the "Batavia Advocate," kept in the Recorder's office, contain the history of the events that caused the erection of this monument (September 13, 1882).

West Side.—"The bane of our civil institutions is to be found in Masonry, already powerful, and daily becoming more so. * * * I owe to my country an exposure of its dangers.

"Capt. William Morgan."

The statement on the monument that he was murdered by Freemasons is wholly unsubstantiated by evidence; and the erection of a monument to the memory of a man who acknowledged himself to be a perjurer, and who all the evidence goes to show was a lazy, worthless drunkard, by so large a number of contributors, is one of the mysteries of human action, beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

The excitement that followed the abduction of Morgan was something remarkable. An anti-Masonic political party was formed the year following—1827—and the lines in every phase of life were tightly drawn on the basis of Masonry and anti-Masonry. Why was this so? It was not because of the fact that the Masonic Fraternity generally were afraid the expose of the alleged secrets of Masonry Morgan proposed to make was likely to damage the Institution to any considerable extent. As many as twenty similar expositions had been published prior to that time, were then in circulation, and could be had of any of the large book stores. It was not, therefore, the alleged revelation of the secrets of Masonry that caused the country to be stirred with excitement from center to circumference.

Morgan was a worthless fellow of very limited education, and as the ritual or "secrets" that he proposed to publish were not written or printed, but had to be transcribed from memory, it was known that he was so ignorant that he could not write out the work so as to make it "hang together" and be intelligible even to those of only ordinary comprehension, and so the brethren had nothing to fear on that score. They knew if he published an exposition it would be simply a reprint of one or more already in circulation, because they knew he was not sufficiently well posted to furnish the copy for the printer from his own brain and hand.

Why the brethren, therefore, manifested so much interest in making way with Morgan is, in the opinion of the writer, the most profound mystery connected with this most mysterious affair. It was made the pretext to get him out of the way for some other reason.

The anti-Masons—those who assisted in the agitation and misrepresentation of everything connected with the alleged abduction—thought they saw an almost unanimous uprising of the people all over the United States, and therefore conceived the idea that an anti-Masonic party would sweep the country and elect everything from President down to fence-viewer! This was the motive power that moved them to deeds of such noble daring! The anti-Masonic party was thereupon founded in Western New York, and polled 33,000 votes for its candidate for Governor, Solomon Southwick, in 1828. This vote rose to 70,000 in 1829, and to 128,000 for Francis Granger in 1830. The excitement gradually diffused itself into other States, and in 1831 a national anti-Masonic convention was held in Baltimore, wherein most of the free States were represented. William Wirt, of Maryland, was nominated for President. Mr. Granger was again the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor of New York in 1832, and was beaten only by 12,000 votes. Joseph Ritner was the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and only failed of an election by a bare 3,000 votes. Anti-Masonic State and electoral tickets were supported in many if not most of the free States, but were successful only in Vermont, which cast her seven electoral votes for William Wirt. Vermont remained for two or three years under the anti-Masonic rule, but the party gradually faded out, and by 1836 had entirely disappeared from the political firmament.

Indiana was infected with the anti-Masonic virus, and in many places anti-Masonic meetings were held, tickets were nominated, and an occasional officer elected on that ticket. In 1832 Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was the Whig candidate for President. He was a prominent and enthusiastic Mason, and had been honored by being elected Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky in 1820 and 1821. An anti-Masonic meeting was held at Hanover, Ind., in September, 1831, and a committee appointed to communicate with Brother Clay for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the question of Masonry. The letter and Brother Clay's

reply—sharp, incisive, clean-cut, manly and independent—are so apropos that it is deemed a fitting closing of this sketch to insert them in this connection:

"HANOVER, IND., September 2, 1831.

"*Hon. Henry Clay:*

"SIR—Having been appointed by an anti-Masonic meeting in Hanover, Ind., to open a correspondence with you for the purpose of ascertaining your views with respect to Masonry, we take this opportunity of addressing you on the subject. We feel ourselves impelled to this duty, and to the taking of this step, from the consideration that in us is placed a part of the sovereignty of this country; that on us, as constituent parts of this government, depend the perpetuity of our republican institutions, the character and prosperity of our nation, the happiness of its citizens, and the destiny of millions yet unborn. As citizens of this Republic, we feel it our bounden duty to watch over the destinies of our nation, to guard with studious care our rights, and to detect and exterminate whatever has a tendency to corrupt our republican institutions or set aside our laws. The subject of Freemasonry is one which has of late engrossed the attention of the people in many parts of the United States. It is a subject which is of vital importance, and demands the serious attention of every Christian, patriot and republican. What may be your sentiments on this subject we know not. By some it is affirmed that you are a Mason of the highest order, and a zealous supporter of the Masonic Institution; and by others, that though you were once a Mason, you have of late abandoned the society and are now opposed to the Institution; so that we have been unable, as yet, to ascertain with certainty your sentiments on this subject. As we are again shortly to be called to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow-citizens we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject. We solicit this with the more confidence because we believe you have always sustained the character of the frank and affable

friend and the faithful and undisguised politician, and that you would scorn to obtain the suffrage of the people by concealing your sentiments. Yours respectfully,

"JAMES A. WATSON.
"NOBLE BUTLER.
"JAMES H. THOMPSON."

"ASHLAND, October 8, 1831.

"GENTLEMEN—I hope you will excuse the delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2d ult., which has arisen from my absence from home and from various engagements.

"Waiving the considerations that I have no knowledge of the existence of an anti-Masonic meeting in Hanover, Ind., other than that which is derived from your letter, nor of your appointment as a committee to correspond with me, other than your statement, nor the satisfaction of a personal acquaintance with you, I will proceed at once to reply to your letter. Its professed object is to ascertain my sentiments on the subject of Masonry, and the reason assigned by you for this inquiry is thus stated by yourselves: "As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow-citizens we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of of your sentiments on this subject.

"I do not know a solitary provision in the Constitution of the United States which conveys the slightest authority to the general government to interfere one way or the other with either Masonry or anti-Masonry. If, therefore, a President of the United States, or any other functionary of the government, were to employ his official power to sustain or abolish, or to advance the interests of Masonry or anti-Masonry, it would be an act of usurpation or tyranny.

"You have not called upon me for my opinion upon any great practical measure falling within the scope of the federal power; but passing by every question of vital interest within the sphere of its operation, you demand my sentiments upon a subject with which I humbly conceive it has

nothing to do, and you place this demand on the ground of the influence which my sentiments might exert upon the exercise of an undoubted and important privilege which you possess as citizens of the United States.

"A compliance on my part with your demand would amount to an implied admission that individual sentiments, on the subject of Masonry, formed a proper consideration in regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in respect to officers of the federal government. I can make no such admission. I cannot believe that whether I am hostile or friendly to Masonry or anti-Masonry, is at all material in the formation of any judgment on the part of my fellow-citizens, concerning my fitness for any office under the government of the United States. That elevated office to which you allude should, in my opinion, be filled by one who is capable, unswayed by sectarian feelings or passions, of administering its high duties impartially towards the whole people of the United States, however divided in religious, social, benevolent or literary associations.

"Entertaining these views, I have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest raging, distant from me in other parts of the Union, between Masons and anti-Masons. While these views remain uncorrected I must adhere to that determination. If, indeed, you, gentlemen, will point to the provisions of the federal constitution which can be legitimately made to operate upon the subject in question, I would not hesitate promptly to comply with your request. In the meantime, in declining it, I hope you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect to you or to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of blending an alien ingredient with a question, already sufficiently complex, and also from a sense of personal independence.

"I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"HENRY CLAY."

"TO MESS. J. A. WATSON AND OTHERS,
"Hanover, Indiana."

In the election of 1832 that followed, Henry Clay received 530,189 votes, while William Wirt, his anti-Masonic competitor, received but 33,108 votes in the whole United States. Andrew Jackson was Clay's principal competitor receiving the highest vote, but the election went

into the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was by that body chosen President. He still continued to be a candidate for President, but he failed to secure the nomination in 1836 and 1840, but was successful in receiving the Whig nomination in 1844. His opponent was James K. Polk. The vote was very close. Out of a total vote of 2,636,311, he was defeated by only 38,175. Thus ended his twelve years' struggle for the presidency, and all hope of reaching the goal that had been the ambition of his life.

Eight years later, on June 29, 1852, he died in the city of Washington. His body was conveyed via New York, Cincinnati and Louisville to Lexington, Kentucky, where it was interred with Masonic honors. All along the route marks of respect by civic, military and Masonic societies were bestowed upon the honored dead, and thus ended the career of the most distinguished Mason and statesman this country has produced.

POWERS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

WHAT was at the time (1855) considered the inherent powers of the Grand Master were exercised to a limited extent by Grand Master Henry C. Lawrence in February, 1855, in arresting the charter, arbitrarily and without sufficient cause, as was thought, of Tipton Lodge No. 33, at Logansport. The circumstances connected with, and leading up to, this exercise of power, were fully and elaborately set forth in a circular issued to the members of the various lodges of the State by the members of Tipton Lodge, and in the subsequent proceedings of the Grand Lodge in its final action in the matter. The circular letter setting forth the grievance of the members of Tipton Lodge is too lengthy to insert here in full, and besides there is much in it of no particular relevancy to the contention. Briefly condensed, it is stated that charges for unmasonic conduct were preferred against a Master Mason, a member of that lodge, notice given and all the proceedings regular up to the time of trial. While the committee was proceeding with the investigation in the regular legal manner, Henry C. Lawrence, Grand Master of Masons in Indiana, sent a dispatch by telegraph, not addressed to the Master, but to another member of the lodge, ordering the lodge to discontinue the investigation of the charges. But the lodge, not having been informed of any reason or cause for the promulgation of such an order, at a regular meeting on the 2d of February, 1855 (the accused brother being present), received the report of the committee and heard a part of the testimony read. On the 15th of February following Grand Master Lawrence appeared in Logansport and, in the absence of the Master, on two hours' notice, convened a small number of the members and opened a lodge, but as

the Secretary, who had charge of the papers, was also absent from town, the lodge was closed by Grand Master Lawrence without transacting any business. The next evening, being the time specified in the by-laws for the regular meeting, the lodge was regularly opened by the Worshipful Master, on whose invitation Grand Master Lawrence was also seated in the east, and the preliminary business of the lodge transacted, when the Master announced that the next business in order would be the consideration of the charges against the accused brother. Grand Master Lawrence then (not being himself invested with any badge or jewel pertaining to the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge) demanded the jewel and gavel of the Worshipful Master, which were immediately and cheerfully delivered to him. He then ordered the lodge to discontinue the investigation of the charges against the accused brother, and on being respectfully requested to give his reasons and authority for making the order, he peremptorily refused to give either, but announced: "My word is absolute and shall be obeyed!" He also required the Master to promise that the charges should not thereafter be investigated by the lodge. This promise the Master declined to make, unless the lodge should consent, and for thus declining to promise, Grand Master Lawrence, through a special Deputy, who came with him, demanded a surrender of the charter of the lodge. The Master declined to surrender the charter. Brother Lawrence then announced that he would issue a circular to all the lodges in the State, forbidding them to affiliate with any member of Tipton Lodge, or with any non-affiliating Masons residing within the jurisdiction of Tipton Lodge, who should not within three days notify him that they would not sustain the lodge in the position it had taken, thus assuming the highest judicial function exercised by any Masonic body—that of suspending Free and Accepted Masons from all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity. On the same evening, or the next morning, Grand Master Lawrence appointed an agent to take charge of the property of the lodge, with authority to collect all dues and settle all claims against the same.

"Tipton Lodge," the circular stated, "was among the oldest lodges in the State, and they believed could show as bright a record as any of its sister lodges," and added: "This lodge, through its representative, assisted in framing the Constitution and By-Laws and Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and for the government of subordinate lodges, and has cheerfully acquiesced in all the decisions of her sister lodges in the Grand Lodge assembled, and given a ready support to the Constitution and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

"We recognize, according to the Constitution, that its enactments and decisions on all questions shall be the supreme law of the State, and if that Constitution, or any edict of the Grand Lodge, had authorized its Grand Officer to interfere with the proceedings of lodges when in the regular and constitutional discharge of their Masonic avocation, we would, of course, obey, even to the surrender of our Masonic privileges, our charter and property, however humiliating it might be to the members to obey an order made with supercilious arrogance, accompanied with a declaration that his 'word is absolute and shall be obeyed!'

"The present presiding officer might, perhaps, plead custom, to a certain extent, to sustain such an exercise of power, for we understood him to announce that he had recently arrested a large number of charters of lodges and 'had not yet got through!'

"We can but regret that we have been forced into a collision with the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge. Men of spirit may yield to a request when courteously made, which cannot for a moment be listened to as a command, delivered with repulsive rudeness. Indeed, we have a right to expect, as Masons, that high official position will be united with the courtesy, urbanity and intelligence of a gentleman. We trust the time has gone by, or nearly so, when official station confers the right to violate the courtesies and amenities of social life. Our first Masonic lessons teach equality, and all our laws and precepts inculcate that our Masonic Institution is based upon brotherly love and fraternal kindness, and that its government is not, in

brother against whom the charges had been made. Your committee are of the opinion, without very special and urgent reasons, the Grand Master cannot interfere with or arrest the proceedings of a subordinate lodge in the trial of an accused member. We think, with great deference to and respect for the opinions of the Grand Master, that he ought not to have prevented Tipton Lodge from proceeding with the trial of the accused brother, and that the refusal of that lodge to allow him to do so did not furnish good reason for suspending its functions, and that they ought to be restored. We are of opinion, however, that as the determination of the Grand Master was a settlement of the question till the meeting of the Grand Lodge, that the action of the brethren in disobeying the order of the Grand Master was unmasonic, and that the proceedings of Tipton Lodge in trying and suspending the brother charged, after the functions of the lodge had been suspended, are void."

The committee recommended, therefore, that the functions of the lodge be restored; that the trial and suspension of the brother was void, and that it was the duty of the lodge to give a new notice and again proceed to try and dispose of said case.

A minority of the committee also submitted a report, which throws some additional light on the subject. The minority found the following facts: That said lodge, on December 4, 1855, preferred charges against one of its members; that the Grand Master was subsequently addressed by letter from one of the members of the lodge, enclosing also a copy of the charges, requesting his presence and aid in conducting the case to an equitable issue, in which many members of the lodge, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, acquiesced, evincing an almost unanimous desire that he should have charge of the case; that the Grand Master gave due notice to the lodge that he would be present as desired, but failed in fulfilling several successive appointments to meet the lodge, through sickness and death in his family; that on February 15, 1855, he dispatched an order by telegraph for the lodge to meet on that evening, with the assurance that he would be present to conduct the case; but that no action was taken in the premises on said

evening, owing to the absence of necessary papers and other circumstances; that on the subsequent evening (the 16th), it being the evening for the regular meeting of the lodge, a large number of the members were present, the Master in the chair, and the Grand Master at his right; the preliminary business being gone through with, the Master called up the trial of the pending case, when the Grand Master interposed, and, learning from the Master that the trial would then proceed on the charges previously pronounced insufficient by the Grand Master, he took the insignia of office from the Master, and the chair, and, finding an evident determination on the part of the lodge to prosecute the trial, he demanded, through his Deputy, its charter, which being refused, he announced the suspension of the functions of the lodge and closed it in due form. On this statement of the case the minority came to the conclusion that the Grand Master exercised the functions of his office in good faith, and in accordance with his convictions of duty, but with less forbearance and of a spirit of conciliation than might have been desirable; that in consequence of long delay on the part of the Grand Master to meet his engagements, the disappointment of the reasonable expectations of the lodge, the current reports in the community that he designed to shield the brother accused, even at the expense of the constitutional existence of the lodge, and the apprehension and excitement growing out of those reports, and fostered by the failure of the Grand Master to meet his engagements, the lodge put itself in the posture of opposition and resistance to his authority, and at the time, and subsequently, manifested insubordination and disregard of his edicts, and were thus guilty of flagrant violations of Masonic obligation.

The minority report of the committee concluded by recommending the restoration of the charter. The majority report was, however, adopted, the charter restored, and the case sent back for a re-trial.

It was not long after these proceedings until the lodge again preferred charges against the brother, and, after "a fair and impartial trial," he was found guilty and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

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This occurred in June, about the time of the semi-annual election of officers, which then were held twice a year—in June and December. The brethren were feeling exceedingly happy over the great victory they had finally gained, and so they determined to have a public installation of officers and a general time of rejoicing on the 24th of June, the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The court house was secured and everything made ready for the grand jubilee. In addition to the usual programme on such occasions, such as a banquet, music, speeches, etc., it was decided to remember the Worshipful Master with some token of appreciation. Chauncey Carter, one of the oldest members of the lodge, was the Worshipful Master during the exciting controversy, and had just been re-elected. He had nobly sustained the lodge in what most of the members considered an unconstitutional act of the Grand Master, and had, therefore, more than ever endeared himself to the members. To testify their regards for him personally, and their high appreciation of his services, an elegant silver pitcher and goblets were procured, and, through the chaplain of the lodge, Rev. John Trimble, Jr., were presented to Brother Carter, accompanied by an able address. Brother Carter received the gift with deep emotions of gratitude, to be preserved as an heirloom in his family, highly to be valued as an enduring evidence of the confidence and esteem of his brethren, with whom he had been connected ever since the organization of the lodge.

From the decision of the lodge in expelling him the accused brother took an appeal to the Grand Lodge, which was considered at the meeting held in May, 1856. The case was referred to a special committee consisting of such distinguished brethren as the late Elijah Newland, Past Grand Master Philip Mason, Grand Lecturer D. K. Hays and others, who, after a careful consideration of the case, recommended that the action of the lodge expelling the accused be affirmed, which was concurred in.

Grand Master Lawrence and the accused, a Past Grand Master, were warm personal and Masonic friends, and as the charges, as Grand Master Lawrence thought, were in-

definite and not susceptible of positive proof, it was the general opinion among the members of Tipton Lodge that on that pretext he determined to shield him and prevent the lodge from trying him. His theory, although not so expressed, was that a Grand Master or Past Grand Master could not be tried for a Masonic offense except by those who had attained to a like exalted position. His actions, as shown by the records, indicate that, at least. A few years after these occurrences a feeling of brotherly love and charity came over the membership, and in 1865 the accused was restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and when he died, in 1867, a large concourse of the brethren followed his remains to the grave, where they were tenderly consigned to the earth from whence they came with the usual honors of the Ancient Craft.

GENERAL GRAND LODGE UNITED STATES.

THE question of organizing a General Grand Lodge for the United States was early brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. At the annual meeting held at Corydon in October, 1822, a document drafted by the distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, was presented for consideration. The "National Intelligencer," of Washington City, of the date of March 9, 1822, contained the following:

"*Masonic Notice.*—Those members of Congress who belong to the Masonic Fraternity, and those visitors of the city who are or have been members of any State Grand Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber this evening, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration matters of general interest to the Masonic Institution."

Pursuant to the above notice, a number of members of the Society of Freemasons from various parts of the United States, composed of members of Congress and strangers, assembled at the time and place stated and selected Thomas R. Ross, M. C., chairman, and William Darlington, M. C., secretary. Much conversation took place on the expediency of the general objects of the meeting. Several propositions were presented, when finally the following resolutions, offered by Brother Henry Clay, were adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient for the general interests of Freemasonry to constitute a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That it be proposed to the several Grand Lodges of the United States to take the subject into their serious consideration at their next annual communications, and that, if they approve of the formation of a General

Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to appoint one or more delegates to assemble in the city of Washington on the second Monday of February next, to agree on the organization of such Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That if two-thirds of the Grand Lodges within the United States concur in the propriety of establishing a General Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to instruct their representatives to proceed to the formation of a Constitution of a General Grand Lodge, to be subsequently submitted to the several Grand Lodges in the Union for their ratification, and which, being ratified by a majority of them, shall be considered as thenceforth binding on all the Grand Lodges assenting thereto.

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. John Marshall, of Virginia; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; William H. Winder, of Maryland; William S. Cordell, of New York; Joel Abbott, of Georgia; John Holmes, of Maine; Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania; John H. Eaton, of Tennessee; Thomas R. Ross, of Ohio; H. G. Burton, of North Carolina; and the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Massachusetts, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to open up a correspondence with the respective Grand Lodges within the United States, and to take such measures therein as they may deem expedient to carry the aforesaid resolutions into effect."

Accompanying these resolutions the committee sent out a lengthy circular stating further reasons for the action taken. They favored the organization of a General Grand Lodge for two especial reasons: first, to acquire in a correspondence with foreign nations an elevated stand for the Masonry of this country, and secondly, to preserve between our own States that uniformity in work and that active interchange of good offices which would be difficult, if not impossible, by other means.

"From causes which need no explanation," the circular continued, "the Masonic jurisdiction in this country has taken its form from the political divisions. The modification which it has undergone, from the spirit of our civil institutions, has its benefits and its defects. Each of our State jurisdictions is supreme within itself. Whatever collisions may exist; whatever departures from the correct

standard in principle or in rites; whatever injury to the common cause, there is no mode assigned to obviate the wrongs which it is the interest of all to prevent. There is no provision for a systematic interchange of Masonic intelligence. In one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same State, each claiming superior jurisdiction, and with no acknowledged boundaries between them. Will not these evils increase as our population becomes more dense, unless means be seasonably used to guard against them? Is the difference now prevailing between different States an evil which calls for remedy? Every good Mason must wish chiefly for the harmony of the general Institution; for the society is so formed that no particular part, however meritorious by itself, can continue to prosper if the body at large is brought into disgrace. Is the Masonry of our country at present a great arch without a keystone? Is it not in danger of falling? Are not many of the books which are published in the name of the Masonic Institution derogatory to its character and interest?"

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of which Henry Clay was a member, had considered the question, and resolved that it was inexpedient to recommend the formation of a General Grand Lodge. The report accompanying the resolution was carefully and elaborately drawn, and was probably the ablest document on the subject that was formulated during the period of the agitation of the question. This report was spread in full on the records of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. It is too lengthy for insertion here, and only bare references to the salient points can be made.

The committee believed that the essence of the Order— its noble precepts of benevolence and charity, at once the protection and glory of the brothers of the mystic tie— are to be found in the lodge, emphatically so called, untrammelled by any other governmental connection or municipal machinery whatever, independent of the existence of Grand Lodges, and before they were ever thought of by the Fraternity. What, then, the committee asked, is the necessity of even a Grand Lodge? Principally, they answered, as a convenient appellate body from the decisions of the subor-

dinate bodies affecting personal feeling and character. It has, no doubt, other valuable effects in congregating Masonic characters to a considerable extent, as all social assemblies have; but this is the essential feature which endears it to the Craft. It is our city of refuge in distress,—it is our asylum from oppression or mistake. But does any necessity of this kind extend to a General Grand Lodge? The committee thought not. It could scarcely touch us in a single point of affection; it could afford no remedy in distress; it could hardly cultivate any social sympathies beyond the present system of Masonic intercourse; and so far from coming home to the domestic circle with its charities and good offices, it would soar at almost a sightless and heartless distance from us all. The committee were afraid the project would tend to its perversion to political purposes, and they dreaded the slightest approximation, the remotest prospect of so unhallowed a perversion of the Order! "We want," the committee concluded, "no more government than that we have so long enjoyed with increasing felicity and prosperity. What could compensate this Grand Lodge or the society at large if this new project should excite so large a schism as a third of the Grand Lodges of the United States? Yet the proposed General Grand Lodge may go into existence, upon its very face of proposal, with a minority, so fearful to every good Mason."

The Grand Lodge of Indiana, in view of serious objections to the formation of a General Grand Lodge by several of the most respectable Grand Lodges, postponed the further consideration of the subject until the next annual meeting. At that meeting (1823) the special committee made the following report:

"Your committee, with a due degree of deference and respect for the opinion of the congregated bodies of the Fraternity who have expressed themselves favorable to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, are unable to perceive any advantages which would result to Masonry from its establishment, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge, that it is inexpedient and unnecessary that a General Grand Lodge should be

formed, as they view State Grand Lodges entirely sufficient for the good government of the Craft."

A vote by lodges was called for, and the resolution was adopted—ayes, 12; noes, 8. This ended the question, so far as the Grand Lodge of Indiana was concerned, for nearly a quarter of a century.

In 1843 a Masonic convention was held in the city of Baltimore, Md., composed of distinguished Masons from several of the Grand Lodges of the United States. That meeting, which was the most important of any that had been held previously, or has been since held, adopted a code of "rules for the organization and establishing a Grand Convention of Ancient Free and Accepted York Masons." As a matter of general interest to the Craft in this jurisdiction, said rules are hereto appended:

"Section 1. A Grand Masonic Convention is hereby established for the United States, and shall consist and be composed of representatives from the several Grand Lodges of the United States, one from each, to be chosen, elected or appointed, in such manner as the Grand Lodges respectively may think proper to employ.

"Sec. 2. The convention, when duly established, shall have power and authority—

"First—To decide upon and settle a uniform mode and form of Masonic work, lectures and ceremonies, so as to retain the ancient customs, ceremonies and forms, and to provide for the necessary instruction therein.

"Second—To prescribe for the Fraternity a uniform mode and form for issuing certificates of good standing and the effect thereof.

"Third—To hear and decide all questions of difference which may be submitted to them in convention by two or more Grand Lodges: Provided, however, That such a decision shall bind no Grand Lodge not a party to such reference.

"Fourth—To adopt and enforce a set of rules for the government of the deliberations of the convention.

"Fifth—At each meeting of the convention, to determine and fix the time and place of each succeeding triennial meeting of the convention.

"Sec. 3. The several Grand Lodges which may adopt the foregoing rules shall, at their annual communication

next before the last of March in the year 1846, and at corresponding meetings every third year thereafter, elect or appoint, in such manner as they each respectively may think proper, one trusty, well-skilled brother Master Mason (a resident of the State within which the Grand Lodge is held of which he is a representative) a representative of said convention.

"Sec. 4. The convention shall meet for business once every three years, at such day and place as may be ordered as herein provided.

"Sec. 5. Whenever any Grand Lodge may so order that they will no longer remain a member of the convention, such Grand Lodge shall not be represented in the convention, nor be bound by its acts.

"Sec. 6. The foregoing rules and grant of power shall not be altered or enlarged except by recommendation of the convention and the consent of two-thirds of the Grand Lodges belonging to the convention.

"Sec. 7. Whenever thirteen or more Grand Lodges, by resolution or otherwise, shall adopt the foregoing rules, the same shall be established, and the convention taken as duly organized as to such Grand Lodges as may so adopt them."

In 1846 Grand Master Bartlett brought the matter before the Grand Lodge by saying in his address:

"I am in favor of establishing a General Grand Lodge for the purpose of protecting the ancient landmarks and usages of the Order, and of settling all questions that may arise in reference thereto, in preference to any other tribunal that may be set up, whose acts may be broken at will. The difference in work and proceedings of all Grand Lodges call for such an institution. Practices are indulged in by some Grand Lodges which are denounced by others, and the question naturally arises, who shall decide?"

The committee reported that, not having had sufficient time to deliberate upon a matter of so much importance, they had made no report, and recommended that further consideration be postponed until the following year, which was agreed to.

Nothing was done in 1847, but in 1848 the Grand Master again presented the question, and the committee to

whom the same was referred reported in favor of the proposition. Among other things, the committee said:

"It will be sufficient for the committee to say that, for the purpose of settling all disputes and differences that at times may unfortunately arise between State Grand Lodges, for the purpose of providing a suitable tribunal to hear and try appeals that may be taken from the same, to secure uniformity in the mode of work in the symbolic degrees throughout the United States—in a word, for the purpose of constructing an intelligent, enduring, active, capable and governing head for the body of Masonry in the United States, they have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when a Supreme Grand Lodge is not only expedient but indispensably requisite."

A resolution ratifying the Baltimore Constitution of the Supreme Grand Lodge, which had been adopted at Baltimore on the 23d of September, 1847, and one that the Grand Lodge of Indiana would be represented in a subsequent meeting to be held in Baltimore the second Tuesday of July, 1848, were presented. The resolutions were adopted; and thus Indiana placed herself on record in favor of a Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Constitution of "The Supreme Grand Lodge" is printed in full in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Indiana for the year 1848, pages 103-4-5-6-7.

The question was presented again in 1849 and 1850, but nothing was done. The Grand Lodge had ratified the Constitution of the Supreme Grand Lodge, and nothing further was necessary for it to do until sixteen Grand Lodges—the number made necessary in the Constitution for its adoption—had given their consent. At that time but thirteen Grand Lodges had taken action—seven were in favor and six opposed to the proposition. The question was, however, referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the session of 1851. At that session Past Grand Master Philip Mason, chairman of the committee, made an elaborate and interesting report, in which he took strong grounds against the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge. He went into the history of the establishment of Grand

Lodges, which, being of historical interest, is hereto appended. On this branch of the subject he said:

"We learn from Masonic history that Prince Edwin purchased a free charter of King Athelstain, for the Masons having a connection among themselves, to mend what might happen amiss, and to hold a yearly communication and general assembly."

"He assembled the Craft at York, a general lodge was organized, and Edwin made Grand Master. He collected all the written manuscripts extant, took them to this assembly, from the contents whereof the assembly did frame the Constitution of an English lodge."

"Here we have the beginning and the powers created by the assembled Craft. Says Webb, until the year 1717 a sufficient number of Masons met together, had ample power to make Masons and discharge every duty of Masonry by inherent privileges vested in the Fraternity at large.

"We pass now to the history of Grand Lodges in this country. In 1733 a Grand Lodge was opened in Boston, under the style of St. John's Grand Lodge, under the authority of the Grand Master of Masons in England. From this organization, says Webb, sprang most of the lodges in this country.

"In the year 1752, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, St. Andrew's Lodge No. 82 was opened in Boston in 1769. When the brethren were assembled, a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, appointing Joseph Warren Grand Master, was received; in 1772 these powers were greatly enlarged by a new commission. Here we have an instance of the existence, and that by authority, of two separate and distinct Grand Lodges, and commissions existed to hold others within the same jurisdiction.

"During the struggle for American independence the Grand Lodges suspended operations; yet lodges were in the exercise of their rights, conferring degrees, exerting their happy influence in deeds of charity, not only to the Craftsmen, but for the good of their countrymen, thereby exercising their primitive right uncontrolled.

"Previous to the establishment of Grand Lodges, Grand Masters were individuals who by their superior skill and merit were acknowledged as such by their brethren, he exercising no control or influence except such as his intelligence and merit entitled him to.

"At the close of the Revolution the Craft in the United States repudiated their allegiance to a foreign control. The Fraternity in Rhode Island led the way by establishing a Grand Lodge for that State, Massachusetts next; Vermont soon followed, and by the close of the year 1798 there was organized in each of the old thirteen States, except Delaware, a Grand Lodge. These Grand Lodges were constituted by delegates from lodges within the State. The lodges in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire originally held by a charter from the Grand Lodges in Boston, never having received a commission for a Grand Lodge.

"From the brief history here given the following deductions are made:

"First—Ancient Craft Masonry contained within itself the elements of its own existence—the power, when a certain number be present, to receive and make members, and instruct them in all the mysteries of the Brotherhood.

"Second—General assemblies of Masons for the good of the whole were superseded by the creation of Grand Lodges, which are comparatively of modern date—their existence conventional—a compact between independent lodges for their common good and general welfare. This compact may be altered or rescinded by the parties.

"Third—Grand Lodges, being conventional, have no original jurisdiction, and cannot exercise any power except that which is expressly given. Thus constituted, they have no power to create a Supreme Grand Lodge."

His report was accompanied by this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, a Supreme Grand Lodge is inexpedient."

The report and resolution were laid on the table.

In 1855 the question was again before the Grand Lodge, and was reported upon by Past Grand Master William Hacker for the committee. Among other things, he said:

"We have received the proceedings of the so-called National Convention, held at the city of Washington on the 3d and 4th of January, 1855, from which it appears there were thirteen delegates present, representing six Grand Lodges.

"We had supposed that, in the minds of all reflecting Masons, the idea of establishing a Supreme Grand Lodge or confederation among the several Grand Lodges of these United States had long since exploded. For the past sixty-five years has this matter been before the Masonic Fraternity in the United States. Various conventions have been held, and various propositions submitted, but without avail. Nor can we now see any necessity for adopting the plan proposed by this convention. Hence we stand directly opposed, in principle, to the whole concern."

The report was concurred in.

A Masonic convention of a number of prominent Masons from various Grand Lodges of the United States convened in Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1859. Representatives of thirteen Grand Lodges were present, among whom were the names of such distinguished Masons as Albert G. Mackey, Albert Pike, Rob Morris, Philip C. Tucker, B. B. French, T. S. Parvin, Luke E. Barber, A. T. C. Pearson, Finley M. King and others to the number of forty. Finley M. King, of New York, was made chairman and Rob Morris, of Kentucky, secretary. The object of the convention was stated to be "to form a closer union and increase of harmony among the Grand Lodges of America, to secure and cultivate fraternal relations with the Grand Lodges of the world; to extend our knowledge of the history, work, symbolism, philosophy and jurisprudence of Craft Masonry, in order that questions of law and jurisdiction may be equitably and permanently adjusted, that all agitated questions of general Masonic interest may be considered for the general interest of Masonry."

Articles of association were adopted similar to those adopted at Baltimore, a circular issued requesting the several Grand Lodges to unite with the organization, and an adjournment was taken until September, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn. Prior to that date, as is well known, the Rebellion came on, and the meeting was not held; and that was the end of the last effort to establish a Supreme Grand Lodge.

NEGRO FREEMASONRY.

FROM time immemorial the question of the legality of what is known as negro or colored Masonry has been investigated by the brightest and most distinguished members of the Masonic Fraternity in this country, in addresses, magazine, book and newspaper articles, and the conclusion originally arrived at, namely, that the authority under which negro Masonry has been established in America is not sufficient to warrant the recognition of said organization by the Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States, about the validity of whose legal organization there is no question.

Negro Masonry has an organization in Indiana, with a number of lodges and a Grand Lodge and Grand Officers, a Constitution, laws and general regulations, and all the machinery necessary to conduct its affairs in a systematic manner. Such information as may be given here is gathered from what is deemed reliable sources, and may be relied upon as substantially correct.

Lodges of Masons were organized in this country under dispensation or charter from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland as early as 1732. On March 3, 1772, Joseph Warren was appointed, by the Grand Master of Scotland, Provincial Grand Master of Masons for the Continent of America, was duly installed as such, and thereupon he appointed Joseph Webb as Deputy Grand Master. At the battle of Bunker Hill, 1776, Warren was killed. At a special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, March 8, 1777, Joseph Webb was elected Grand Master to fill the vacancy, and it was expressly stated by the Grand Lodge that all connection with the Grand Lodge of Scotland being dissolved by the independence of the States, it was neces-

sary that the Grand Lodge should have a Grand Master of their own choosing. Thus was organized the first independent Grand Lodge on the American continent.

The lodge from which negro Masonry of the present day gets its authority—if such can be called authority—to organize lodges and initiate candidates is from a lodge whose charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of England, dated September 29, 1784. It will be seen by the date of this charter that England invaded the jurisdiction of the independent Grand Lodge of America, which is recognized now by all the Grand Lodges on the globe as the only legally constituted Grand Lodge in this country, and which had exclusive jurisdiction over all the territory in America, and therefore the lodge organized under said charter was not legal, and the Masons made therein were clandestine, so far, at least, as the Masons were concerned who had been made in the lodges regularly chartered and presided over by the Provincial Grand Master. The lodge was petitioned for by a negro by the name of Prince Hall, from whom it derives its name, Burton Smith, and Thomas Sanderson. As a matter for future historical reference, it may be of interest to insert a copy of this famous charter in this connection. It is as follows:

"*Effingham, A. G. M.* To all and every our Right Worshipful and Loving Brethren, we, Thomas Howard, etc., etc., etc., Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, Acting Grand Master under the authority of His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, etc., etc., etc., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, sends greeting: [L. S.]

"Know ye, that we, at the humble petition of our right trusty and well-beloved brethren, Prince Hall, Burton Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several other brethren residing in Boston, New England, in North America, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of the African Lodge, to be opened in Boston aforesaid; and do further, at their said petition, hereby appoint the

said Prince Hall to be Master, Burton Smith, Senior Warden, and Thomas Sanderson, Junior Warden, for opening the said lodge, and for such further time only as shall be thought proper by the brethren thereof, it being our will that this our appointment of the above officers shall in no wise affect any future election of officers of the lodge, but that such election shall be regulated agreeably to such by-laws of said lodge as shall be consistent with the general laws of the society, contained in the Book of Constitutions; and we hereby will and require you, the said Prince Hall, to take special care that all and every the said brethren are, or have been, regularly made Masons, and that they do observe, perform and keep all the rules and orders contained in the Book of Constitutions; and further, that you do, from time to time, cause to be entered in a book kept for that purpose an account of your proceedings in the lodge, together with all such rules, orders and regulations as shall be made for the good government of the same; that in no wise you omit once in every year to send to us, our successors, Grand Masters, or to Rowland Holt, Esq., our Deputy Grand Master, for the time being, an account in writing of your said proceedings, and copies of all such rules, orders and regulations as shall be made as aforesaid, together with a list of the members of the lodge, and such a sum of money as may suit the circumstances of the lodge and reasonably be expected towards the Grand Charity. Moreover, we hereby will and require you, the said Prince Hall, as soon as may be, to be sent an account in writing of what may be done by virtue of these presents.

"Given at London, under our hand seal of Masonry, this 29th day of September, A. L. 5784, A. D. 1784.

"By the Grand Master's command.

"ROWLAND HOLT,
D. G. M.

"Witness: WM. WHITE,
"*Grand Secretary.*"

Investigation of the records of the Grand Lodge of England shows that neither Prince Hall nor any of his associates made the reports to the Grand Lodge of England required by the authority above quoted; and further, that, on account of said failure, the lodge was dropped from the roll as defunct, Prince Hall himself three years later acknowl-

edging that the charter had been lost. The "Massachusetts Centinel," printed at Boston, in its issue of May 2, 1787, contained the following:

"AFRICAN LODGE, BOSTON, May 2, 1787.

"By Captain Scott, from London, came the charter, etc., which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the Grand Lodge have been graciously pleased to grant to the African Lodge in Boston. As the brethren have a desire to acknowledge all favors shown them, they, in this public manner, return particular thanks to a certain member of the Fraternity who offered so generous reward in this paper, some time since, for the charter supposed to be lost, and to assure him, though they doubt of his friendship, that he has made them many good friends.

"(Signed) PRINCE HALL."

The African Lodge, however, still continued to work, notwithsanding its charter had been lost and suspended, and eventually resolved itself into a "Grand Lodge," and issued charters for the formation of other lodges in Boston and elsewhere. Of course, all this action was without any authority, and was illegal. From this illegal foundation has sprung all the negro Masons in this country, all of whom are, as a consequence, clandestine. Therefore, it is safe to conclude from the historical facts above set forth—

First—That the Grand Lodge of England had no right or authority to issue a warrant for the formation of a lodge to Prince Hall and his associates.

Second—That the warrant was lost.

Third—That the officers having failed to make the return required, the lodge was suspended and never restored.

Fourth—That the warrant, even if it had been kept alive, did not authorize its members to assume the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge, and that all authority issued by it for the formation of lodges was and is illegal.

Fifth—That all members of all lodges, from the Prince Hall Lodge down to the present time, were illegally made and are clandestine, and all regular Masons cannot lawfully communicate with them as such.

There is nothing in the laws or regulations of Masonry that prevents a negro who is "free born, of lawful age, and well recommended" from applying to any regular lodge for membership, and, if found worthy, the ballot being clear, the degrees may be conferred, and the applicant thus may become a member in good standing, entitled to all its rights and benefits.

THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

THE battle of Tippecanoe, where Colonel Daviess, Grand Master of Kentucky, and so many brave and loyal members of the Fraternity lost their lives, and others were injured and barely escaped from horrid deaths at the hands of the infuriated Indians, has become an historical occurrence in which every Mason in Indiana and elsewhere has, or should have, a profound interest; and so a description of the battle, the causes that led up to it and the spot on which the desperate conflict took place is deemed appropriate in this connection. The facts embraced in the following sketch are derived from Brother John B. Dillon's history, from public documents, and from other histories and sources deemed reliable.

The battle was fought on the morning of November 7, 1811. As early as the year 1700, as near as has been ascertained, French trading posts were established in Canada at Detroit, at several places on the northern lakes, on the St. Joseph river, the Maumee river, and the Wabash river from near where the city of Fort Wayne now stands to its intersection with the Ohio river, five hundred miles southwest.

At that time the entire country west of the Allegheny mountains was one vast wilderness, inhabited only by the various tribes of Indians, who owned the country by right of discovery.

The organization of the Northwest Territory, which comprised all the country northwest of the river Ohio, out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan were afterwards formed, was effected by the passage of what has come to be known as the "Ordinance of 1787," October 5th. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the new Territory, with headquarters at Marietta, Ohio. His first instructions from Congress re-



BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

quired him to examine carefully into the real temper of the Indians, and to remove, if possible, all causes of controversy, so that peace and harmony might be established between the United States and the Indian tribes; to regulate trade among the Indian tribes; to neglect no opportunity that might offer of extinguishing the Indian rights to lands westward as far as the Mississippi and north to the lakes; to use every possible endeavor to ascertain the names of the real head men and warriors of the several tribes, and to conciliate the white people inhabiting the frontier towards the Indians.

Thirteen years later, May 7, 1800, the Territory of Indiana was organized and William Henry Harrison appointed Governor. There were not at that time to exceed five thousand white people in the entire Territory, and they were scattered in thinly settled neighborhoods along the Ohio river on the south, and the Wabash river from its mouth to the northern boundary, the larger number being near and at the post called Vincennes, where a garrison had been established by a board composed of field officers in the Wabash expedition of 1786.

No portion of the great territory northwest of the river Ohio witnessed more stirring scenes in the early settlement of the country than that portion bordering on the Wabash river from its head near the eastern line of the State, near Fort Recovery, Ohio, to its intersection with the Ohio river at the extreme southwest portion of the State. Battles and skirmishes were frequent with various bands along the river between Fort Wayne and Vincennes for a number of years, but the most famous battle of which the early history of the settlement of the Northwestern Territory gives any account took place at what has since come to be known as "Tippecanoe Battleground," situated in Tippecanoe county, about seven miles northeast from Lafayette, in sight of the banks of the Wabash river, near where the Tippecanoe river enters that stream, and not far from the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town." The "Shawnee Prophet" and his brother, the famous Tecumseh, established the village. The inhabitants were governed entirely

by the new religious fanaticism that had been worked up by the Prophet, who claimed supernatural powers. His town was the center and capital of the new religion. Here the Great Spirit was supposed to dwell, and where was performed the strange and mysterious rites with which the new worship was carried on. Hideous dances, midnight orgies, self-inflicted tortures, and the dark ceremonies of Indian magic occupied the frenzied savages. To the thousands of converts who had everywhere adopted the religion of the Prophet this sacred town was as Jerusalem to the Jews and Mecca to the Mahomedans. Its fortifications were believed to be impregnable, and here a thousand braves, the flower of a hundred warlike tribes, worked into frantic frenzy alike by the fervor of fanaticism, the fever of hatred and the undying love of warfare, prepared to give battle to Governor Harrison's army, which was then on the march up the Wabash river from Post Vincennes.

The army under the command of General Harrison moved from Vincennes on the 26th of September, 1811, and on the 3d of October, without having encountered any material difficulties on its march, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterwards built. This place of encampment was selected on the eastern bank of the Wabash river, at a point about two miles above an old village that stood on a prairie where the town of Terre Haute now stands. After remaining here for several days the march was resumed, keeping its course through the prairie lands at some distance from the banks of the Wabash river. The last night prior to reaching their destination the little army encamped at what was nearly a hundred years previous the "Ouiatenon," or what is now known as the "Wea" villages, on the southern bank of the Wabash river on the Wea plains, about eight miles west of the present city of Lafayette.

General Harrison's army moved on from this place early on the morning of the 6th of November, and came in view of the Prophet's Town on the evening of that day.

At that time the military force of the expedition amounted to about nine hundred men. During the march of this

day small parties of Indians were constantly seen hovering around the army, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to open a conference with them. On reaching a point about a mile and a half from the Prophet's Town the army was ordered to halt, and a captain of the spies and guides was ordered to go forward with an interpreter and request a conference with the Prophet, but the Indians to whom he spoke in friendly terms refused to speak to him. On being informed of these apparently hostile manifestations on the part of the Indians, General Harrison ordered the army to be formed in line of battle, and the whole column began to move toward the town. In his report General Harrison said:

"We struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards above the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash, there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water. My guides and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed, and had advanced within about one hundred and fifty yards, when fifty or sixty Indians sallied out, and, with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank, to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments one of the Indians made his appearance, and I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on where we could get wood and water. After a short interview I took leave of the chief, and mutual promises were made for suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day.

"I found the ground," says General Harrison, "destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it. It was, indeed, admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it offered great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front, towards the Prophet's Town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which and near to this bank ran a small stream

clothed with willows and other brushwood. Toward the left flank this bench of land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank terminated in an abrupt point. The army encamped in order of battle. The men were instructed to sleep with their clothes and accoutrements on, with their firearms loaded and their bayonets fixed. On the morning of the battle (November 7, 1811,) I had arisen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on the left flank; but a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line; but even under these circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake or were easily awakened seized their arms and took their stations; others who were more tardy had to contend with the enemy in their tents."

The battlefield was dark, except as it was illuminated by the glow of the smouldering camp fires. The men hurried to put these out as quickly as possible, to prevent the enemy from having so good a mark. They began to fight with great courage. General Harrison is said to have taken a most active and courageous part in the battle, riding from point to point, rallying and encouraging his men. It was not so with the Prophet. Selecting for himself an elevated position, he is said to have chanted a wild war song. Though invisible in the darkness, his shrill and piercing voice could be distinctly heard above the din of the battle in every part of the field. Here, like an evil genius, he presided over the destinies of the battle, until his braves, wounded and dying, were being driven back from point to point. The American troops succeeded in keeping the Indians out of the camp until it became sufficiently light for a general charge, which resulted in a complete rout of the Indians. When the Indians fled the whites found thirty-

seven of their own men killed, among whom was Grand Master Daviess, of Kentucky, and other Masons, and one hundred and fifty-one wounded. On the following day the American army advanced to the Prophet's Town. They found the place desolate and deserted. It had been abandoned in a panic. Taking such provisions as had been left for their own use, the entire village was destroyed, and the Prophet's influence was forever broken.

John Tipton, who was twice elected and served as Grand Master, participated in the battle as an ensign in Captain Spier Spencer's company, recruited at and in the vicinity of Corydon. He kept a journal of the campaign, which is yet preserved, in which he gives a detailed report of the events of the day preceding the battle, the day of the battle, and the day after. He describes the battle as follows:

"Thursday, Nov. 7, 1811.—Last night we were aroused by the firing of guns and the Shawnees breaking into our tents. A bloody combat took place at precisely fifteen minutes before five in the morning, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes of a continual firing. Many times our men were so mixed among the Indians that we could not tell the Indians and our men apart. They kept up a firing on three sides of us, and took our tent from the guard fire. Our men fought bravely, and, by the timely help of Captain Cook with a company of infantry, we made a charge and drove them out of the timber across the prairie. Our loss in killed and wounded was 179, and theirs greater than ours. Among the dead was our Captain Spier Spencer, First Lieutenant McMahan, and Captain Berry that had been attached to our company, and five more killed dead and fifteen wounded. After the Indians gave ground we buried our dead. Among the Kentuckians killed was Major Owen and Major Daviess, and a number of others killed and wounded. No company suffered like ours. We then held an election for officers. I was elected captain, Samuel Flanagan first lieutenant, Jacob Zenor second lieutenant, and Philip Bell ensign. Our men then, in much confusion, built breastworks. Our flour had been too small and our beef lost. Last night only half rations of whisky and no corn for our horses. My horse was killed.

I got McMahan's to ride. Thirty-seven of them had been killed and wounded last night. I had one quart of whisky."

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following table of killed and wounded is taken from official documents in the State Library:

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED AS PER GENERAL RETURNS.

Killed.

Col. Abraham Owens, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief (General Staff).

Wounded.

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew, commanding Indiana Militia Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Decker, commanding Indiana Militia Infantry; Maj. Joseph H. Daviess, since dead, commanding Squadron of Dragoons; Doctor Edward Scull, of the Indiana Militia; Adjutant James Hunter, of Mounted Riflemen.

U. S. Troops.—Capt. W. C. Baen, Acting Major, since dead; Lieut. Geo. P. Peters; Lieut. Geo. Gooding; Ensign Henry Burchsted.

Col. Decker's Detachment.—Capt. Warrick, since dead.

Maj. Redman's Detachment.—Capt. John Morris.

Maj. Wells' Detachment.—Capt. Frederick Geiger.

Killed.

Spencer's Camp and Berry's Detachment.—Capt. Spier Spencer; First Lieut. Richard McMahan; Lieut. Thomas Berry.

Reported to His Excellency William Henry Harrison,
by Nathaniel F. Adams, Adjutant to the Army.

	Killed.								Wounded. (Since dead.)						Wounded.									
	Aid-de-Camp.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Adjutants.	Surgeon's Mate.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.
General Staff	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Field and Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
U. S. Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	3	6	2	1	43	77
Col. Decker's Militia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	16	24
Maj. Redman's Militia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	14
Maj. Daviess' Dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	10
Maj. Wells' M'td Rifl'n	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	19	31
Capt. Spencer's M'td Rifl'n	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	24
Spies, Guides, Wagoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	30	..	1	2	..	..	22	2	1	1	2	3	9	5	1	102	188

Harrison says in his report to the Secretary of War:

"P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner, and of the three scalps which were taken, two of them were recovered."

To the HONORABLE W. EUSTIS,
Secretary of War.

MASONS KILLED AT BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

A considerable number of Masons took part in the battle of Tippecanoe, and several distinguished brethren were killed in that sanguinary contest with the Indians, among the most distinguished of whom was Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who at the time was Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky. It seems, therefore, to be entirely appropriate that this distinguished brother should be honored with a place in this historical record. He was not only a brave soldier, lost his life in protecting the defenseless white settlers of the then Indiana Territory, but was an enthusiastic and distinguished Mason who had but two months previous been elected and installed as Grand Master of Kentucky, and as there was no Grand Lodge in Indiana at that time, he was acting Grand Master of the Masons in Indiana, belonging to Vincennes Lodge, the only lodge in the Territory which was working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. In his report of the battle of Tippecanoe, General Harrison pays Colonel Daviess the following merited tribute:

"Major J. H. Daviess was known as an able lawyer and a great orator. He joined me as a private volunteer; and, on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the three troops of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice. Never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duties with propriety; and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame."

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity by joining Lexington Lodge No. 1 in 1802, and was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky August 30, 1811. In the autumn of that year, having a passion for war, he joined the army of General Harrison on the Wabash, par-

ticipating in the battle of Tippecanoe on the 7th of November, 1811, where in a desperate charge on a large number of Indians he fell mortally wounded, dying not long afterwards as above stated. He was buried on the field he had consecrated with his blood, and there his ashes still sleep in solitude and peace.

He is described as five feet ten inches in height, weight 180 pounds, form muscular and erect; complexion fair; eyes blue; forehead and face altogether remarkably handsome and benign. His temper was mild and amiable; his manners simple, affable and dignified. His habits were studious and moral. His conversation was fluent and copious, often brilliant, sometimes innocently witty and sportive. His voice was full, sonorous and sweet; his articulation distinct; his enunciation deliberate and emphatic, and his slight Irish accent made his elocution peculiarly attractive. Such was Grand Master Daviess, as seen by one who knew him well.

Col. Abraham Owen, another of Kentucky's illustrious sons, and a Mason of high standing, fell at the same battle and sleeps by the side of Colonel Daviess in the same sepulcher. He was a son of Bracket Owen, one of the early adventurers into the wilderness of Kentucky. In the early settlement of the State Colonel Owen was in many skirmishes with the Indians, and always acquitted himself with honor. For a long time he was Colonel of militia of the county; was also County Surveyor, and a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of his State, and for several years was a member of the lower house of the Legislature. When the difficulties occurred with the Indians at Vincennes, prompted by patriotic impulses he repaired to the point, and by request of General Harrison attached himself to his staff as a volunteer aid, and was acting in that capacity at the battle of Tippecanoe when he fell mortally wounded, dying shortly afterwards. He was a Past Master and member of Solomon Lodge No. 5, F. and A. M., in Shelbyville, Kentucky.

The position in society and in public life held by Colonel Owen, and the fidelity with which he performed every duty

assigned him, shows him to have been a magnificent man, whose memory we revere, and whose loss was a public calamity.

Gen. Joseph Bartholomew was another one of the brave soldiers who was seriously wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. From a sketch prepared many years ago by Past Master Deming it is learned that in early manhood he emigrated to the wilds of Kentucky, and enrolled himself among the noble band of pioneers who formed the advance of civilization in the West. He resided in Jefferson county during the most perilous times of Indian warfare. In the most critical period he acted as one of a company of spies along the Ohio river, in the county of Clark, Indiana Territory. In this position he was noted for his assiduity, rare foresight and vigilance, having, in an eminent degree, that peculiar tact necessary to ascertain and anticipate the combined movements of the Indians, and, by timely warning to the settlers, he was the means of saving many valuable lives and much property. Much of his early and most active period of life was spent for the good of his neighbors.

After the treaty of Greenville he settled as a farmer in Darke county, Indiana Territory, about twelve miles from the Falls of the Ohio. He resided here about thirty years, when he removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he departed this life on the day of the presidential election in 1840. He was a colonel in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was wounded in the right arm early in the action, for which he received a pension during life. He was a Senator and Representative from the county of Clark in the State Legislature, and was also one of the commissioners who selected the land for the seat of government of the State of Indiana.

Through a long life of patriotic services, both military and civil, he had been an ardent and devoted Mason. In the camp and in the legislative halls he always evinced those marked traits of character which fitted him for the performance of the various duties belonging to his several relations. In presiding as the Master of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons he was dignified, kind and courteous,

and secured the confidence and good will of his brethren. Though he died away from his early home, his memory is deeply cherished both by the citizens and Masons of Indiana. He was one of those early guardians of our frontier whose name and services will never be forgotten. He was one of the pure-minded brethren of the olden time who assisted in building our first altars in the West.



JOSEPH H. DAVIESS.

GRAND MASTER 1811-12

OF KENTUCKY.

TIPPECANOE MASONIC MONUMENT.

AS far back as nearly half a century ago an effort was made to erect a monument to several illustrious Masons who lost their lives on the memorable battlefield of Tippecanoe. Among the most distinguished who lost their lives in that engagement was Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky at the time, and Colonel Abraham Owen, of Kentucky, who was Master of a lodge in that State. In 1851 Grand Master Deming said: "As so many Masonic reminiscences cluster on the field of Tippecanoe, and as so large a number of our illustrious dead remain there in their solitary sepulchers, we recommend to the Grand Lodge of Indiana to take such measures as in its wisdom may seem fit to obtain from the State the privilege and liberty of building a plain monument to the memory of those brethren and others who fell there. In the performance of this work we would invite the assistance and co-operation of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and by the united efforts of the Craft and citizens of both States we may raise a shaft on the spot where Daviess fell, worthy of the cause, the principles, the characters and chivalry of those men—a shaft that shall tell to all coming generations the enduring but silent and effective attachment of Masonic love and Masonic brotherhood."

The select committee to whom the subject was referred, through ex-Supreme Judge John Pettit, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to the next Grand Communication a drawing for a Masonic monument on the heights of Tippecanoe to the memory of Daviess, Owen and other Masonic brethren, with the proper devices to be engraven thereon, and its probable cost.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to open up a correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and inform it of our action in this behalf, and ask its co-operation in this Masonic and praiseworthy undertaking; and to learn in what proportion, if any, it will bear the expense with us, and that he report said correspondence to the next Grand Communication.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one be appointed to ask the next Legislature of the State leave to erect and maintain such monument, and to report the result to the next Grand Communication."

Past Grand Master Lawrence was appointed to prepare a drawing, and John Pettit a committee to secure the passage of a bill granting a permit to erect a monument on the battlefield. At the next session (1852) he made a report, in which he said: "I now take pleasure in being able to report the accomplishment of the duty assigned me, and herewith present a certified copy of an act for that purpose, which it is believed contains ample provisions for the object intended. It gives me great satisfaction to say that the act received a unanimous vote in both houses of the General Assembly. I will not refrain from expressing the hope that this work may be promptly commenced, and that a shaft may speedily arise there that shall do credit to the fraternal love of the Brotherhood." Accompanying his report he presented a copy of the bill, as follows:

"AN ACT to authorize the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana to erect and maintain a monument on the battleground of Tippecanoe.

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of Indiana is hereby authorized to erect and perpetually maintain on the battleground of Tippecanoe such a monument to the memory of Daviess, Owen, and other Masonic brethren who fell there in the memorable battle of November, 1811, as said Grand Lodge shall order and direct, together with such engravings, emblems and devices thereon as may be deemed appropriate.

"APPROVED by Joseph A. Wright, Governor."

Past Grand Master Lawrence made a lengthy report, in which among other things, he said: "Having determined to proceed, let us resolve that the monument shall be worthy of the object. Let our work be such that, when finished, it will stand the test of our own scrutiny, as well as the many overseers' squares that will be applied to it. Let it be such that all who inspect it will say, 'This is good work, square work, such as is wanted for the purpose.' Let us not hesitate or falter in our design, fearing that, if too large and too costly, we will fail in the execution. Then let us commence at once and press forward energetically, and on the 7th of November next, the forty-first anniversary of the battle, assembled upon the field in the presence of the congregated multitude, with the tattered and blood-stained flag under which Colonel Daviess fell waving once more over that memorable spot, on that day we may be able to lay the corner-stone in ample form, and if we relax not in our efforts, in two years thereafter we may 'bring forth the cap-stone with shouting and praise,' and pronounce the work completed."

He also recommended that a committee of five be appointed to adopt a design for a monument to be erected upon Tippecanoe battleground, said committee to be empowered to issue proposals and pay a reasonable sum for the design adopted, and proceed immediately thereafter to make the necessary arrangements for laying the corner-stone; that a committee of three be appointed to solicit and receive contributions from our Masonic brethren and others; and that after said monument is completed, an engraving representing a view of the foreground shall be procured, and a copy presented to each person contributing ten dollars.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky sent a communication, in which the committee said:

"Deeply impressed with the importance of doing something to commemorate the virtues and noble daring of those brave men who lost their lives in defense of their country, and in the absence of any specific instructions from the Grand Lodge as to the amount they may be expected to ap-

propriate towards this patriotic enterprise, the committee suppose they will best perform the duty assigned them by assuring you that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be ready and willing at any time to contribute its just proportion for the accomplishment of an object so dear to the hearts of Kentucky Masons, and one that we feel, with you, has been too long neglected."

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1854 Grand Master Henry C. Lawrence, in speaking of the monument, said: "Anticipating favorable action of this Grand Lodge, several designs for the monument have been forwarded to us, which we take great pleasure in laying before you. Although differing in many respects, the form of each is properly adapted to the occasion and the event. The architectural orders are Roman, Grecian and Egyptian. The emblems are all arranged with due regard to effect, and all the designs exhibit a Masonic and classic taste, a beauty and chastity of style and elegance not surpassed by anything of the kind in our country.

"Many circumstances conspire to make the present the auspicious time for this movement, particularly the great prosperity of the country and abundant means within our power, as well as the general expectation and desire of the people that we should go forward in this work. Difficulties which heretofore seemed unsurmountable are now removed by the energy, spirit and progress of our noble State. The battlefield of Tippecanoe is no longer isolated. It does not, as formerly, lie embosomed in the solitude of the forest on the frontier of civilization, but it is now in the very heart and center of life and activity. Every day the trains from the upper and lower Ohio pass along its borders to the garden city of the lakes. Thousands of hearts feel a deeper glow of patriotism as they pass the hallowed spot, and anxiously desire to see some durable memento mark the place where so many of our country's gallant dead repose."

He recommended the appointment of Hon. Isaac Naylor as agent for the Grand Lodge, an esteemed member of the Fraternity, and one of the few survivors of that battle.

The whole subject was then referred to a special committee, with Past Grand Master Elizur Deming as chairman, who made an elaborate report, from which is condensed the following. He said:

"The committee feel that this subject is one of interest to the Craft and to the whole people, and, from an extensive acquaintance with public opinion in relation to this matter, they are of opinion, if the Grand Lodge of Indiana adopt a plan for a monument and sanction it by their authority, that the people will voluntarily contribute a sufficient amount to accomplish the work. The names of many of those who fell on that field are among the brightest and most honored in our civil and Masonic history. We of the Northwest are the rich inheritors of all the glorious results of their self-denial and patriotic devotion to their country's good. Let us prove ourselves worthy of that high destiny to which they offered their lives a sacrifice by erecting such a monument on the field of their triumph as shall tell to coming ages the affectionate regard with which we, as Masons and citizens, cherish their acts and hallow their memories."

The committee then offered resolutions covering every phase of the subject; one adopting for the monument the architectural design denominated the Egyptian, and that the said monument be built of white marble prepared after the manner delineated. That subordinate lodges be requested to contribute to the enterprise, and that the Masters present the subject at least once every quarter; and that the Masters be requested to appoint in their respective neighborhoods, both in town and country, such a number of ladies as they may deem proper to solicit donations and subscriptions to aid the cause; that the venerable brother, Hon. Isaac Naylor, be appointed and authorized as agent to travel and solicit donations and subscriptions from lodges and citizens for this purpose, and that he receive out of money collected 12 per cent. for his services; that the names of all persons who contribute one dollar or more be registered by the agent, to be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge; that correspondence be opened with the Grand

Lodge of Kentucky, and with the several Grand Lodges in the United States, calling their attention to the subject and soliciting their co-operation; that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar be urged to co-operate; as Masonry knows no North, no South, no East, no West; that the brethren everywhere be called on by this Grand Lodge to come up with alacrity to the work; that we make the effort to raise by voluntary contributions fifty thousand dollars for the Tippecanoe monument, and that when ten thousand are paid in, the agent, together with the Grand Master, Deputy, Secretary and Treasurer, may contract for its erection, and that the Grand Master may lay the corner-stone on the 4th of July after the contract for its execution shall have been made; and finally, "that the stone on which the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Kentucky stood when he fell by the fire of the ambuscade be placed beneath the monument over his remains, and that the one on which was folded the knapsack that pillowed his honored head while life's purple flood was ebbing be presented as a sad memorial of that solemn event to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

At the same time Brother Deming delivered a beautiful and appropriate address on the subjects contained in the report, a copy of which was requested for publication, but the request was not complied with.

Shelby Lodge No. 28 presented a series of whereases and resolutions, in which it was resolved that the members of that lodge were willing to be taxed one dollar each to be applied to the completion of the monument, and they further gave it as their opinion that the Grand Lodge should impose a tax of one dollar on each Mason in the State for that purpose. The report was concurred in and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

At the May session of the Grand Lodge, 1855, Brother Naylor made a full report of his actions as agent for the collection of funds, from which the following is condensed. The collections made by him were as follows:

In the month of August, 1854, he received by contributions by individuals in the county of Boone	$32.25
In the county of Clinton, by citizens	29.00
Boone Lodge, at Lebanon	50.00
Citizens of Lexington, Ky	33.00
Total collections	$144.25

Soon after making these collections he made arrangements to solicit donations from the citizens of Tippecanoe county, but did not do so, from the fact that the cholera and other fatal diseases pervaded the city of Lafayette and other parts of the county to such an extent as to almost suspend the ordinary business of life. Such was the case in many other parts of the State. Before the scourge had ceased the currency of Indiana became deranged and depreciated, and consequently pecuniary embarrassments pervaded the whole State. A partial failure of the corn crop in the great corn-growing region of the West was another reason why he abandoned any further attempt at collecting funds. During the year he had visited the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and had received assurances that a liberal contribution would eventually be made. Two facts, he said, had rendered the year 1854 unpropitious for the collection of funds in Kentucky. First, her citizens were then contributing a large sum of money to build a monument in honor of the late Henry Clay, her favorite son, also a Mason, a distinguished orator and great American statesman. In the beginning of his labors he had issued a circular to the Freemasons of the United States and all other citizens who might feel disposed to make donations for the erection of the Tippecanoe monument. Among other things, he said:

"The ashes of the brave and patriotic sons of these States who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe have mingled together with the dust of this field forty-three years. The volunteers who fell in this battle were the soldiers and their sons of Clarke and Wayne. The regular soldiers of the 4th Regiment, United States troops, who fell here were the brave sons of the heroes of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Spencer, Warrick, Randolph, Daviess, Owen and

Baen and their fellow-soldiers who died on this field by the hand of the savage foe were the brave and worthy representatives of the heroism and patriotism of these States. This 4th Regiment was commanded by Colonels Boyd and Miller. The volunteers were commanded by Colonels Decker and Bartholomew—General Harrison being the commander-in-chief. The army of the Tippecanoe was composed of about eight hundred and fifty men, of whom one hundred and eighty-eight were killed and wounded. Brother Naylor, he says, occupied a subordinate station in this battle. He was a sergeant in Captain Bigger's company of riflemen.

"Whilst the battle raged in all its fury, and the angel of death spread his sable wings over the dark and bloody scene, he saw not the flag of his country, but when the morning light came he beheld the star-spangled banner waving in glorious triumph over a savage foe!"

The battleground of Tippecanoe, he said, was donated to the State of Indiana by Hon. John Tipton, who was a brave soldier in this battle. The State is bound by her Constitution to keep this ground enclosed by a substantial fence. By an act of the Legislature approved January 3, 1852, the Grand Lodge of Indiana has the perpetual right to build and preserve this monument.

"This monument," he said, "is to be made of white marble from the quarries of Vermont, the home of the "Green Mountain Boys" of glorious Revolutionary memory. It is to be twenty feet across the base and seventy feet high, and constructed according to the Egyptian style of architecture. Unlike the pyramids of Egypt, it is to be erected by Freemasons, free men and free-will offerings in a land of freedom. The white and solid marble of this monument may be emblematical of the purity of the patriotism and the firmness of the heroism of the soldiers whose memory it is designed to honor and perpetuate."

Nothing further was done in regard to it until the meeting of 1859, when Grand Master Sol. D. Bayless referred to it in his annual address. A committee had been appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to adopt plans and specifica-

tions and devise ways and means for the erection of the proposed monument, but as no definite action had been taken in reference to raising means, the committee had taken no action in regard to plans and specifications. "Under existing circumstances," he said, "an appropriation from the friends of either of the Grand Lodges is extremely doubtful; and if the friends of the project rely upon funds to be donated by the Grand Lodge of Indiana or Kentucky, it occurs to me that the committee will have ample time to prepare plans, models and specifications in abundance."

Nothing further was done, and, the war of the Rebellion soon coming on, the project was abandoned by common consent.

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS 1817 TO 1898.

THE current of Masonic legislation and the more important acts of the Grand Lodge from year to year are embraced in the following condensation. For a period of about fifty years from the organization of the Grand Lodge the publishers of the annual proceedings, generally the Grand Secretary, did not deem it necessary to prepare an index, and few headings, even, were inserted over the different subjects, so that the searcher after Masonic light and truth in the annual proceedings must leaf them through and examine each page separately in order not to miss anything for which he may be searching. It may be stated in passing that no special feature of a book—especially one devoted to a variety of subjects, as is the proceedings of a Grand Lodge—is so valuable as a carefully prepared index, for the reason that fully one-half of the matter contained therein is of no special interest to the general reader; but without an index to find the action on a given subject from year to year, he is compelled to scan every page and every item, and even then is liable to overlook important matter.

DECEMBER 3, 1817.—A general convention to form a Grand Lodge met at Corydon. Nine lodges, holding charters from Kentucky and Ohio, were represented as follows: Vincennes—General W. Johnson; Lawrenceburg—James Dill; Vevay—Hezekiah B. Hull; Rising Sun—Abel C. Pepper; Madison—Henry P. Thornton; Charlestown—Alexander Buckner, John Miller, Joseph Bartholomew; Brookville—Stephen C. Stevens; Salem—Christopher Harrison; Corydon—Davis Floyd.

Alexander Buckner was chosen chairman and Davis Floyd secretary. It was then resolved that it was expedient and advisable to form a Grand Lodge. A committee of

four was appointed to notify the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Kentucky the lodges named had determined to form a Grand Lodge. The convention then adjourned to meet at Madison, January 12, 1818.

Madison, January 12, 1818.—Alexander A. Meek, of Madison, being the oldest Past Master present, was called to the chair, and William C. Keen, of Vevay, appointed secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported the following present and entitled to seats as representatives: Rising Sun—Nathaniel Jenkins; Vevay—William C. Keen; Charlestown—Alexander Buckner, Isaac Howk and Samuel C. Tate; Brookville—John B. Rose; Lawrenceburg—Jonathan Woodbury; Vincennes—Benjamin V. Beckes; Salem—Marston G. Clark; Corydon—John Tipton, Reuben W. Nelson. The following brethren were present as visitors: Madison—Richard C. Talbott, Abraham King, John Meek, Alexander McCoskey, James L. White, Moses Gray, James Ross, Nicholas D. Grover, Copeland P. J. Arion, Joshua Wilkinson, George Leonard; Vevay—William Carpenter and Joseph Bently. Grand Officers were then appointed for the time being, various committees appointed, and the Grand Lodge declared ready for the transaction of business. (See under head of "Organization of Grand Lodge.")

Charlestown, September 14, 1818.—The first charter issued by the Grand Lodge was to members residing at Rising Sun, with Abel C. Pepper as the first Master. He afterwards became Grand Master. Several cases of grievances were considered, Grand Officers elected, and a resolution adopted that a Grand Lecturer be appointed to lecture the lodges; also that it was improper to publish the suspension or expulsion of members; that subordinate lodges ought to take cognizance of sojourning Masons; and also that any kind of betting or gambling is considered unmasonic.

Madison, September 13, 1819.—The session was mostly taken up considering appeal cases and investigating lodges under dispensation. A folio blank book was ordered to be procured in which to record the proceedings of the Grand

Lodge. Two hundred copies of the proceedings were ordered to be printed. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That as a feeble testimony of the high and heartfelt veneration in which we hold the memory of our late lamented and useful brother, Thomas Smith Webb, the members of this Grand Lodge wear crape on their left arm for thirty days."

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to loan the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge at 6 per cent. interest, and a form of lodge returns was adopted.

JEFFERSONVILLE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1820.—A visitor was refused admittance to New Albany Lodge and appealed to the Grand Lodge, which decided that "the right to determine upon the propriety or impropriety of admitting or not admitting a visiting brother is a prerogative which every lodge should possess." Matters of general interest to the Craft were referred to the Grand Committee—that is, to the entire membership. The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, and some brother was called to the chair to preside over the Grand Committee. After arriving at a decision, the committee adjourned, the Grand Lodge was called to labor, and the chairman reported the action of the committee. This was following the rules of Congress. Later the practice was discontinued.

A committee appointed to examine into a work proposed to be published by General W. Johnson, entitled "The Secrets of Masonry," reported that they found nothing in the work improper for publication, and ordered the manuscript to be returned to the author.

During this session the Grand Lodge was convened in "case of emergency." The "lodge was opened on the fifth degree of Masonry and Jacob Thomas, Master of Scott Lodge, was installed," etc. How our ancient brethren figured out the fifth degree is not stated.

It was resolved that thereafter no appeal case would be acted upon unless all the evidence was presented in writing. Two hundred copies of the Constitution were ordered to be furnished at the next session.

A code of twenty-three rules for the government of the Grand Lodge was adopted. A committee of five was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to pass a bill authorizing subordinate lodges to hold real estate. The Grand Lecturer was ordered to proceed at once to visit the several lodges. A resolution of thanks was extended to Past Grand Master Alexander A. Meek. It was decided that no lodge should be allowed representation until all dues were paid. The Grand Treasurer was authorized to make some disposition of the funds "to prevent depreciation."

CORYDON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1821.—The first report made to the Grand Lodge was by Grand Master John Tipton at this session. He gave a brief account of his official acts, in which he stated that he had issued a dispensation to Alexander Buckner, Past Grand Master of Indiana, who had previously moved to Missouri, and others, to form a lodge at Jackson. The Grand Lodge of Missouri had not then been organized. A committee was appointed to draft a code of by-laws for subordinate lodges. The Grand Secretary was ordered to send copies of the printed proceedings to other Grand Lodges and request fraternal correspondence. It was decided that members of lodges could petition other lodges to recommend them for dispensations; that they must apply to the nearest lodge, and cannot vote on their own application. It was also decided that each subordinate lodge have full and complete power over all who may wish to become members who shall reside nearest such lodge. The Grand Secretary was ordered to publish a list of suspensions, expulsions and reinstatements by the several lodges in the "Independent Examiner," published at Vevay.

CORYDON, OCTOBER 7, 1822.—A lengthy communication and proposition for the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge, signed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and other distinguished Masons, was presented. (See "General Grand Lodge.") A resolution was adopted requesting the Grand Secretary, when communicating with other Grand Lodges the change of Grand Officers, "shall accompany the same with their signatures written with their own proper hand!"

A brother had been suspended for six months. When the time expired he applied for admission to the lodge and the Master refused to admit him. The brother appealed to the Grand Lodge, and it decided that the Master acted erroneously, and added: "To shut the door of the lodge against a brother who has paid the forfeit of his offense by patiently submitting to the punishment is to punish him twice for the same offense, with aggravated marks of mortification and disgrace."

The death of Past Grand Master Alexander A. Meek was announced and suitable resolutions adopted.

Suspensions and expulsions were ordered to be published in the "Republican" at Madison, and that all editors within the State be requested to publish the same. The next day the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, as the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is expedient to continue the practice of publishing the names of persons who are or may be returned by subordinate lodges as rejected on their petition for initiation into the privileges of Masonry."

MADISON, OCTOBER 6, 1823.—A list of the proceedings of thirty-five Grand Lodges was presented, which was referred to a special committee.

An appeal from the decision of Vincennes Lodge for expelling him was presented by Dr. J. B. Emerson, covering three pages of the proceedings. He said: "The accusation for which I was thrown in prison—for which I was shamefully robbed—for which I was expelled, was declared by the principal judge insufficient to sustain an action." Action was deferred until the records of the lodge could be secured.

It was resolved that no delegate representing a lodge under dispensation had a right to be a member of any committee until the return of said lodge be examined and approved.

It was resolved that it was inexpedient and unnecessary that a General Grand Lodge should be formed; also, that it was inexpedient to continue the practice of publishing in

public papers the names of persons who are or may be suspended; also, that it is improper to install the officers of lodges working under dispensation.

The Grand Lodge recommended to the subordinate lodges the adoption of a uniform mode of working agreeably to the principles of illustrative Masonry as laid down by Brother Cross in his lectures and Masonic chart.

The printing of the proceedings was awarded to W. C. Keen at 37½ cents per 1,000 ems.

It was decided to be improper for any regular Mason to reside in the vicinity of a lodge without being a member thereof, provided he is of sufficient ability to pay his lodge dues.

It being represented that late Past Grand Master John Sheets had had the misfortune to be engaged in a rencontre with another individual, in which he was so unfortunate as to kill his opponent, for which act he was about to be called to answer before the constituted tribunals of his country, in consequence of which he had voluntarily absented himself from the meeting, it was resolved that his absenting himself met with the decided approbation of the Grand Lodge; also a resolution complimenting him on the efficient manner in which he had always conducted the business of the Grand Lodge.

It was also resolved "That it shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler hereafter to furnish no refreshments for the use of the Grand Lodge, unless otherwise directed by the same."

It was the custom in the beginning to provide "refreshments" during the sessions, which, according to tradition, was brandy and sugar and other spirituous liquors! When the Grand Lodge was called to "refreshment" it meant more than it does nowadays!

The Grand Secretary was instructed to publish a list of expulsions and reinstatements in the "Republican" at Madison, and request all editors within the State to publish the same.

A new dispensation was issued to Albion Lodge, Illinois. That was before a Grand Lodge had been formed in that State.

Subordinate lodges were directed to charge all Master Masons residing within their jurisdiction with Grand Lodge dues.

MADISON, OCTOBER 4, 1824.—A lodge of emergency was opened and Governor Jonathan Jennings installed Grand Master and received the customary salutations and congratulations.

Notice was given that Terre Haute Lodge contemplated surrendering its charter.

Twenty dollars was placed in the hands of Abel C. Pepper to be applied to the relief of the family of a deceased brother, Moses Tapley.

An investigation of the Treasurer's accounts showed $283 in Kentucky money which was reported to be worth only half its face value!

The first tabulated statement of the work of the several lodges appears at this meeting. There were twenty-eight lodges, with an aggregate membership of 368. During the year 46 were initiated.

James Whitcomb was recognized as the representative of Bloomington Lodge.

Eighty dollars was voted for the relief of the widows of four deceased brothers.

It was declared to be unmasonic for any lodge to initiate any person applying when it is known that the applicant has been rejected, without first securing the consent of the lodge rejecting him.

Lodges were instructed to charge the following sums for conferring the degrees: Entered Apprentice, $8; Fellow Craft, $3; Master Mason, $4.

Subordinate lodges were ordered to summon all members to appear and show cause, if any, why they should not be charged $1 for dues and Grand Charity Fund.

The Grand Secretary was ordered to have published a list of expulsions and reinstatements since last meeting, for four weeks successively, in the "Indiana Register," a newspaper published at Vevay.

SALEM, OCTOBER 3, 1825.—Harvey Gregg being about to leave the United States for the city of Acapulco, Mexico, petitioned for a dispensation to hold a lodge there. The committee, upon mature reflection, did not think it expedient to grant the petition.

The resolution taxing Masons $1, passed at the last session, was repealed.

General W. Johnson, of Vincennes, presented a letter, in which he stated that he had been taught to believe in the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, and having heard some Masons declare differently, he desired the Grand Lodge to decide the matter. It was indefinitely postponed.

Grand Master Jonathan Jennings declined a re-election.

The Constitution was amended so as to provide for the following committees: Dispensations, Unfinished Business, Foreign Communications.

Lodges were requested to admit free of initiation fees ministers of the gospel, and were ordered to be exempt from Grand Lodge dues for such ministers.

Lodges were thereafter to be exonerated from payment of dues for Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

Webb Lodge was authorized to hold its meetings either at Richmond or Centerville, as a majority of the members might determine; provided that their meetings should not be held at either place for a longer or shorter term than six months without the consent of at least three-fourths of their members.

It was left discretionary with the members of Lafayette Lodge, Shelby county, to locate the same in such part of said county as they might deem expedient.

A subscription of $1 from each member was recommended to be made to assist in erecting monuments to the memory of Generals Green and Pulaski in the city of Savannah, Ga.

The practice of delegates appointing sub-delegates to act for them was deemed unconstitutional and inexpedient. Lodges were recommended to appoint delegates whose occupations would permit them to remain during the whole session.

Funds collected from members for the Grand Charity Fund under a previous resolution were ordered to be refunded to the donors.

SALEM, OCTOBER 2, 1826.—Marston G. Clark, Grand Master, was not present, but sent the following letter:

"BRETHREN—Business imperatively calling me from home, induces me to tender this as my resignation as Grand Master, and permit me to say that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for that office the ensuing year."

The letter was laid on the table, and at the 3 o'clock meeting in the afternoon he was present and presided.

W. H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, and soliciting a re-election, which was not complied with.

The Grand Chaplain was paid ten dollars for his services.

The Committee on Grievances reported no business had come before them.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That an expulsion of a Royal Arch Mason from a chapter be considered an expulsion from all the privileges of Masonry."

This worked the expulsion of a Grand Master, Johnson Watts. The final decision in his case resulted in the repeal of the obnoxious resolution and his reinstatement.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to the Presbyterian Church, where an appropriate sermon was delivered by Job M. Baker, Grand Chaplain.

A resolution of thanks to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was passed for a copy of the "Ahiman Rezon."

For several years our Grand Lodge had been in a wrangle concerning dues from two or three lodges holding charters from Kentucky. The matter was adjusted at this meeting by ascertaining that the trouble had originated through a misunderstanding, and the Grand Lodge resolved "that we will no longer agitate the subject-matter of said misunderstanding."

It was ordered that candidates should not be balloted for except at a regular meeting of the lodge.

SALEM, OCTOBER 1, 1827.—The Grand Lodge "hail with satisfaction the formation of a Grand Lodge in Michigan Territory, and recognize them with pleasure."

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was recognized.

Lodges were directed to instruct their representatives to the next Grand Lodge to vote for or against allowing actual expenses to Grand Officers.

Several important propositions were presented and postponed until next communication.

The Grand Secretary reported that he had procured and bound three copies of the proceedings of 1823-4-5-6; two of 1819 and 1822, and one of 1820 and 1821.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 25, 1828.—The State was divided into three districts and one Deputy was ordered to be elected to represent each at a salary of $1.50 per diem for time actually employed.

The "Morgan excitement" was then just beginning to be felt, and Past Grand Master Tipton introduced a resolution "That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the situation of Masonry at this time imperiously demands the most earnest exertion of every friend of the Craft, and that, to further the end and designs of the Institution, it is expedient and proper that a meeting of one or more representatives or delegates from each Grand Lodge throughout North America should take place at Louisville, or some other suitable place, on a day to be named, to confer together and adopt such measures as the exigencies of the case at that time demand." The proposition was laid upon the table.

The following propositions were presented and ordered to lie upon the table:

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this Grand Lodge that no officer of a subordinate lodge can Masonically resign or secede during the period for which he may have been installed; also that no one can constitutionally officiate as Master or Warden until he has been duly installed."

The proposition "That no brother shall hereafter be entitled to more than two votes in this Grand Lodge in any

capacity whatever, except such cases as are already provided for by the Grand Constitution," was adopted—ayes, 21; noes, 2.

A vote of thanks was presented to the Grand Chaplain for his "ingenious and appropriate discourse so appropriately delivered at the Methodist Church on the 27th inst."

It was decided "that each Grand Lodge is, and should be and remain, supreme within its own State."

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge that they use their utmost influence to suppress the use of ardent spirits by members of the Fraternity and others."

It was decided by the committee that an officer elected and installed for a definite period could not secede, resign or demit, having been elected for a definite period; but the Grand Lodge decided otherwise.

It was decided that the fees for all the degrees must be paid in advance.

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to loan any surplus funds not otherwise appropriated to any number of Royal Arch Masons sufficient to form a chapter in Indianapolis, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A committee was appointed to confer with Center Lodge and the chapter, when one shall be established in Indianapolis, for the purpose of procuring a lot in said town and making arrangements for erecting a Masonic Hall.

The Grand Secretary was ordered to procure a book and open it with reference to keeping the number of members, initiations and other statistical matter.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 30, 1829.—Grand Master John Tipton presented the following communication:

"The multifarious engagements of the undersigned will probably prevent his attendance at the next Grand Lodge; he therefore tenders his most sincere thanks for the partiality and friendship shown him by this Grand Lodge, and declines a re-election as Grand Master.

"JOHN TIPTON."

It was decided to appoint a Grand Lecturer who shall not be entitled to salary, and thereupon Brother William Sheets was duly selected. The further appointments of district Deputies was discontinued.

Lengthy reports by the three district Deputies were made, which contained much valuable information. They were allowed for their services, respectively, $45, $25 and $60.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 4, 1830.—The Grand Lodge met with only three of the Grand Officers present, viz.: Abel C. Pepper, Grand Master; Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, and James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, and the representatives of only six lodges. The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, December 1, 1830.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 1, 1830.—There were present at the opening of this session but two of the regular officers—John Morrison, Junior Grand Warden, and William M. Wick, Grand Orator, and the representatives of nine lodges.

On motion, "the Grand Lodge resolved that its members will dine together on to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock." Visiting brethren were invited to attend. The committee having the matter in charge reported that "they had made arrangements with Brother B. Brown, of this town, to prepare the dinner."

A resolution was offered and laid on the table that it was improper for subordinate lodges to receive notes from applicants for initiating, passing or raising, for the admittance of members, or extending credit to such persons in any way.

A copy of the Constitution as revised up to that time was published as an appendix to the proceedings.

VINCENNES, OCTOBER 10, 1831.—The Grand Lodge met with only two of the regular officers present—John B. Martin, Junior Grand Warden, and Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, and seven lodge represented.

A committee to revise the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was appointed, to report at the next annual meeting.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported that "by these communications Masonry appears to be flourish-

capacity whatever, except such cases as are already provided for by the Grand Constitution," was adopted—ayes, 21; noes, 2.

A vote of thanks was presented to the Grand Chaplain for his "ingenious and appropriate discourse so appropriately delivered at the Methodist Church on the 27th inst."

It was decided "that each Grand Lodge is, and should be and remain, supreme within its own State."

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge that they use their utmost influence to suppress the use of ardent spirits by members of the Fraternity and others."

It was decided by the committee that an officer elected and installed for a definite period could not secede, resign or demit, having been elected for a definite period; but the Grand Lodge decided otherwise.

It was decided that the fees for all the degrees must be paid in advance.

The Grand Treasurer was authorized to loan any surplus funds not otherwise appropriated to any number of Royal Arch Masons sufficient to form a chapter in Indianapolis, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A committee was appointed to confer with Center Lodge and the chapter, when one shall be established in Indianapolis, for the purpose of procuring a lot in said town and making arrangements for erecting a Masonic Hall.

The Grand Secretary was ordered to procure a book and open it with reference to keeping the number of members, initiations and other statistical matter.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 30, 1829.—Grand Master John Tipton presented the following communication:

"The multifarious engagements of the undersigned will probably prevent his attendance at the next Grand Lodge; he therefore tenders his most sincere thanks for the partiality and friendship shown him by this Grand Lodge, and declines a re-election as Grand Master.

"JOHN TIPTON."

It was decided to appoint a Grand Lecturer who shall not be entitled to salary, and thereupon Brother William Sheets was duly selected. The further appointments of district Deputies was discontinued.

Lengthy reports by the three district Deputies were made, which contained much valuable information. They were allowed for their services, respectively, $45, $25 and $60.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 4, 1830.—The Grand Lodge met with only three of the Grand Officers present, viz.: Abel C. Pepper, Grand Master; Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, and James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, and the representatives of only six lodges. The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, December 1, 1830.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 1, 1830.—There were present at the opening of this session but two of the regular officers—John Morrison, Junior Grand Warden, and William M. Wick, Grand Orator, and the representatives of nine lodges.

On motion, "the Grand Lodge resolved that its members will dine together on to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock." Visiting brethren were invited to attend. The committee having the matter in charge reported that "they had made arrangements with Brother B. Brown, of this town, to prepare the dinner."

A resolution was offered and laid on the table that it was improper for subordinate lodges to receive notes from applicants for initiating, passing or raising, for the admittance of members, or extending credit to such persons in any way.

A copy of the Constitution as revised up to that time was published as an appendix to the proceedings.

VINCENNES, OCTOBER 10, 1831.—The Grand Lodge met with only two of the regular officers present—John B. Martin, Junior Grand Warden, and Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, and seven lodge represented.

A committee to revise the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was appointed, to report at the next annual meeting.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported that "by these communications Masonry appears to be flourish-

ing, notwithstanding the unjustifiable opposition set up against it, and confirms the belief of the committee that if Masons live up to the principles of the Order they have nothing to fear."

The Grand Lodge resolved to go in grand procession to a public dinner at high twelve on the following day.

The Grand Master was requested to cause all moneys to be deposited in the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati or Louisville.

A resolution looking to the purchase of a lot for a Grand Masonic Hall at Indianapolis was adopted.

It was resolved that "it is not proper for any lodge within this State to initiate a citizen of any other State within which there is a Grand Lodge, without first having procured the consent of at least one of the Grand Officers of such Grand Lodge." It was also—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the young gentlemen of Vincennes who acted as musicians during the procession of this day."

SALEM, OCTOBER 1, 1832.—There were present but two of the Grand Officers—Woodbridge Parker, Junior Grand Warden, and Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, and the representatives of only seven lodges.

The unfinished business remaining over from previous years was indefinitely postponed.

It was resolved that representatives thereafter should be allowed one dollar per day for attendance upon the Grand Lodge, including the time occupied going and coming, to be paid out of the funds paid by the lodge as dues to the Grand Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTORER 7, 1833.—The Grand Secretary, Austin W. Morris, was the only Grand Officer present, and only five lodges—Madison, Lawrenceburg, Terre Haute, Richmond and Vevay—were represented.

A resolution was adopted adjourning the Grand Lodge until the 23d of December, and requesting the Grand Secretary to notify all lodges of said action.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 23, 1833.—Four of the Grand Officers and the representatives of five lodges were present at the opening of the session.

Philip Mason, chairman of the committee to revise the Constitution, made a lengthy report, which was adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That each and every lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge shall be absolved from the payment of any dues or loans owing to this Grand Lodge up to this date, and that the same are unconditionally remitted: and all lodges not represented at the next annual meeting shall be stricken from the roll of lodges."

There was a good deal of detail business transacted, and the future prospects seemed to be brightening, but such did not prove to be the case.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 8, 1834.—Most of the Grand Officers were present, but only four lodges were represented.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in noting the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, said: "The committee recommend the hearty thanks of all good Masons for the persevering manner in which the Grand Lodges in those States continue their labors in the midst of the most rancorous opposition."

After the transaction of some routine business the Grand Lodge adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 14, 1835.—About half of the Grand Officers were present and the representatives of eleven lodges. The committee noticing the proceedings of other Grand Lodges were highly pleased to observe the substantial evidence of the growing prosperity of our Institution in those places. They said: "Masonry, the oldest and most elevated of moral institutions, has survived the wreck of empires and kingdoms, and ever will so long as one spark of moral light and fraternal feeling remains in the human heart; her institutions will flourish, her assemblies attended, and her benign influence be felt where the white lambskin is worthily worn. Although the ruthless tongue of slander has attempted to fix an indelible stain upon her

causing an official notice to be published in the "Indiana Journal," with a request that the editors of papers friendly to the Institution give it an insertion gratuitously.

At this time, out of forty-two lodges that had been chartered since the organization twenty years previous, but sixteen retained their charters, the other twenty-six having surrendered, owing to the Morgan excitement and other causes.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 3, 1840.—Ten lodges were represented.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Grand Treasurer, from time to time, to invest the surplus in stock at the branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, and all dividends accruing from the same to be invested in the same manner.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge unite in the opinion expressed by the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, that it is of the utmost importance to the Craft that a uniform mode of work and system of regulations should pervade all the lodges throughout the Union, and that we will unite with the Fraternity generally in any suitable means to accomplish the object."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master address a circular letter to subordinate lodges on the subject of Masonry in general, and particularly enjoining on them: first, a more rigid scrutiny into the character of applicants for the privileges of Masonry; second, a more strict conformity to the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and by-laws of subordinate lodges; third, more particular and supervisory control over the moral character and conduct of their members."

The following was read and laid on the table:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge concur in the opinion that no business, other than appropriate lectures, should be done in the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Crafts Lodge, and that subordinate lodges be instructed to hereafter conform to this resolution."

The substance of this resolution was, however, some years later, adopted.

It was decided that no subordinate lodge shall permit anyone of a lower degree than a Master Mason to vote on any subject coming before the lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 2, 1841.—Resolutions were introduced requiring subordinate lodges to conform the labor and business exclusively to the Master Mason's degree. They were laid on the table.

Grand Lodge dues were fixed at fifty cents.

The fourth Monday in May was fixed as the date of the next meeting.

"*Resolved*, That, in view of the jealousy entertained against Masonry, and the fear that the object, however laudable, may be misunderstood by the world, we deem it impolitic to send a delegate to the proposed convention at Washington City in March next."

A committee was appointed to report to the next Grand Lodge the most suitable Masonic manual for the use of subordinate lodges.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the subordinate lodges in reference to holding a general meeting at the seat of government at the next annual meeting for the purpose of having a grand Masonic celebration, and that said committee make all necessary arrangements.

No further business being offered, the Throne of Grace was addressed by the Grand Chaplain in behalf of the Grand Lodge for the spread of virtue, morality and religion, and the Grand Lodge was closed.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1842.—A committee was appointed to make arrangements for refreshments for the approaching celebration. The members of Center Lodge were requested, if agreeable to them, to invite their wives, sisters, and daughters, and also the widows and daughters of deceased Masons, and the wives, sisters and daughters of visiting brethren.

It was "*Resolved*, That all labor or business not especially pertaining to conferring the degrees and the necessary instructions of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft Masons, in lodges below the degree of Master Mason is unmasonic

and highly injurious to the advancement of the true interests of Masonry; and that hereafter all subordinate lodges be directed to conform the labor of the respective degrees to matters especially pertaining thereto."

Strangers applying for aid were required to produce certificates of good standing.

Except as to clergymen, lodges were expressly directed to require the fees for conferring the degrees to be invariably paid in advance.

It was deemed inexpedient to appoint a Grand Lecturer to meet with other Grand Lecturers at Washington City for the purpose of taking action in regard to the question of the uniformity of work.

It was decided that "when any member shall hereafter be suspended for any cause from the privileges of a subordinate lodge of which he is a member, he shall be deprived of all the privileges pertaining to a Mason until he is restored by the lodge suspending him."

The committee to obtain music for the coming celebration was instructed to employ the Indianapolis Band, upon terms not to exceed $25.

The subordinate lodges were requested to give their views at the next meeting on the subject of attempting to establish a school on the manual labor system, and the best manner of obtaining a farm for that purpose, for the education of the orphan children of Masons, and that they propose the best plan for such an establishment.

The Grand Lodge dues were fixed at seventy-five cents.

Diplomas equal to the number of all the members of subordinate lodges were ordered to be prepared in time for the next meeting.

The Grand Master was requested to report to the next meeting a suitable insignia and banner for the Grand Lodge. He was also requested to make suitable arrangements for a public procession and oration on the occasion of the fourth day of the next session.

"The Grand Lodge was called to refreshment and marched to the M. E. Church, where an eloquent address

was delivered by Grand Master Mason. After partaking of refreshments at the Palmer House, the procession returned to the hall and was called to labor."

There were at that time twenty-five lodges, with a total membership of 282. Only 27 had been initiated during the year.

The total means of the Grand Lodge was stated to be $1,690.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1843.—At the opening of this session Grand Master Philip Mason delivered an inaugural address, covering four printed pages of the proceedings. This was the first address of the kind ever delivered by any of the Grand Masters. It was so well received that the custom has been followed every year since that time.

The Grand Master recommended that when the Grand Lodge procures jewels expressly for its own use, that they be of silver, coated with gold, the form to be such as are worn by the officers of subordinate lodges. The jewels to be suspended from a plain purple collar; a white apron, trimmed with gold fringe; a banner with purple ground, with an emblem of charity painted in the center; purple cushion on which to rest the Holy Bible, square and compasses, and, while in the lodge, to be laid on the altar.

The plan of a manual labor school reported by the Grand Master was adopted, but for want of means all further action in the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The proposition to require members of lodges to procure certificates of good standing was deemed inexpedient, and was not adopted.

The various lodges were authorized and recommended to appoint lecturers from among their own members on the different arts and sciences, or that they from time to time invite competent brethren from neighboring lodges to lecture on these subjects.

A committee was authorized to purchase a suitable lot on which to erect a Masonic Hall at some future time.

Before going into the election of officers, Grand Master Mason delivered a valedictory address, in which he declined a re-election, but he was re-elected notwithstanding.

The Grand Lodge marched to the M. E. Church, where the officers were installed in presence of a large and respectable audience, an address delivered by Grand Secretary A. W. Morris, at the conclusion of which Brother Richard M. Johnson made some very appropriate remarks upon the subject of Masonry, and thereupon took his leave of the brethren.

In the report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence is found the following, which was adopted:

"That the use of distilled spirits in the lodge rooms, at the meetings of Lodges, is undoubtedly of evil example, and may be productive of pernicious effects; and it is urgently recommended that in this State the use of such liquors be expressly forbidden under any pretense whatever."

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1844.—The Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the propriety of procuring a sufficient number of Grand Lodge certificates as will supply as many of the brethren as might apply for them. These certificates, he said, could be sealed by the Grand Lodge and attested by the Secretary, delivered to the lodges, and by them, under proper restrictions, granted to those that might see proper to apply for them.

Samuel Reed, Grand Lecturer of Ohio, who had been invited to give a series of lectures during the session, was formally introduced and provided with a suitable seat among the members.

The dispensation of Western Star Lodge, at St. Joseph, Berien county, Michigan, was continued.

The proposition to send a delegate to Europe in the interest of a uniformity of work was indefinitely postponed.

It was decided that the officers of lodges under dispensation should not be installed.

It was resolved that when any of the lodges shall erect a neat hall at a cost of not less than five hundred dollars, they shall be exempt from the payment of Grand Lodge dues for the year in which said hall might be erected.

It was decided that the Grand Master had the power to issue dispensations; that officers of lodges under dispensa-

tion are not eligible to installation, and that the first officers of a chartered lodge must be installed by the Grand Master or his Deputy.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the subordinate lodges throughout the State the propriety of discountenancing, both by precept and example, the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage among Masons."

The plan of a Masonic manual labor school, prepared by Grand Master Philip Mason, was adopted, and is printed in full in the proceedings of this session.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1845.—A resolution providing for a chairman of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to hold one year, whose duty it was made to examine the proceedings and make a report at the annual communication following his appointment, was introduced and laid on the table.

Twenty-six lodges, and eight under dispensation, the largest number ever in attendance, were present at this meeting.

It was declared to be the unanimous sense of the Grand Lodge that a suspended member of a subordinate lodge is not chargeable with dues during the time of his suspension.

The Grand Lodge repaired to the M. E. Church, where the officers were installed in an imposing manner. Caleb B. Smith delivered an address on Masonry in a most thrilling and eloquent manner, in place of Governor Wallace, who was taken suddenly ill.

Alexander Downey presented a lengthy and very readable report on correspondence—the first general report ever written for the Grand Lodge.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the raising of funds to build a Masonic Temple.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1846.—Twenty-eight chartered lodges and eight under dispensation were represented.

The Grand Master, in his address, held that the Grand Lodge only had the right to decree the penalty of expulsion; that suspension for the non-payment of dues was only a violation of a special and voluntary obligation to a particu-

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lar lodge, and not of any general duty to the lodge. The punishment, therefore, inflicted should, he said, be one affecting the relations of the delinquent with the particular lodge whose by-laws he had infringed, and not a general one affecting his relations with the whole Craft. He favored the organization of a General Grand Lodge; the establishing of a Freemasons' Orphan Asylum; recommended the propriety of deciding the number of miles for a day's travel for delegates going and returning from the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

John Barney, Grand Lecturer of Illinois, was introduced to the members.

A report was made favoring the purchase of a farm to be used for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Master Masons.

"*Resolved*, That thirty miles be considered a day's travel going to and returning from Grand Lodges."

There were no railroads in those days, and the usual mode of traveling was on foot or horseback!

It was decided that the Grand Lodge will elect by ballot, at the time of electing other Grand Officers, a Grand Lecturer, who shall hold his office one year.

The committee presented a revised Constitution, which was ordered to lie over until the next meeting.

Accompanied by the Grand Chapter of Indiana, the Grand Lodge formed a procession and marched to Roberts Chapel, where a public installation of officers took place in an imposing manner in the presence of a large and respectable audience. Brother Governor David Wallace then delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, after which the procession moved to Washington Hall and partook of a dinner prepared by Brother Browning, and then returned to the hall.

It was "*Resolved*, That hereafter the subordinate lodges in the State shall have full power to expel and advertise all members and others who come under their jurisdiction."

A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a like committee on behalf of the Grand Chapter to investigate the propriety of erecting a Masonic Hall.

Hugh Ferry, of Columbus, was appointed an agent on the part of the Grand Lodge to obtain subscriptions, receive donations in money, land, material or stock, for the purchasing and improving a farm, to be the property of this Grand Lodge. The object of which, when thus procured, improved and stocked, to be for a place of manual labor school, as well as a refuge to such widows and orphans of Masons as may wish to avail themselves of this benevolence.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 24, 1847.—Forty-one chartered lodges and seven under dispensation were represented at this meeting.

The Grand Master, Johnson Watts, was absent. He sent a note stating that he had been suspended by the chapter to which he belonged on ex parte testimony. (At that time, by a rule of the Grand Lodge, a member suspended from a chapter worked suspension from the lodge.) He appealed from that decision to the Grand Lodge. The case was continued until the next annual meeting. (A full account of this episode may be found in the sketch of Brother Watts, under the head of "Grand Masters.")

The Grand Chapter concurred with the Grand Lodge in the appointment of a joint committee to procure a site for a Grand Masonic Hall.

Subordinate lodges were authorized to receive and decide upon charges against sojourning brethren or others within their jurisdiction for unmasonic conduct committed previously to the existence of such lodge, in like manner as though such conduct had occurred afterwards.

A public installation of officers was held in Roberts Chapel.

The whole amount received by Brother Ferry, agent for the manual labor school, was $207.62, of which he had paid out for traveling expenses $114, leaving in his hands $93.62, which amount was allowed him for services! This was a very expeditious way of closing the matter up!

The Grand Master issued a circular letter, and the Grand Lodge adjourned.

Lawrence, afterwards Grand Master, was placed in charge. The Grand Lodge confirmed this action. These traveling lodges were never heard of again.

Lodges were requested to take up collections on the festivals of the St. John's and other public occasions for the purpose of establishing libraries of Masonic, scientific and moral works, for the improvement of the members of the Fraternity and their families. It was

"*Resolved*, That when the physical disability of a candidate is not of such a character as to prevent him from being taught in the mysteries of the art, that his admission will not be a violation of the ancient landmarks."

"*Resolved*, That unless in extreme cases, every subordinate lodge be and are hereby advised to close their labors by nine o'clock in winter and ten o'clock in summer."

"*Resolved*, That Bro. John B. Dillon, State Historian, be requested to use such efforts as may be found consistent with his business, to collect all the information on the subject of Masonic history he can and report the result of his labors to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Secretary be directed to draw upon the treasury for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the same."

Total number of members in the State, 2,472; net increase for 1849, 621.

The following table, appended to the proceedings of this session, shows the progress of the Order in Indiana:

Year.	Lodges.	Members.	Year.	Lodges.	Members.
1818	5	195	1844	36	608
1823	25	548	1845	43	907
1828	28	654	1846	51	991
1838	15	513	1847	54	1,477
1842	20	589	1848	75	1,851
1843	30	596	1849	92	2,472

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1850.—The Grand Master again urged at considerable length the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge.

Governor John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, then the invited guest of the State, was received into the Grand Lodge with the honors due to his exalted position.

The Committee on Dispensations reported on twenty-one lodges under dispensation.

A proposition to adjourn the Grand Lodge for two years was laid on the table.

"*Resolved*, That the ballot shall not be spread for an applicant to receive the degrees of Masonry in any lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge unless said applicant shall have resided under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies six months next preceding his application, without the recommendation of the lodge under whose jurisdiction he last resided."

The Grand Lodge then marched in procession to the M. E. Church, Central Charge, where the Grand Lodge and a large audience of ladies and gentlemen were addressed extemporaneously in the defense of Masonry as a moral and benevolent institution by Rev. Brother William H. Raper, of Cincinnati, who, in great feebleness of health, was in attendance on the Grand Lodge.

This address was listened to with marked attention and with deep feeling by all present, coming, as it did, from one whose long life had been devoted to the church of the living God, and who during all that life openly defended Masonry when few were found who had the temerity to profess they ever knew her! It was felt by all to be, probably, the last and almost dying declarations of a good man before the church and the world in favor of a cause that, through prejudice and misapprehension, still met with the opposition of many who should give it their hearty support.

The Grand Master appointed B. T. Kavanaugh, Hugh J. Bradley, Francis King and C. S. Ramsay, of Indianapolis, a committee on work and lectures, whose certificate of qualification was to be necessary to accompany all applications for appointment as lecturers.

Indianapolis, May 26, 1851.—One hundred and seven chartered lodges, and twenty-two under dispensation were represented. The Grand Master announced that several lodges in Louisiana had surrendered their charters to that Grand Lodge and had received authority to work and had organized under the Supreme Council of 33d degree, Scottish Rite.

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the devotion and admiration of the good and great. I could wish that there were none in our Fraternity who were intemperate, or who contributed to the intemperance of others. I could wish that none of those who handle the square, level and plumb, were addicted to this deadly vice. May the time speedily come when we, as individuals, and as a Fraternity, may be able to wash our hands clean from the bloody stains of this iniquity."

Several reports were made concerning the Tippecanoe battle monument. (This is fully considered under the appropriate head.)

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1853.—The Grand Master thought some action ought to be taken in regard to side degrees; also in regard to non-affiliated Masons, and urged action in regard to the Tippecanoe monument.

At this session the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the use of profane language is, by this Grand Lodge, declared to be grossly unmasonic and highly injurious to the character of Freemasonry.

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is highly unmasonic for any member of the Masonic Fraternity to engage in the manufacture or traffic of ardent spirits for a beverage.

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction to correct the evils of intemperance in all their members as speedily as possible."

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1854.—A resolution was adopted requiring every subordinate lodge by its by-laws to provide that every applicant for a higher degree shall, before being balloted for for such advancement, be examined in open lodge, and be thus found qualified by a knowledge, at least, of the work lecture of the degree or degrees by him then possessed.

It was also resolved that any lodge which should thereafter permit any traveling lecturer to lecture on the several degrees of Masonry without producing a certificate of authority from the Grand Master shall thereby be liable to have its charter arrested.

It was decided that lodges in an adjoining State have permission to receive and act upon petitions from applicants residing within this State when there is no lodge in the same convenient to the residence of said applicant, by the consent of the Grand Master of this State.

The resolutions adopted in 1853 relative to profanity and the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage were brought up on a motion to reconsider. The first, in regard to profanity, was unanimously adopted. The second, in regard to the use of liquors as a beverage, was voted upon by lodges and adopted by a vote of 79 to 51.

The Grand Master announced that in order to effect more uniformity in the work of lodges he had appointed William Hacker and Sol. D. Bayless to lecture such lodges as might desire their services.

Past Grand Master Deming had delivered a centennial address at Cincinnati in commemoration of the initiation of George Washington into Masonry. He was requested to furnish a copy for publication in the proceedings, but, as the address does not appear, it was probably not furnished.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1855.—The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master Elizur Deming, which occurred February 23, 1855.

He reported having issued dispensations for the formation of twenty-two new lodges.

William Sheets, chairman of the Grand Lodge Hall Building Committee, was presented with an elaborate service of silver in an earnest speech by Grand Master Lawrence, which was gratefully responded to by the recipient. The addresses are published in full.

Isaac Naylor, agent for the Grand Lodge, made a lengthy report in regard to the Tippecanoe monument.

Sol. D. Bayless submitted a report and plan looking to a uniform system of work. Nothing was done with it, however.

The proceedings were mostly in relation to charters and dispensations, grievances and appeals, and matters of detail.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1856.—The per diem of members was increased to $2 per day.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized.

The Universal Masonic Library, then in course of publication by Rob Morris, was recommended to the lodges and Masons of Indiana.

Reports on the prerogatives of a Grand Master and the establishment of a Masonic school of learning were made, but no action taken.

A committee was appointed to prepare a uniform code of by-laws for the government of subordinate lodges.

The following resolution was taken up as unfinished business:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that a Master of a subordinate lodge cannot dimit during the term of his office."

The committee concluded that being a Master of a lodge ought not to deprive him of any of those rights which he enjoyed as a Mason, among which is the right to change his location, to move from the jurisdiction of one lodge to that of another, and with his change of location to change his membership, which can only be done by dimitting from the lodge of which he is a member. The committee think the right to resign or dimit is as well established by Masonic law as the right to die or be deposed, rights which it is apprehended no one will deny them. The committee offered this resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Master of a subordinate lodge has the right to resign or dimit."

Isaac Naylor, agent for the collection of funds for the Tippecanoe monument, reported that he had made no collections since the last annual communication. Without the co-operation of the subordinate lodges, he said, sufficient funds to accomplish this laudable object could never be collected. Nothing was done with the report.

The occupants of the Grand Lodge Hall property petitioned for a "well and good pump" at the most suitable

place near the building, which was granted. Among the signers were E. B. Collins, Secretary of State, and W. R. Strange, Deputy.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1857.—A committee to act in concert with a committee from the Grand Chapter and Council was appointed to unite in the publication of a book of the law and ceremonies, which should contain the Ancient Constitutions of Masonry, the Constitutions and By-Laws of the several Grand Bodies of this State, a suitable form of installation ceremonies for the several Grand and subordinate bodies, a funeral service, and such other forms of public ceremonies as might be found expedient.

The Committee on History of Masonry in Indiana reported that they deemed it very desirable to collect and preserve the early history of the Order in this State, and believed that such a volume, prepared by competent and judicious hands, would meet with a remunerating patronage, but they thought it should be done by private enterprise. The committee recommended that those having charge of the material collected by Brother Deming place them in the hands of some competent brother for publication on private responsibility, and suggested Brother Cornelius Moore, editor of the "Masonic Review," Cincinnati. The suggestion was concurred in, but the publication was never made.

The Committee on Education reported that out of the ninety-nine lodges but eighteen had responded as to their wishes in regard to the establishment of a college or school. In view of this meager number, they deemed it best to abandon the scheme, and offered a resolution to the effect that the Grand Lodge would hereafter distribute its unappropriated revenue, as it may accrue, among the subordinate lodges, to be appropriated by them respectively for the sole purpose of education among the children and orphans of Masons, in such just and equitable ratio as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

A resident of the vicinity of Indianapolis who had in his possession the sword worn by Colonel Jo Daviess, Grand

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The Grand Master thereupon appointed Brethren E. W. H. Ellis, of Goshen, A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun, and J. C. Applegate, of Delphi, as such committee—being the first committee of the kind ever appointed.

Brother Rob Morris, being present, addressed the brethren briefly, and closed by repeating the poem, "The Level and the Square." It is published in full on pages 91-2, proceedings 1858.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1859.—It was resolved that such newspaper reporters as were Master Masons be permitted the privilege of reporting so much of the proceedings as may be proper.

Herman G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary of Illinois, and S. Blanchard, Grand Lecturer of Michigan, were present as visitors.

It was resolved that no Master Mason residing without the limits of this State has the right to petition this Grand Body for a dispensation, and that lodges without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge have no right to confer degrees upon any citizen within our territorial limits.

A resolution authorizing lodges to ballot for conferring the three degrees at the same communication was laid on the table.

It was decided that upon the restoration of a suspended brother to membership, it is not competent for the lodge to exact dues during the term of such suspension, and that upon the restoration of a brother to membership who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, the lodge, in its discretion, may demand payment of all arrearages, or may remit any or all of such dues at pleasure.

J. Adams Allen, Grand Master of Michigan, was received with the grand honors.

Twenty-three decisions of the Grand Master were considered, amended and approved, among which are: The Grand Lodge only restores expelled Masons; a brother can-

not be tried for rejecting a candidate; no brother can be a member of two lodges and be compelled to pay dues to each at the same time; lodges must not confer degrees upon sojourners.

The Masonic year was made to begin January 1st.

The "Indiana Freemason," published at Fort Wayne by Grand Master Sol. D. Bayless, was recommended to the brethren throughout the State as eminently worthy of their confidence and support.

Sol. D. Bayless was appointed a committee to prepare a ritual for the installation of Grand Officers, and report next year.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges are hereby unconditionally prohibited from conferring the several degrees upon any applicant who is habitually intoxicated, or who makes it his business to sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage."

Charges were authorized to be preferred against members in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or engaged in the sale of liquors, and, upon the same being sustained, for the first offense reprimand in open lodge, the second, suspension or expulsion.

A suitable inscription was ordered to be placed on the tomb of the late Grand Secretary, A. W. Morris.

A proposition was presented and rejected providing for the election of officers in December.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1860.—The death of Abel C. Pepper, Past Grand Master, was announced.

A lengthy report on foreign correspondence was presented, in which is incorporated voluminous documents in relation to the formation of a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

Some lodges had regarded the unfavorable report of a committee on character as a rejection of the applicant. The Grand Lodge decided that the ballot determined the admissibility of the candidate, and must be spread without regard to the character of the report.

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"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction are hereafter permitted, in their discretion, to bury any non-affiliated Mason with Masonic honors."

"*Resolved*, That no Master Mason, member of a subordinate lodge, shall be eligible to the office of Junior Warden, Senior Warden or Master unless he is competent to confer the first three degrees of Masonry, with the lectures appertaining to the same."

Isaac Bartlett, Past Grand Master, who had been expelled by Tipton Lodge, was reinstated by the Grand Lodge.

The State was divided into eleven Masonic districts, District Deputy Masters appointed, and a system of work adopted.

The Grand Secretary's salary was raised to $700 per annum.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1861.—The opening of the meeting was about the beginning of the civil war between the North and the South, and the principal feature of the Grand Master's address was devoted to deploring the unhappy condition of the country.

Rob Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, was present, and was received with the grand honors, after which he addressed the Grand Lodge in his usual happy style on the duty of Masons in the present disturbed condition of our country.

Brother William Hacker presented the Grand Lodge a printed copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from 1817 to 1845, inclusive, finely bound in Turkey morocco, gilt-edged, and three other volumes of the proceedings, bound in the same style and material, embracing the complete proceedings from 1846 to 1860, inclusive, which were accepted with thanks.

An important report on the uniformity of work was made by the District Deputies, which may be found on pages 41-2-3, 1861.

A traveling military lodge was authorized to work, and from this a large number of dispensations were issued to Masons connected with various regiments to work as such until further notice.

It was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to have a well dug on or about the premises of the Grand Lodge Hall, for the use of the Grand Lodge and the tenants occupying portions of the building, in which shall be placed a good and sufficient pump."

Four hundred copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge were ordered to be purchased from William Hacker.

A brother offered a resolution declaring that "the true and only badge of a Mason is the white lambskin apron, trimmed and bound with blue," but the proposition was laid upon the table.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1862.—The Grand Master reported having issued twenty dispensations for military lodges during the year.

Past Grand Master Philip Mason presented a farewell address, which was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

Charles Fuller, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, and Rob Morris, of Kentucky, were present and addressed the Grand Lodge.

Nearly the entire proceedings were taken up with a consideration of military lodges, District Deputies, uniformity of work, matters of grievances on appeal, Grand Lodge Hall and charters and dispensations. Most of these questions are treated separately elsewhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1863.—The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master Henry C. Lawrence.

Seven dispensations for military lodges had been issued.

The Grand Secretary was directed to insert in the printed proceedings the names of all Masons in our jurisdiction who have entered the military service of the United States, and that he procure a parchment or good paper on which to place the names of all Masons who have or may enter the military service of the United States during the present rebellion, have it neatly framed and hung in the hall as a testimony of respect to our patriotic brethren.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 29, 1866.—Grand Master Hazelrigg's address embraced a variety of subjects, such as the status of army-made Masons, the regulation providing for the trial of Grand Masters and Masters of lodges, foreign correspondence, work and rituals, Masonry a religion, intemperance and profane swearing.

The commissioner of the Grand Lodge Hall reported that the Supreme Court had decided that taxes must be paid on the property of the Grand Lodge.

A revised code of rules for the trial of Masters of lodges and Grand Masters was adopted.

The returns of Regimental Military Lodge of the 31st Regiment were presented, showing receipts for degrees, $455. After paying expenses, $226 remained, which the lodge appropriated for a monument to R. M. Watterman, who had died in the service.

The office of Grand Lodge Hall Commissioner was abolished and three trustees appointed. A full history of the building and management of the Grand Lodge Hall is given under "The Grand Lodge Hall."

William Sheets, Grand Lodge Hall Commissioner, presented his farewell address. (See page 54, 1866.)

A lengthy report on a proposition to donate $2,000 out of the funds of the Grand Lodge to the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home was laid on the table.

A proposition to appoint a Master Overseer of the Work, or Custodian, was deemed inexpedient.

A new edition of the Constitution and By-Laws was ordered printed.

The Grand Secretary's office was ordered to be kept open every day in the year, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Lodges were earnestly recommended to insure their lodge property.

No brother was allowed to lecture without a certificate of qualification, countersigned by the Grand Master.

The Master of each lodge in the State was requested to present the claims of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Brother Sol. D. Bayless was appointed a committee to draft a uniform code of by-laws for subordinate lodges.

The increase in membership during the year was 2,784, the largest during any year since the formation of the Grand Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1867.—This was the fiftieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Nicholas D. Grover and John B. Rose, who participated in the first meeting, were present and, on motion, were made honorary members. Both responded feelingly. Jeremiah Sullivan sent a letter of regret. Their addresses and letter may be found on pages 30-1-2 and 45 of the printed proceedings, 1867.

The ceremonies of celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge then took place according to programme, the address being delivered by the Grand Orator, Hon. Richard W. Thompson. It was a masterly effort, and is printed in full as an appendix to the proceedings of the session.

A uniform code of by-laws for the government of subordinate lodges was presented by Sol. D. Bayless and printed as an appendix for the information of the brethren.

The State of Indiana having provided for a Soldiers' Home at Knightstown, the appropriation made for that purpose by the Grand Lodge was ordered to be invested in a permanent library for that institution.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1868.—Grand Master Hazelrigg's address was mostly devoted to general subjects, and is a document well worth perusing.

During the year he had granted dispensations for the formation of twenty-two new lodges.

He earnestly recommended the importance of preserving and presenting to the Craft a written history of the introduction, progress and present high standing of Masonry in this jurisdiction.

Howard Matthews, Grand Master of Ohio, was present and cordially received.

The death of Isaac Bartlett, Past Grand Master, was announced.

Brother Hacker, Grand Secretary, offered his thanks to the Grand Lodge for the honors and favors heretofore conferred upon him in the last twenty-five years, and requested to be relieved from the position of Grand Secretary.

The "making of Masons at sight by Grand Masters" having been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, that committee made a lengthy historical report, in which they emphatically declared that Grand Masters had no such prerogative, and the Grand Lodge concurred.

It was resolved "That the Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and required to procure a suitable and competent person that is willing to procure the proper information and write a history of the Craft in Indiana, and on what terms he will undertake the work."

The Grand Lodge declined to modify the rules so as to permit the Odd Fellows to occupy Masonic halls.

A committee on charters and one on dispensations, and one on grievances, was ordered to be appointed, with authority to meet at Indianapolis the Thursday previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge next year.

William T. Clark resigned as one of the Grand Lodge Hall Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1869.—The death of Andrew J. Holmes, Junior Grand Warden, was announced. On the Monday previous, while acting as marshal of an Odd Fellows procession, he was thrown from his horse, and received injuries which resulted in his death.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence asking a special dispensation authorizing lodges, as such, to participate in Decoration Day exercises. The committee did not believe it in the power of the Grand Lodge to issue a dispensation authorizing lodges to violate their own rules and regulations. They believed the rules to be right in themselves, and entirely consistent with the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity, and should be strictly adhered to.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the payment of all dues for which a brother may stand expelled, or a majority vote of all the members present of the lodge inflicting the penalty of sus-

pension or expulsion for any other cause, shall restore the brother to all the rights and privileges of a non-affiliated Master Mason, but it shall require a unanimous ballot to restore to membership in the lodge any brother so suspended or expelled for any cause whatever."

Rule 32 was changed to read as follows:

"No brother shall hereafter be eligible to election to the office of Worshipful Master unless he shall have been previously duly elected, installed and served as a Warden or Master of a legally constituted lodge, or been appointed and served as such in a lodge under dispensation."

A committee was appointed to revise and codify the rules and regulations and report next year.

The death of Past Grand Master Philip Mason was announced. He had served more years as Grand Master than any other prior to his death, and was universally loved and respected.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the authorized work of this State is declared to be the Webb work."

An appropriation of $200 was made to Past Grand Master Blair for his services in connection with a compilation of a history of Masonry in Indiana, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the Grand Master to inquire into the probable expense of procuring a complete compilation of the history of Masonry in Indiana from Brother Blair and securing a copyright of the same.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported against changing the rule requiring unanimous consent to admit a visitor.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 24, 1870.—The deaths of Fergus M. Blair, editor of the "Masonic Home Advocate," and Past Grand Master of Illinois, and Howard Matthews, Past Grand Master, of Ohio, were announced.

The Grand Master announced the formation of several Masonic mutual benefit associations during the year, one each at Cambridge City, New Albany, Plymouth and Indianapolis. This was the beginning of the innumerable benefit societies, Masonic and otherwise, that found their way into every phase of human society during the succeeding twenty-five years.

Deputy Grand Master James Seymour, of Canada, was present.

A lengthy report on the trouble between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, growing out of the recognition by the latter body of a spurious Supreme Council conferring the symbolic degrees of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was presented by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Our Grand Lodge recognized "the cause of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as our cause," and dissolved all furth Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France.

A revised code of rules and regulations was presented, adopted and printed with the proceedings.

The widow of Past Grand Master Philip Mason presented the Grand Lodge with three bound volumes of his autobiography and essays.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1871.—The death of William T. Clark, Senior Grand Warden, was announced.

Brother Frank S. Devol submitted a plan for a widows' and orphans' home, which was referred to a select committee, who subsequently reported that it was inexpedient to take any action on the subject at that time.

Thomas R. Austin presented a very complete review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, which is printed as an appendix to the proceedings.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1872.—The death of Past Grand Master William Sheets was announced. It was mainly through his energy and foresight that the Grand Lodge is now possessed of its splendid Temple and property.

Frank S. Devol offered a plan for a widows' and orphans' home—the same as the one offered by him last year, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

The Grand Officers were ordered to exemplify the work in the three degrees during the present meeting.

The following, which had been adopted in 1823, and accidentally omitted from the rules, was readopted:

"No lodge can legally work at any time with less than seven members present."

A rule was adopted providing that the payment of all dues for which a member had been suspended, or a majority vote of the members inflicting the penalty of suspension or expulsion for that or any other cause, should restore only to the condition of a non-affiliate, and requiring a unanimous vote to restore to membership.

Intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was dissolved for interfering with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Grand Master Henry Chamberlain, of Michigan, was present as a visitor.

The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation to lay with Masonic ceremonies the corner-stone of the Marion County Court House, June 11th.

John Caven presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, covering sixty printed pages.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1873.—Dispensations for the establishment of twenty-two lodges were granted during the year. District Deputies had been appointed for the eleven districts.

The Grand Master decided that a man who is superintendent of a brewery, under the regulations, is not eligible to the degrees. The committee to whom the decision was referred stated that, how far a man who had no interest in the manufacture or sale of liquors, and was employed only as a laborer, was amenable to the rule was "too metaphysical and fine-spun to be distinctly visible to the naked eye!"

It was decided that in all business transacted in a lodge, a majority should rule.

Upon counting the ballots for Deputy Grand Master, it was found that Lucien A. Foote had been elected. Whereupon, it having been ascertained that Brother Foote had never been elected and served as Master of a lodge, and was therefore, under the Constitution, ineligible to the office of Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master declared the election void.

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Instead, he sent out a circular asking a number of questions, and from 388 lodges received replies giving the following information:

Value of lodge hall property	$305,658
Value of furniture	93,353
116 lodges carried insurance	130,143
Total indebtedness of lodges	79,069
Total cash on hand	53,604
Total dues unpaid	40,892
Total stated meetings provided for	6,620
Total stated meetings held	5,922
Total stated meetings missed	698

131 lodge declare cases of emergency.

Jefferson Lodge, at New Albany, presented a petition asking that Sections 108 and 109, which were omitted from the revised code of rules and regulations adopted last year, be resuscitated. They referred to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to the conferring of the degrees upon anyone in the habit of becoming intoxicated. The petition was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported in favor of restoring the omitted sections, and the Grand Lodge concurred by an overwhelming majority.

One of the most important cases that had come before the Grand Lodge in many years, if ever, was the case of Mrs. Page vs. Perry Lodge, Lafayette. The lodge had borrowed of Mrs. Page, the widow of a Mason, $4,000, the money having been previously paid her by the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society upon the death of her husband, giving her a mortgage upon the lodge property. Not long after a prior mortgage was found to exist upon said lodge property to the amount of $8,000, which was legally foreclosed. The property was purchased by five brothers of the lodge, taking a deed in their own names individually, and not in trust for the lodge or its creditors, thus depriving Mrs. Page of her surety. A thorough investigation was ordered, which ran along through several years.

Stephen Albert presented an elaborate plan for a Masonic widows' and orphans' home, which was referred to the Committee on Charity, which subsequently reported against the proposition.

The Committee on Masonic History reported in favor of making preparation for such a history, and ordered the Grand Secretary to send a circular to the several lodges asking replies to certain questions therein named. This circular was printed and sent, and such as were returned have been bound and labeled "Centennial History of Masonry, 1876," and filed in the office of the Grand Secretary.

Section 5 of the rules was amended to read as follows: "The payment of all dues for which a member was suspended will restore him to all the rights and privileges of membership, provided the failure to pay dues was the only charge found against such member." This was repealed at the next annual session.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1877.—The Grand Master announced the death of Grand Marshal E. W. H. Ellis, one of the most distinguished members of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction.

The Trustees of the Grand Lodge Hall property showed a total indebtedness of $104,666.67, with pressing present liabilities of $24,000.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended the assessment of one dollar yearly on each member, to be used in paying off the debt on the Grand Lodge Hall property, and, a vote being taken by lodges, it was adopted, 260 to 147.

The pay-roll was made out and the total amount ordered to be paid—half cash and the remainder in certificates to be redeemable in payment of dues of subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge in any subsequent year.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1878.—Four hundred and eighty-four out of the five hundred and thirty-five lodges were represented.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master Harvey G. Hazelrigg, which occurred December 15, 1877.

It was resolved that "The payment of all dues for which a brother was suspended will restore him to the rights and privileges he enjoyed before suspension."

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and Secretary and the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Hall property showed the treasury to be empty and the indebtedness to be about $100,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommended that an assessment be made annually to raise funds to pay off the indebtedness, which was adopted by a vote of 317 to 166.

The Committee on Pay-Roll recommended that the signing of the roll by those in attendance be dispensed with, and the Grand Secretary send scrip certificates of indebtedness to the members for the amount to which each was entitled, which was adopted.

It was also resolved that, owing to the embarrassed condition of the treasury, the preparation and printing of the report on correspondence be dispensed with until otherwise ordered.

Intercourse with the Grand Orient of France was severed for changing the fundamental principles of the Order from a belief in the existence of Deity and the immortality of the soul to absolute liberty of conscience.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1879.—Four hundred and twenty-seven out of five hundred and twenty-five lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported that the various lodges in the jurisdiction had contributed and forwarded to the yellow fever sufferers of the South $566.

A regulation for the consolidation of two or more lodges was prepared and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

It was decided that all lottery schemes and gift enterprises are disreputable, immoral and unlawful.

Rev. John Leach was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge.

The new Grand Lodges of the Island of Cuba and New Mexico were recognized.

The Grand Secretary was made the general agent for the Grand Lodge, without additional compensation.

The penalty for non-payment of dues was made indefinite suspension.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1880.—Four hundred and eighty-seven lodges were represented.

The death of Past Grand Chaplain John Leach was announced.

The indebtedness of the Grand Lodge was stated to be $94,333.34, showing a decrease of nearly $10,000 during the year.

Forty-nine lodges petitioned that the rules be so amended as to permit the Grand Master to issue dispensations to such lodges as may petition for the same, to occupy a hall with other secret and kindred societies. The petition was laid upon the table.

At this session the rule changing the ballot from a separate ballot for each degree to one ballot for all three degrees was adopted.

A regulation was adopted that all officers elected or appointed must be installed on or before the next stated meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and hold until their successors are elected and installed.

The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was recognized.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Trustees and a special committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That when this Grand Lodge be adjourned it shall not meet again until the fourth Tuesday of May, 1882."

This was done to effect a saving of $10,000 to apply on the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1882.—No meeting was held in 1881. At this meeting 475 lodges were represented.

Grand Masters Meffert, of Kentucky, and Scott, of Illinois, were present as visitors.

The total reduction of the indebtedness since May, 1880, is shown to be $31,333.34, leaving balance due $63,000.

Ten printed pages of the proceedings are taken up with the appeal case of George Chaney vs. Reed Lodge of Evansville for trial and conviction on the grounds that the accused denied the existence of God, had publicly renounced his trust in God, expressed his contempt for Masonic invo-

cations to Deity, and had declared his contempt for Masons and Masonry. He was expelled, and appealed. The decision of the lodge was sustained.

A new codification of the laws, etc., was made and ordered to be printed. It embraced the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, the rules of order of the Grand Lodge, general regulations for the government of lodges, ritual for installing officers of a lodge, funeral ceremonies.

Resolutions of respect were adopted in memory of the late Albert G. Mackey.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until May, 1884.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1884.—During the two years the debt had been decreased $31,000, the balance at this date being $32,000.

The death of Past Grand Master Thomas R. Austin was announced.

The Grand Master reported that the Masons of this jurisdiction had contributed during the years 1883-4 $7,212 for the relief of the flood sufferers along the Ohio river. A full and itemized report of receipts and disbursements, prepared by Grand Secretary William H. Smythe, forms thirteen of the brightest pages on our Grand Lodge records.

Tipton Lodge, Logansport, presented a proposition to dispose of the Grand Lodge property and invest the proceeds in building an asylum for Masonic orphans, decrepit, indigent Masons, etc. It was indefinitely postponed.

Past Grand Master Martin H. Rice presented his commission as Grand Representative of England, was received with proper honors, and responded in a few well-chosen words.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1886.—Four hundred and sixty-three lodges were represented.

The Grand Master announced that the Grand Lodge was out of debt and had a surplus of nearly $12,000 in the treasury.

He also announced the death of Charles Fisher, for thirty-seven years the honored Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

The dues for 1886-7 were fixed at fifty cents per capita.

A proposition to make it a Masonic offense for a Mason to sign a saloonkeeper's bond was not concurred in.

A grand banquet and jubilee was held on the evening of May 26th, in honor of the payment of the Grand Lodge debt. Speeches were made, and an elaborate statement of everything connected with the making of the debt and its payment was presented by Grand Secretary W. H. Smythe, which is printed in full as an appendix.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned for two years more.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1888.—Representatives of 462 lodges were present.

The death of William M. Black, Grand Tyler, and Cyrus Vigus, Past Grand Tyler, 1821 to 1828, were announced.

The centennial celebration of Fredericksburg Lodge, Virginia, was announced by the Grand Master. It worked under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, dated January 31, 1787. It worked, however, under a charter prior to this granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, dated July 21, 1758, but was under dispensation long prior to that date. General Washington received the degrees in this lodge, as follows: Entered Apprentice, November 4, 1752; Fellow Craft, March 3, 1753; Master Mason, August 4, 1753, and afterwards served as Master of the Lodge.

In October, 1887, the daughter of George W. Bolen fell down a stairway in the rear of the Temple and was killed. The father brought suit against the Grand Lodge for $10,000 damages, but the case was dismissed on demurrer.

A lengthy paper, giving a complete history of the action of the Grand Lodge on the question of "work," is printed in the proceedings, pages 95 to 108, inclusive.

The Grand Master sent $100 to Charleston for the relief of sufferers from earthquake, and his action was approved.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the emergency no longer exists to hold only biennial sessions."

The credentials of Robert Van Valzah as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland were presented, and he was received with the grand honors, and responded in fitting terms.

The claim of Mrs. Laura Page vs. Perry Lodge, which had been before each session of the Grand Lodge from 1876 to that time, was again presented. The committee to whom the matter was referred made a report embracing all the action had by the Grand Lodge in the matter to the present time, which is printed in the proceedings, pages 116 to 124, inclusive. They concluded as follows:

"Your committee are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge is under no legal or moral obligation to grant the prayer of the petitioner."

A resolution was adopted requiring the Grand Secretary to send a request to each lodge to instruct the representative next year how he shall vote on a proposition to establish a widows' and orphans' home at the expense of and under the management of the Grand Lodge.

The proposition to limit the commissions of Grand Representatives to three years was not concurred in.

"*Resolved*, That the practice of issuing begging circulars under the guise of charity, for any imaginable purpose, by Masonic lodges or individual Masons is wrong and contrary to the views of this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That lodges are hereby forbidden to issue any such circulars, and in doing so hereafter, will subject themselves to discipline by the Grand Lodge."

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28, 1889.—Four hundred and fifty-eight of the four hundred and sixty-five lodges were represented.

The death of Past Grand Master Albert P. Charles was announced.

The lodges had been asked if they deemed it advisable that the Grand Lodge should take steps to organize a widows' and orphans' home; 255 lodges had responded; 111 answered yes, 144 no. Three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents had been contributed to yellow fever sufferers in Florida.

A proposition to build a Masonic widows' and orphans' home was voted down by a large majority.

It was decided that when a brother is summoned to appear at a stated meeting, and no quorum was present and no meeting held, the case would have to be commenced anew and a new summons issued.

The surplus funds of the Grand Lodge were ordered to be loaned on first-mortgage security.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 27, 1890.—The address of Grand Master Thomas B. Long covers forty printed pages, and is the Long-est document of the kind ever delivered before the Grand Lodge, as well as one of the best.

The donations for the relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers footed up $3,259.30.

The Committee on Grievances stated that, out of 694 cases that had been before the Grand Lodge the past forty years, 16.5 per cent. per year were charged to the period of 1850 to 1860, 21.8 per cent. 1860 to 1870, and 24 per cent. 1870 to 1880, and 7.1 per cent. from that time to 1890. At this session the committee had but five cases.

The cost of reprinting the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, including the Hacker electrotype plates of the proceedings from 1817 to 1845, to the present time, is fully set out on page 108.

The regulations were changed so as to require the meeting of the standing committees only one day previous to the date of the annual meeting, instead of the week previous.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 26, 1891.—A letter from Past Grand Master William Hacker, announcing his inability to be present at the meeting, was received and referred to the Senior Past Grand Masters.

The Grand Secretary reported that subordinate lodges had 193 copies of the reprint proceedings at $2.45 per copy.

The Grand Secretary recommended the erection of a flagstaff on Masonic Temple and the purchase of a flag, to be displayed on all proper occasions. The proposition was heartily concurred in and the Grand Secretary authorized to attend to the matter.

The session was taken up with routine business, there being nothing transacted out of the usual order.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24, 1892.—The death of Past Grand Master William Hacker, one of the most distinguished and universally respected members the Grand Lodge has ever had on its rolls, was announced as having taken place July 28, 1891. Also the death of Rev. Thomas H. Lynch, a revered Past Grand Chaplain.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported upon a case where a brother asked for a dimit, he being clear of the books and in good standing, and the lodge refused to vote it to him, that the lodge erred, and it was ordered to issue him a dimit at its earliest convenience.

A lengthy report was made on the proposition to establish a widows' and orphans' home. Action was postponed until next year.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 23, 1893.—The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Masters Robert Van Valzah and Bruce Carr.

The rule in regard to the non-payment of dues was changed so as to make the period of suspension one year in which the brother can pay and be restored to all the privileges he possessed before suspension. After that date he could only be reinstated by a majority vote, and then only as a non-affiliate.

The plates belonging to Brother William Hacker, used in the reprint of the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge, were ordered to be purchased, on delivery in good condition, for $300.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1894.—At this meeting 466 of the 473 chartered lodges were represented.

The amount of Grand Lodge surplus funds invested in bonded securities was stated by the Grand Secretary to be $25,474.79, with a balance in the Grand Treasury of $11,815.34.

He also gave the rate of Grand Lodge dues from 1849 (the reports had not been preserved prior to that time), as follows:

1849 to 1858..... 75 cents per member.
1858 to 1865..... 50 cents per member.
1865 to 1870..... 25 cents per member.
1870 to 1877..... 40 cents per member.
1877 to 1885.....100 cents per member.
1885 to 1894..... 50 cents per member.
1894 to 1897..... 40 cents per member.
1897 to ——..... 25 cents per member.

The total rents of the Grand Lodge Hall and property for the year were $6,597.67; expenses, $4,366.12; net balance from rents, $2,231.55.

The pay-roll for the session amounted to $7,343.10.

It was decided that a Grand Lodge should never surrender the sovereign power to legislate for itself upon its own exclusive territorial jurisdiction; that the Grand Lodge of Indiana declines to claim for itself and its subordinates any ownership in material absolutely rejected here, after such may have become available to the lodges of another Grand Jurisdiction.

The Grand Master made this decision: "An English clergyman, a missionary, who resided in the State for six months, petitioned for the degrees. In this case I ruled that before the lodge could receive his petition the petitioner must become a citizen of the United States, or at least have declared his intention to become such."

A majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended approval of the decision. A minority report in opposition was adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 28 1895.—Out of 475 chartered lodges, 467 were represented, with thirteen Past Grand Masters also present. The Grand Master made thirty decisions on questions of Masonic law, all of which were concurred in.

There was found to be a balance in the Grand Treasury of $15,264.74, in addition to funds invested of $25,474.79.

The Trustees noted the fact that in the erection of the Grand Lodge Hall the building had encroached slightly on the adjoining lot, No. 9. They reported having secured a deed for $150 for the ground in dispute.

The committee to whom the matter was referred recommended that steps be taken to secure and preserve the facts and incidents connected with the lives and times of the pioneer Masons of Indiana and the history relating to the Grand Lodge, especially during its earlier and formative period, and to that end recommended that the Grand Master appoint a committee of three persons as Historians of the Grand Lodge, who should proceed to carry out the purposes of the action. The Grand Master appointed the following as said committee:

P. G. M. Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
P. G. M. Thomas B. Long, Terre Haute.
P. M. Will E. English, Indianapolis.

It was decided that in case a candidate is elected, and before the degrees are conferred an objection is lodged with the Worshipful Master, and by him announced to the lodge and entered upon the records, that the withdrawal of the objection does not authorize the conferring of the degrees, but that the objection operates as a negative ballot, and the candidate is thereby rejected.

It was decided, "Under the spirit and letter of the law, a lodge has nothing to do with fixing the penalty in a case of suspension for non-payment of dues after charges, trial and finding guilty by the lodge; that the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge fix the penalty."

The resolution adopted in 1893, authorizing the purchase of the Hacker electrotype plates, was rescinded.

Indianapolis, May 26, 1896.—The proceedings of this session contains a photo-gravure of the building at Madison in which the Grand Lodge was organized; also pictures of all the Past Grand Masters, except a few which could not be procured.

Grand Master Edward O'Rourke presided, with fourteen Past Grand Masters present.

George A. Macomber, having removed from the jurisdiction, presented his resignation as Junior Grand Warden.

Daniel McDonald, for the Committee on History of Masonry in Indiana, made a report showing progress in the

work. The committee to whom the report was referred recommended the appropriation of $250 to prosecute the work, to be divided between the three committeemen as they might determine, making no provision for work already done. Thereupon Brother McDonald resigned as chairman of the committee.

The Grand Treasurer's report showed total receipts during the year $20,839.32, which, added to the balance on hand at the close of last year, showed total receipts of $36,-104.06. He also stated that Grand Lodge securities were deposited in a safety vault amounting to $28,474.79.

The Committee on Charters called attention to the fact that in writing the minutes Secretaries should use the word "meeting" instead of "communication;" that this change was made by the Grand Lodge many years ago.

A stenographer and typewriter for the Grand Secretary was authorized for the future.

The office of the Grand Secretary was ordered to be enlarged by fitting up the room adjoining as an addition to the present office.

A proposition to reduce the Grand Lodge dues from 40 cents per capita to 25 cents was not concurred in.

It was decided that "the Grand Lodge of Indiana has at all times contended and held that a Mason in distress is entitled to aid and assistance from the Fraternity, wherever he may be at the time of his need, and that, as a matter of law, his lodge is not bound to make any restitution, though it may always do so at its own option."

In regard to the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," the committee reported, and it was adopted, that "The doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates is held only by a minority of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and by no Grand Lodge outside of the United States. It is unmasonic, uncharitable, unconstitutional, wrong in theory and pernicious in action!"

The total initiations during the year were 1,834, a gain of 455 over the previous year. Total membership, 28,439, being a gain of 932 over the year previous.

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A regulation was adopted requiring the Grand Master to appoint as members of committees at each session only those who may be members of the Grand Lodge.

A proposition to eliminate from the requirements of the Grand Lodge the official degree of Past Master was not concurred in.

The annual review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, printed as an appendix, covers 150 pages of the proceedings.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 25, 1897.—Of the nearly five hundred lodges in the State, all but two were represented, with fourteen Past Grand Masters present.

The address of Grand Master Gillett showed a busy year. Twelve corner-stones had been laid, a number of halls dedicated, and a large amount of miscellaneous business had been transacted. There was a gain in membership of 948. The total membership was 29,387.

It was decided that the members of suspended lodges were Master Masons in good standing.

A resolution relative to the organization of Masonic institutes for instruction in the work was referred to the incoming Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge dues were reduced from 40 to 25 cents per capita.

Section 125 of the regulations, in relation to reinstatements in cases of suspension of members for non-payment of dues and for other causes, were amended, for the purpose of clarifying them from ambiguity and making them "clear and specific."

Grand Secretary William H. Smythe announced that he had in course of preparation "a book which will contain the latest, best and most authentic decisions of the Grand Lodge, as shown by records thereof;" and the resolution was unanimously adopted "that the Grand Lodge most earnestly approve this highly commendable enterprise."

The Wisconsin plan of relief, that "it is the duty of a lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds

its charter," was again before the Grand Lodge. A former decision was reaffirmed, as follows: "The Grand Lodge of Indiana has at all times contended and held that a Mason in distress is entitled to aid and assistance from the Fraternity, wherever he may be at the time of his need, and that, as a matter of law, his lodge is not bound to make any restitution, though it may always do so at its own option."

A proposition to amend Section 85 of the regulations by inserting before the words "use of intoxicating liquors" the words "excessive and habitual," was not adopted.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended that "Past Grand Master Daniel McDonald be appointed Historian and duly authorized to write a history of Freemasonry in Indiana," under certain regulations therein prescribed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a lengthy report in regard to the three knocks usually given at opening and closing. The conclusion was, and the Grand Lodge concurred, that they should begin at the South, then West and East.

Nicholas R. Ruckle was elected a Trustee of the Grand Lodge property for the ensuing three years.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, "to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address wherein he condemns the use of cipher texts of the work and forcibly reproves the open use of books while the degrees are being conferred, most earnestly endorse his censures of all persons engaging in such unlawful and disreputable practices."

Mortimer Nye presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Montana; Edward O'Rourke, of New Jersey, and William Commons, of the Indian Territory, and all were duly received and welcomed as such.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 24, 1898.—Grand Master Nelson Williams and Past Grand Master Allen H. Andrews, both of Ohio, were present as visitors, and were received with the grand honors of Masonry.

Grand Master Mason J. Niblack, in his annual address, said: "Masonry is pre-eminently a patriotic order. All its teachings are conducive to loyalty, patriotism and a

made. At the time of the organization he was a member of Blazing Star Lodge at Charlestown, which was established by virtue of a dispensation or charter from Kentucky. He was present as a representative from that lodge at the convention held at Corydon, December 3, 1817, to take into consideration the advisability of forming a Grand Lodge for Indiana, and was unanimously called to the chair as president of the convention. After it had been decided to form a Grand Lodge, he was appointed one of a committee of four to inform the Grand Masters of Kentucky and Ohio of the intended action, and that the lodges would recede from their mother lodges so soon as the Grand Lodge should be organized. An address stating the facts was composed (probably by General W. Johnson) and signed by him and the other members of the committee, and thereupon the convention adjourned to meet in Madison on the second Monday in January, 1818. When the delegates met at Madison, January 12th, Alexander A. Meek, being the oldest Past Master present, was called to the chair. After transacting some preliminary business, an adjournment was taken until next morning, when Brother Buckner was elected Grand Master, as stated. He served as such until September 15, 1818, when he was succeeded by Alexander A. Meek. About this time he left the State and located in Jackson, Mo., and his determination to remove from the State was undoubtedly the reason why he was not re-elected, as he is found, in connection with others, petitioning the Grand Lodge of Indiana (the Grand Lodge of Missouri had not then been organized) for a dispensation to establish a lodge at that place, to be known as "Unity Lodge." The dispensation was granted, with Brother Buckner as the first Worshipful Master. Although diligent inquiry has been made of the lodge at that place, and of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, no further information in regard to his Masonic career has been obtained.

Incidentally learning that he had at one time been a United States Senator from Missouri, information was sought in that direction. His brief record in the Congres-

sional Directory when he was a member of the Senate is as follows:

"Alexander Buckner was born in Indiana; removed to Missouri in 1818; was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1820; was several years a member of the State House of Representatives; was elected United States Senator from Missouri, serving from March 4, 1831, until his death from cholera at St. Louis, June 15, 1833."

Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography says of him:

"Alexander Buckner, born in Indiana, died in St. Louis, Mo., June 15, 1833. He settled in Missouri; was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1820; was several terms in the Legislature, and was elected to the United States Senate, serving from March 4, 1831, until his death."

A sketch of his life and career in the "History of St. Louis," Vol. I, page 570, is, undoubtedly, the most reliable information of all that has been obtained. In that sketch he is stated to have been born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and this is probably correct, as he was, presumably, a near relative of Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, and others of that name who lived there at that time. The sketch is as follows:

"Alexander Buckner at one time ranked high as a politician in Missouri, particularly in the southern part of the State. He was born in 1785 in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Little is known of his earlier life, but in 1812 he was in Indiana, had entered the law, and was building up quite a practice. Eight years later he reached Missouri, induced to make this move, it is said, by reason of a duel in which he had become involved. He bought a farm in Cape Girardeau county, practiced law, seldom, however, in the St. Louis courts, and entered the political arena. He was circuit attorney for a short time. The Jackson 'Eagle,' noticing his death, which occurred the 6th of June, 1833. sums up the salient points of his life as follows:

" 'In 1820 he was elected a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of this State. Subsequently he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1830 to the House of Representatives. While in that body he was elected to

the Senate of the United States, in which capacity he served two sessions. Since the residence of Mr. Buckner in this county he has invariably been elected to every office for which he offered. The loss of Colonel Buckner's services in the Senate of the United States will fall with peculiar force on the southern end of this State.'

"The same journal also states that he died of an epidemic which then prevailed extensively, and that his wife, who had premonitory symptoms of the same disease, would not leave his bedside, and cared for him with intense devotion. When he died she yielded to the destroyer, surviving her husband but little over an hour. Colonel Buckner was genial, industrious, a good speaker, and in every sense a growing man in his community. In November, 1830, he was chosen United States Senator in place of David Barton, the vote being: Buckner, 34; John Milton, 27; W. H. Astley, 2."

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in May, 1897, the Grand Master called attention to the following letter, which is self-explanatory:

"CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., August 31, 1896.

"*William H. Smythe, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:*

"DEAR SIR—Your favor addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the State of Missouri with reference to Alexander Buckner, at one time United States Senator from Missouri, and resident of this county, came to hand. Senator Buckner died while representing this State in the United States Senate. He was buried in this county on a farm known as the 'Looney Place.' No monument marks his grave. I only last week suggested that his remains ought to be taken up and buried in the Jackson or Cape Girardeau Cemetery. I do not believe that a picture of him can be found, yet I will try and ascertain. Know of no member of his family now a resident of this county. Very truly yours,

"LOUIS HOUCK."

Thereupon the Committee on Ways and Means offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

"*To the Grand Lodge:*

"The Committee on Ways and Means respectfully report that they have examined that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to a monument for Past

Grand Master Alexander Buckner. The committee recommend that the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby authorized to cause the remains to be removed, a suitable marker or headstone to be set at the grave of our deceased brother, and that an appropriation therefor be and is hereby made, not to exceed three hundred dollars."

On September 28, 1897, William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, and Mason J. Niblack, Grand Master, proceeded to carry out the instructions of the Grand Lodge. After being dead sixty-four years, his dust was taken up and buried on a beautiful spot in the cemetery at Cape Girardeau overlooking the Mississippi river. On the day of the ceremonies business was practically suspended in the city, and the people turned out in large numbers to witness the Masonic burial ceremonies, which were performed by Hon. Mason J. Niblack, Grand Master of Masons in Indiana, after which the stone was placed at the head of the grave, bearing this inscription:

ALEXANDER BUCKNER,
BORN IN KENTUCKY IN 1785.
DIED IN MISSOURI, JUNE 6, 1833.
PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION AND FIRST GRAND MASTER
OF MASONS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.
ELECTED AND INSTALLED JANUARY 12, 1818.
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MISSOURI AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH.
ERECTED BY THE GRAND LODGE F. & A. MASONS
OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,
A. D. 1897, A. L. 5897.

At the close of the burial ceremonies Hon. Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau, delivered a lengthy and eloquent address in memory of the deceased, and also paid a glowing tribute to the Craft in Indiana for their filial devotion, their loyalty to the early fathers of the ancient Fraternity, and their homage to the men of the past who labored so well and builded so wisely, closing with the following beautiful peroration:

"The culture, refinement, and, in fact, the civilization of a people can be measured by the respect it pays to its honored and distinguished dead. From a people taking no interest in the history of its past; taking no interest in the

struggles that lead to the establishment of its existence; drawing no inspiration from the lives and examples of its eminent men of an earlier time, little can be expected. Such a people and such men, sunk in gross materialism, and living only to make gains, oblivion has already marked for its own.

"And now here, in this old graveyard, where sleep so many of the pioneers of this section of our great State, the Grand Lodge of Indiana rears this monument over the ashes of its earliest Grand Master. May this memorial stone stand as an enduring testimonial of filial affection as long as this river at your feet flows to the all-embracing and boundless rolling sea."

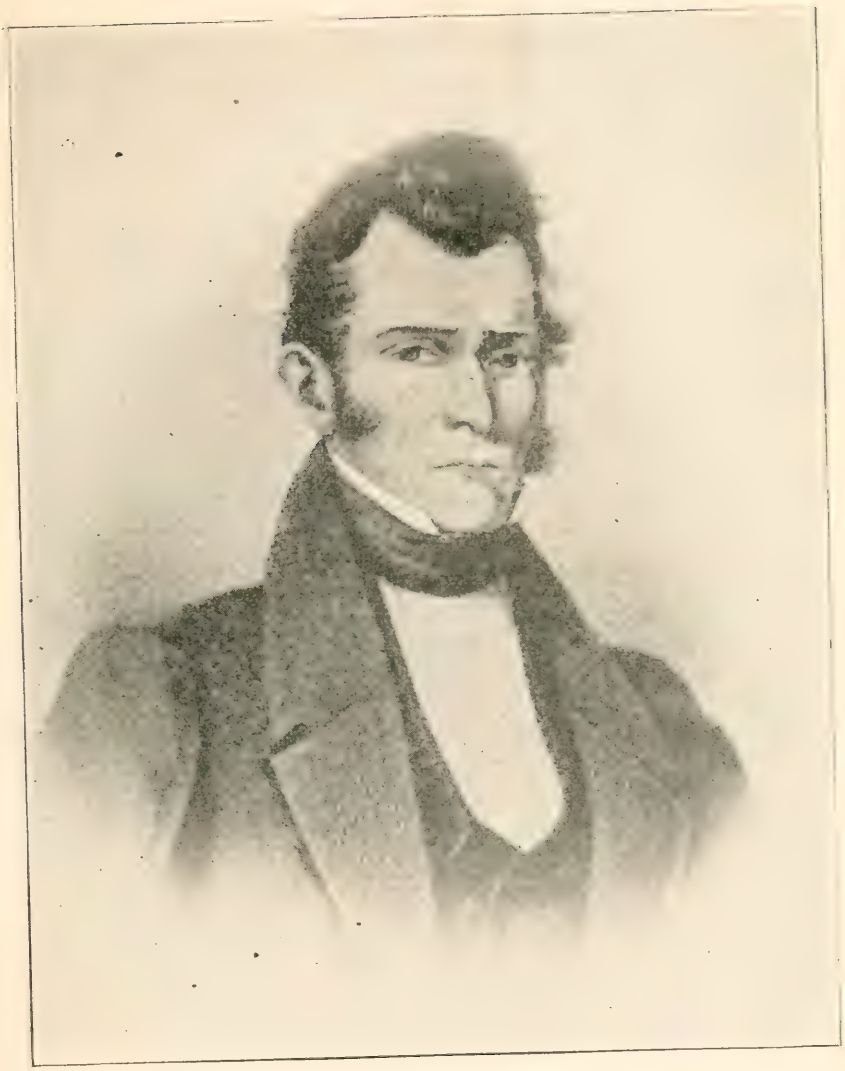
After an eloquent and appropriate address by Grand Master Niblack, this beautiful tribute of love and affection for a deceased brother came to an end.

Alexander A. Meek, the second Grand Master, was a resident of Madison. When the convention re-met at Madison, January 12, 1818, to perfect the organization of the Grand Lodge, Brother Meek, being the oldest Past Master present, was accorded the honor and distinction of presiding over the preliminary deliberations. When the representatives present went into the election of officers, Alexander Buckner was chosen Grand Master and Alexander A. Meek Deputy. At the election September 15, 1818, Grand Master Buckner having left the State, Brother Meek was elected Grand Master, and served until September 14, 1820.

He was born in Ireland about 1786, and with his parents emigrated to this country when quite young, as is learned from several published sketches of his career. As did nearly all the first settlers in the Northwest Territory, he undoubtedly floated down the Ohio river on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, which was a general place of embarkation, and finally located at Cincinnati, where he is said to have entered upon the study of law with Arthur St. Clair, son of General St. Clair, and afterwards became one of the most noted practitioners in Indiana. During the war of 1812 he served as lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. At the close of the war he married and settled in



ALEXANDER A. MEEK.



JOHN TIPTON.

Madison, Ind., and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1817 he formed a partnership with Major Henry P. Thornton, a distinguished Mason and the first Grand Secretary, who had just removed from Bourbon county, Kentucky, which partnership continued for several years.

He was afterwards elected brigadier-general in the State militia, and appointed Major Thornton his brigade inspector. On the admission of Indiana into the Union he was appointed by President Madison United States Attorney for the First District, in which he served until his death, which occurred in 1821. One who knew him well pays this tribute to his personal worth: "He was a well-trained and successful lawyer; a noble, generous, chivalrous man, and possessed of the characteristic warm-heartedness of his native isle."

John Tipton, third Grand Master, was elected while a resident of Corydon, September 14, 1820. He was re-elected to the office of Grand Master November 28, 1828, and served one year.

He was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, August 14, 1786. While young he removed with his parents to the West, where his father became a leader in the defense of the frontier against the hostile Indians, and was murdered by the savages in 1793. Left fatherless and on his own resources, in the fall of 1807, with his mother, two sisters and a half-brother, he removed to the then Indiana Territory and settled on the Ohio river. In June, 1807, he enlisted in a company recruited in his neighborhood, which was soon afterwards ordered to the frontier for the protection of the settlements.

In September, 1811, the company entered the campaign which terminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. Early in that memorable engagement all of Major Tipton's superior officers were killed, and he was promoted to the captaincy when the conflict was at its height. He kept a journal of this campaign, which is, or was recently, in the possession of Mr. John H. Holliday, of Indianapolis. It is written upon common writing paper, folded and stitched, and is yellow with age, says Woollen in his "Early

Indiana Sketches." The following is Brother Tipton's account of the battle and the events that occurred about that time. It appears on his journal, spelling and all, as follows:

"Wednesday the 6 a verry Cold day We moved early a scout sent out they Came back and seed indian sines. We march as usel till 12 Our spies caught four horses and seed some indians. Stopt in a prairie the foot throwd all their napsacks in the waggons. we formed in order for Battle—marched 2 miles then formed the line of Battle we marched in 5 lines on the extreme Right. went into a cornfield then up to the above town and surrounded it they met us Pled for Peace they said they would give us satisfaction in the morning. All the time we ware there they kept hollowing. This town is on the west side of wabash—miles above Vincinnis on the Second Bank neat built about 2 hundred yards from the river. This is the main town, but it is scattering a mile long all the way a fine cornfield, after the above moovment we mooved one mile farther up. Camped in timber between a Creek and Prairie after crossing a fine Creek and marching 11 miles.

"Thursday the 7 agreeble to their promisd. Last night we were answered by the firing of guns and the Shawnies Breaking into our Tents a blood combat Took Place at precisely 15 minutes before 5 in the morning which lasted two hours and 20 minutes of continewel firing while many times mixed among the indians so that we could not tell the indians and our men apart. they kept up a firing on three sides of us took our tent from the gueard fire. Our men fought Brave and by the timely help of Capt. Cook with a company of infantry we maid a charge and drove them out of the timber across the parairie. Our Loost in killed and wounded was 179 and theirs greater than hours. Among the dead was our Capt Spier Spencer and first Lieutenant Mcmahan and Capt Berry that had been attached to our company and 5 more killed Dead and 15 wounded. after the indians gave ground we Burried our Dead. Among the Kentuckians was killed Mayj Owen, and Mayj Davis badly wounded and a number of others in all killed and wounded was 179 but no company suffered like ours. We then held an election for officers I was elected Captain.

We then built Breastworks our men in much confusion, our flower been too small and our beeve lost. Last night onley half ratuns of whiskey and no corn for our horses. my horse killed I got Mcmahan's to Ride. 37 of them had been killed wounded and lost last night. I had one quart of whiskey.

"Friday the 8th a Cloudy day and last night was also wet and cold. we lay all night at our Breastwork fire in the morning Spies sent out found the indians had left their town, the horsemen was all sent to burn the town. We went and found Great Deal of Corn and some Dead indians in the houses. loaded 6 waggons with corn and Burnt what was Estimated at 2 thousand bushels and 9 of our men died last night."

He soon, with his company, returned home to Corydon. Subsequently he was, by regular gradation, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and given command of the militia in southern Indiana.

The following extract from a letter written by Brother Tipton, April 24, 1813, to Acting Governor Gibson will indicate the character and value of his services to the pioneers in the early history of the Territory. He said:

"Since I have had command of the militia stationed on the frontiers of Harrison and Clark counties, there has been much mischief done by the Indians in those counties, of which I have made correct reports to Col. Robert M. Evans, believing it his duty to make report to you. On the 18th of March one man was killed and three wounded near this place (Valonia). At that time I was not here. On my arrival, I took twenty-nine men, went up Driftwood river twenty-five miles. I met a party of Indians on an island in the river—a smart skirmish took place; and in twenty minutes I defeated them; killed one dead on the ground, and saw some sink in the river; and I believe that all that made their escape by swimming the river, if any done so, lost their guns. I lost no men, killed or wounded. On the 16th instant, two men were killed, and one wounded, eight miles southwest of this place, and five horses stolen. I immediately took thirty-one men and followed them three days, notwithstanding we had five large creeks to raft, and

many to wade more than waist deep, and every day heavy rain. The third day I directed my spies to march slow (as I found the Indian horses were much fatigued), and not try to overtake them until night. But, contrary to my orders, they came up with one that had stopped behind to fix his pack, and fired at him. From his motions they think he was mortally wounded, as he fell, but raised and run away. They all left their horses and other plunder; and the ground being hilly, we could not catch them, as they were on a high hill, and we were in a deep hollow, except the spies. Had it not been for my orders being disobeyed, I would certainly have killed them all at their camp the ensuing night. On their way out, they passed the Saline Salt creek, and there took an old trail leading direct to the Delaware towns; and it is my opinion, that while the government is supporting one part of that tribe, the other part is murdering our citizens.

"It is much to be desired that those rascals, of whatever tribe they may be, harboring about those towns, should be routed, which could be done with one hundred mounted men, in seven days. If there is not effective measures taken to guard this place, the whole of Clark and Harrison counties will break. It is rumored here that when the rangers come out, the militia will be dismissed. If so, our case is a dangerous one, as it is hard for mounted men to range through the swamps and backwater of Driftwood and Muscackituck rivers, as they have been most of the season more than a mile wide, by reason of low marshy bottoms that overflow, and, many times, three or four miles wide. They (the Indians) come in then, and secrete themselves in some high ground surrounded by water, and by help of bark canoes come in and do mischief, and until I came out never could be found. Since I came out they have made two attempts to take off horses. The first time on the 12th instant, I took all their horses but one; the last I took all, and still followed them with footmen. The last time we lived three days on a little venison, without bread or salt; and I believe if there are to be rangers, there should be spies of young and hardy footmen who could lay and scout through the swamps and thickets like the Indians do, and then we'll be secure—not else. I have been constantly out for the last eight days, on foot, wading and rafting the

creeks; have seen much signs of Indians, such as camps where they have lain, killed hogs and cattle to live on, and made many canoes to approach our settlements; and I am conscious if you had not ordered out the additional companies and made those excellent arrangements of the 9th of February, the whole of the frontier would have been murdered ere now. The citizens are now living between hope and despair, waiting to know their doom."

At the first election under the State Constitution he was elected sheriff of Harrison county, which position he filled two terms. In 1819 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature. While a member of that body he served on the committee to select the site for the location of the State capital, which selection was made in June, 1820. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1821, and at the following session was chosen one of the commissioners to locate the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois. In March, 1823, he was appointed general agent for the Pottawattomie Indians on the upper Wabash, Tippecanoe and Yellow rivers, and established the agency at Fort Wayne, which was afterwards removed to Logansport.

At the session of the Legislature in 1831 he was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Noble, and was re-elected in 1833 for the term of six years.

He was made a Mason in Pisgah Lodge at Corydon, and took an active interest there, in the Grand Lodge and at Logansport until he died, April 5, 1839. Tipton Lodge, at Logansport, was named in his honor, as was also the town of Tipton and Tipton county.

In his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," the author, Oliver H. Smith, has this to say of him:

"He was about the medium height, well set, short face, round head, low, wrinkled forehead, sunken grey eyes, stern countenance, good chest, stiff sandy hair standing erect from his forehead. He was not what is called an eloquent debater, still he was plain and strong as a speaker. He saw the question clearly, and marched directly at it without rhetorical flourishes. He was a strong if not an

elegant debater, and was always formidable upon the subject he had in charge, and he seldom or never interfered with the business of others beyond a silent vote."

He was in every way a useful citizen, and did as much, or more, to free Indiana from the hostile Indians and to render the people secure in their homes as any other man of his time.

JOHN SHEETS, of Madison, was elected Grand Master at the meeting of the Grand Lodge held at Corydon on the 12th of September, 1821, Grand Master Tipton having declined a re-election. After the election had been held, the minutes show that the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment for one hour, and then called to labor again, when Grand Master Tipton informed the Grand Lodge that during the time of refreshment John Sheets, Grand Master-elect, had been installed as such according to ancient usage, and with the customary rites and ceremonies.

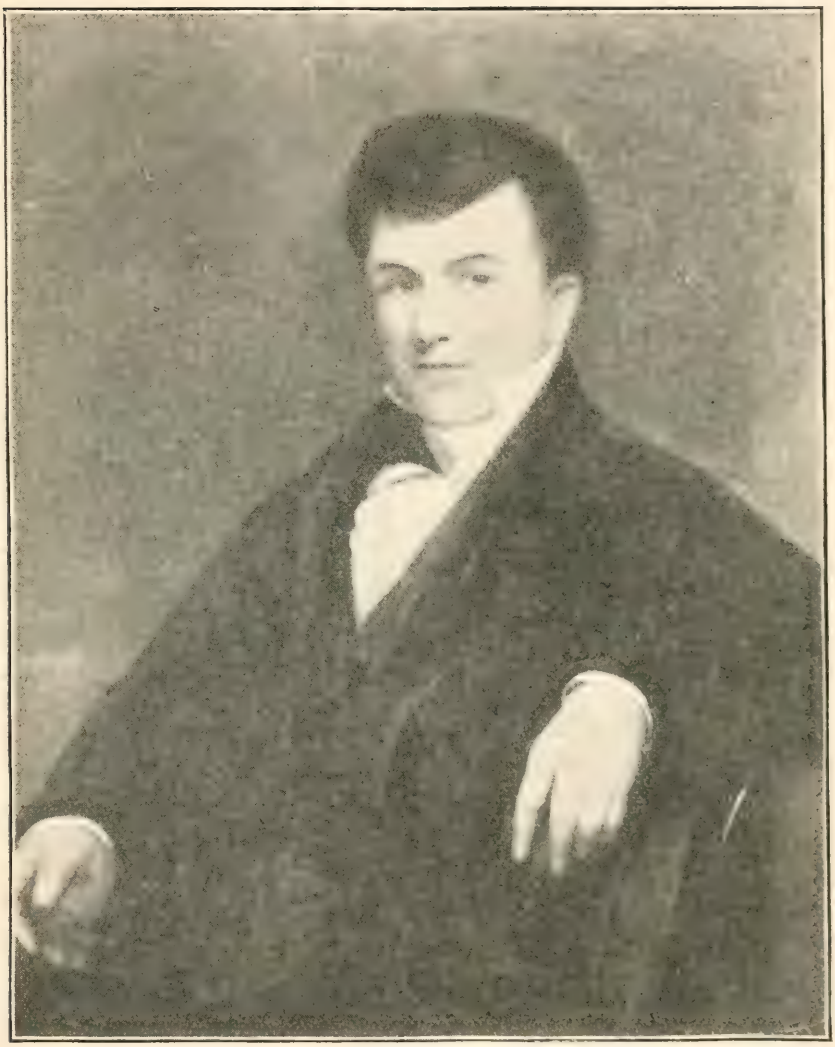
At the annual session of 1822, October 9th, he was again elected Grand Master and "thrice proclaimed accordingly." He served until October 7, 1823, when he was succeeded by Governor Jonathan Jennings.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, of Corydon, and later of Charlestown, the first Governor of Indiana after its admission into the Union as a State, was elected Grand Master October 7, 1823, but for some reason, which does not appear of record, was not installed until October 4, 1824, the first day of the session of that year. He was re-elected and served from that date until October 5, 1825, when he declined a re-election.

He was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1784. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and soon after Jonathan's birth removed to Pennsylvania, where later he received a liberal education. He also studied law, but before being admitted to the bar he started for the Indiana Territory. At Pittsburg he took passage on a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio river to Jeffersonville, where he landed, having determined to make that town his home. Here he completed the study of the law and became a prac-



JOHN SHEETS.



JONATHAN JENNINGS.

titioner in the courts of that and other towns in the Territory. He was subsequently made clerk of the Territorial Legislature, and while discharging the duties of that position became a candidate for Congress against Thomas Randolph, Attorney-General of the Territory. He was elected by a small majority. He was re-elected in 1811 over Waller Taylor, and in 1813 was chosen the third time. Early in 1816 he reported a bill to Congress to enable the people of the Territory to take the necessary steps to convert it into a State. Delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution were elected in May, 1816, Brother Jennings being chosen one from the county of Clark. When the convention assembled he was honored by being chosen to preside over its deliberations, and in the election which followed he was elected Governor of the new State by a majority of 1,277 votes over Governor Posey, his competitor. In this office he served six years, also acting as Indian Commissioner in 1818 by appointment of President Monroe. At the close of his term as Governor he was elected Representative in Congress and was chosen for four consecutive terms. In 1830 he was again a candidate, but was beaten by General John Carr. In his "Biographical and Historical Sketches of Early Indiana," the author, W. W. Woollen, says:

"The defeat of Governor Jennings at this election (1830) was not because the people had lost confidence in his judgment or ability to serve them, but because they believed such a result would conduce to his good. He was of convivial habits, and at Washington had become a regular drinker. His friends saw the habit was growing on him, and were fearful that if they continued him in public life he would become a drunkard. Therefore, many of them voted against him, believing such a course was best for him. The habit, however, had become so fastened upon him that his retirement to private life did not cause him to leave it off. He continued to drink while he lived, and in his later years was often incapacitated for business by the too free use of liquor he made on his farm. This habit—the single vice of his life—followed him to the grave.

"On leaving Congress he retired to his farm near Charlestown, where he remained until his death. He remained on his farm, cultivating the soil and spending his leisure in his library, until July 26, 1834, when the end came. He died at home, surrounded by his family and friends, beloved by them all. The next day his body was placed in a common farm wagon and taken to Charlestown and buried. The day was intensely hot, and but few were at his burial, these few being members of his family and particular friends. He was laid at rest on a hill overlooking the town, and his grave was unmarked by head or footstone, and thus it has remained to the present time. He was twice married, but no child was born to him.

"Governor Jennings was a man of polished manners. A lady who knew him well and was often a guest at his house said she never met a more fascinating man. He was always gentle and kind to those about him. He was not an orator, but he could tell what he knew in a pleasing way. He wrote well—as well, perhaps, as any of his successors in the Governor's office. He was an ambitious man, but his ambition was in the right direction—to serve the people the best he could. He had blue eyes, fair complexion and sandy hair. He was about five feet eight and one-half inches high, and in his latter days inclined to corpulency. He was broad-shouldered and heavy-set, and weighed about 180 pounds. He died comparatively young, but he did as much for the well-being of Indiana as any man that ever lived."

In his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," Oliver H. Smith says of him:

"Governor Jennings I also knew very well. His great forte, like that of Martin Van Buren, was in managing the wires that controlled popular elections. Still he was by no means destitute of talents. His messages read well, and he made a useful business member of Congress. As a public speaker he was not admired, but on paper he was a very formidable competitor."

Nothing of special importance occurred during his two terms as Grand Master. He made no addresses or suggestions to the Grand Lodge, as it was not the custom at that time for Grand Masters to report to the Grand Lodge their



MARSTON G. CLARK.



ISAAC HOWK.

acts during vacation. He was serving as a member of Congress during that period, and had little leisure to devote to the details of Masonry.

Marston G. Clark, of Salem, was elected Grand Master October 5, 1825. His administration of the office was of short duration. He presided at two sessions at the communication at which he was elected. Although the next meeting, in 1826, was held at Salem, where he resided, he was not in attendance at the opening of the session, and sent the following note:

"Brethren—Business imperatively calling me from home, induces me to tender this, my resignation as Grand Master; and permit me to say that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for that office the ensuing year."

He appeared, however, in the Grand Lodge shortly afterwards and presided during the election of officers, and, having installed the Grand Master-elect, asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge January 15, 1818, at its organization, as the representative of Melchizidick Lodge, on behalf of the members of said lodge he surrendered its charter and declined to receive a charter from the new Indiana Grand Lodge. He had been elected Junior Grand Warden the day previous. Thereupon, on motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge do now proceed to the election of a Junior Grand Warden in the place of Brother Marston G. Clark, who has forfeited his seat in the Grand Lodge of Indiana by surrendering the charter of Melchizidick Lodge."

Upon taking the ballot it was found that Benjamin V. Beckes, of Vincennes Lodge, was duly elected. He was then installed. Brother Clark did not make his appearance in the Grand Lodge again until 1824, when, Melchizidick Lodge having asked for and obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge in the name of "Salem" Lodge, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, and afterwards advanced to the Grand East, as above stated.

From notes of his career obtained from various reliable sources it is learned that he was born in Virginia in 1774, and when quite young, with his parents, settled in or near Louisville, Ky., about 1800, and a few years later moved to Indiana, and finally settled in Salem, where he resided at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge. His father is said to have been a brother of General George Rogers Clark, and was one of twenty-six children by the same father. Marston was at the battle of Tippecanoe, which occurred early on the morning of November 7, 1811, as one of General Harrison's aids. He was a brave soldier, and distinguished himself in heroism on that sanguinary battlefield. He was afterwards appointed and served as major-general of militia.

In political life he was elected and served as a member of the Legislature. He was also appointed and served as Indian agent for a considerable length of time.

He is represented to have been a man of marked individuality, determined to succeed in whatever he believed to be right; was honest, generous, benevolent, and true to his friends. He died at Salem, Ind., in 1842.

Isaac Howk was a resident of Charlestown. He was elected Grand Master October 3, 1826, and served as such until October 3, 1827, when he was succeeded by Elihu Stout.

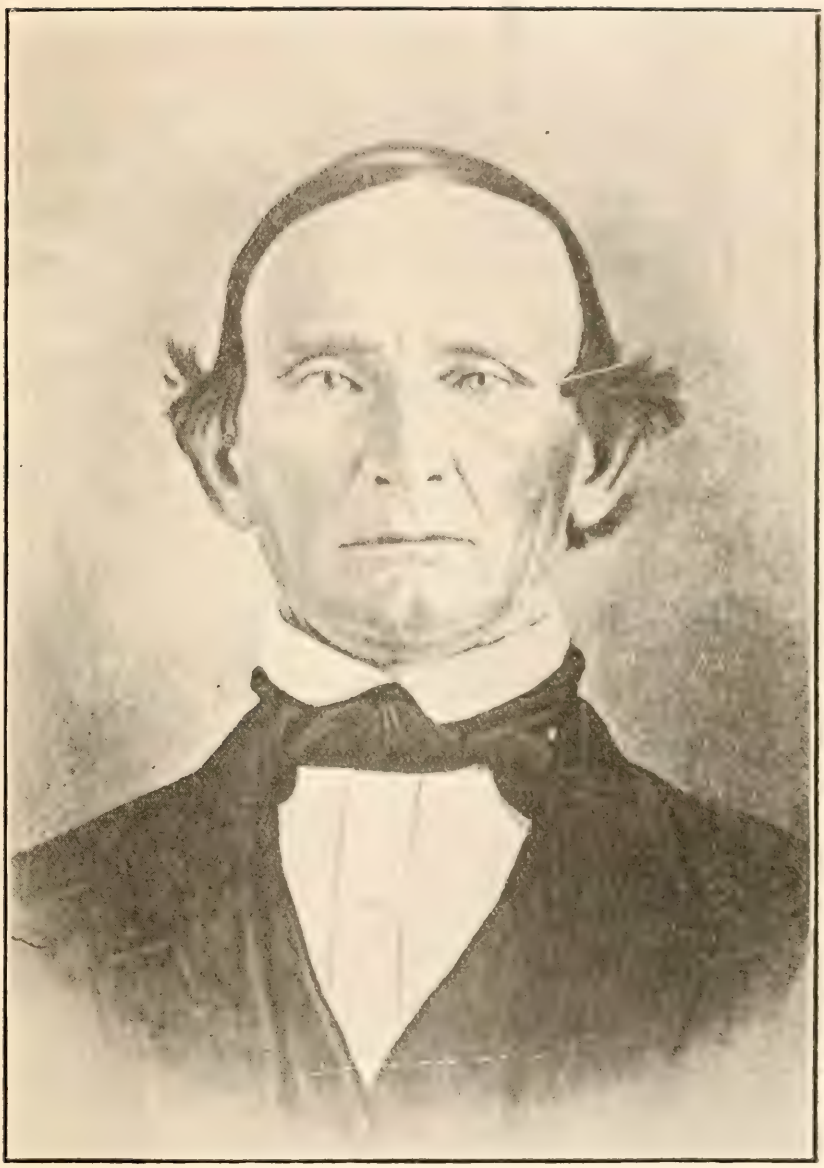
He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 23, 1793, and was educated at Williams College, in that county. In 1817 he settled in Charlestown, Ind., and engaged in the practice of law, being one of the pioneer lawyers of the State. In 1820 he married Miss Elvira Vail, daughter of Dr. Gamaliel Vail, who had emigrated to Indiana Territory in 1806.

Brother Howk was an old-line Whig in politics. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Second Judicial District of Indiana, and was commissioned by Governor Noble on the 30th day of December, 1832. In 1828 he was elected to the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House at that session.

In his manners he was quiet, sedate, and to strangers was



ELIHU STOUT.



ABEL C. PEPPER.

distant and hard to get acquainted with, but no man had a kinder heart or more sympathetic soul. True to the principles of the Fraternity, of which he was a distinguished member, he was ever ready to give succor to the distressed and to aid the widow and orphan. He was not a member of any church.

He died, after a brief and sudden illness, May 24, 1833, while attending Supreme Court at Indianapolis.

Elihu Stout, of Vincennes, was elected Grand Master October 3, 1827, and served until November 27, 1828, when he was succeeded by General Tipton, who had previously been elected, in 1820.

He was born on the 16th of April, 1782, in the city of Newark, New Jersey. His paternal ancestors were Germans, and his maternal English. He came West before he was of age, and went to Lexington, Kentucky, and entered the printing establishment of the "Kentucky Gazette." Here he learned the printer's trade, and remained in the employ of the publishers, the Bradfords, until the winter of 1803,when he determined to embark in business on his own account. He selected Vincennes, then the capital of the recently organized Indiana Territory, as the place of location. In March, 1804, he shipped on a keel boat from Louisville, Kentucky, a press and type which he had purchased. The boat was propelled by hand down the Ohio river, and up the Wabash, arriving in Vincennes in June, 1804. He immediately commenced preparations for publishing a paper. The first number of the paper appeared on the 4th of July, 1804, and was called the "Indiana Gazette." The publication of this paper was regularly continued as a weekly until November, 1805, when the office was destroyed by fire. New material was immediately purchased in Louisville, Kentucky, and transported to Vincennes on pack horses over the old Buffalo trail. In the latter part of January, 1806, his paper again appeared, this time under the name of "The Western Sun." This was the first paper published in the Indiana Territory, and, excepting the "Cincinnati Gazette," published at Cincinnati, was

the first one published in the entire Northwest Territory. It was at first published weekly, but in course of time appeared semi-weekly, and is yet published both as a daily and weekly. He continued the editor and publisher of the paper until November, 1845, when he was appointed postmaster at Vincennes, and sold out the paper. He was printer to the Indiana Territory until the fall of 1813, when the capitol was removed from Vincennes to Corydon.

The "Sun" from its first publication was an ardent supporter of Jefferson and his principles, and has ever continued faithful in the support of the Democratic party and its candidates.

He was a warm personal friend of General Harrison.

When the General was a candidate for President in 1840 he visited Brother Stout at Vincennes and tried to induce him on account of old personal friendship to support his claim to the presidency. But the "Sun," notwithstanding its editor's personal friendship for Harrison, remained true to Democratic principles, and warmly supported Van Buren in the exciting campaign. The "Sun" was from the start the leading paper in the western country.

When Brother Stout resided in Lexington, Kentucky, and was connected with the "Gazette" he became personally acquainted with Henry Clay. A warm friendship sprang up between them, which continued uninterrupted for over a quarter of a century. In 1817 Henry Clay visited him in Vincennes, and they were on terms of intimacy. In 1824, when four candidates for the presidency were before the people, they all claimed to be National Republicans. In fact, it was the era of good feeling, as it was called, and the candidates claimed to stand on common ground. Brother Stout, exercising his right, determined to advocate the "Hero of New Orleans" and postpone the claims of "Harry of the West" until General Jackson had enjoyed presidential honors. During the canvass nothing occurred to mar the friendship that had previously existed between them. But the election being thrown into the House of Representatives by the failure of the electoral college to elect, and the action of Henry Clay in voting for

and securing the election of John Quincy Adams, and accepting office under the Adams administration, subjected Mr. Clay to the charge of bribery and corruption, and the "Western Sun" openly took that view, and as a matter of course alienated them, and they were never reconciled, although the action of Mr. Clay in regard to the compromise measures of 1850 placed them in the same political fold once more.

He was never a politician, but was for several years induced to act as justice of the peace, and limited the duties of that office mostly to the performance of the marriage ceremony, and united nearly all who were married at Vincennes up to about 1825. He was also for a period of nearly twenty-five years, until 1827, almost continually appointed foreman of the grand jury. He was also treasurer of the common land funds, postmaster at Vincennes under President Polk, and from 1850 until his death recorder of deeds of Knox county.

He was a very devoted and enthusiastic Mason. He received the degrees in Kentucky, and was a charter member of Vincennes Lodge, the first lodge established in Indiana Territory, in 1809. He remained a member until his death, which occurred June 22, 1860, and was buried by the lodge with the honors of Masonry.

Abel C. Pepper, of Rising Sun, was elected Grand Master December 2, 1829, and served as such until the annual election the year following, when he was succeeded by Philip Mason. He was not present at this meeting, and the sessions were presided over by Grand Masters pro tem. He was made a Mason in Lawrenceburg Lodge, and at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge was Master of a lodge under dispensation at Rising Sun, and represented that lodge in the convention that resolved to form a Grand Lodge, and was made one of the committee to notify the Grand Lodges of Ohio and Kentucky of that determination. He was the first Master of the lodge at Rising Sun under charter, and nearly always filled some office until the time of his death.

He was elected and served four terms, from 1847 to 1850, as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Indiana.

He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, 1793, and died at Rising Sun March 20, 1860. He had filled numerous offices under the State and Nation, always with entire acceptability. Especially did he render valuable service to his State in securing treaties with the Indians in northern Indiana, by which the lands reserved for them by former treaties were ceded back to the government and opened to entry by the white settlers of that time. Between December, 1834, and September, 1836, he had, without assistance, concluded eight treaties for lands held by the Indians north of the Tippecanoe river, embracing about 80,000 acres. In all these treaties a provision was inserted that the Indians should remove within two years to a reservation provided for them by the government west of the Missouri river. When the time arrived a majority of the Indians refused to go, and in September, 1838, were removed by order of the government, under the immediate command of Brother Past Grand Master Tipton, with Brother Pepper as assistant. They started from an Indian village about five miles southwest of Plymouth. When the caravan moved it numbered 859 Indians, squaws and pappooses. When they arrived at their destination west of the Missouri, 103 had died and escaped.

In all the walks of life Brother Pepper was an exemplary citizen and Mason, and "a man, take him for all in all, we shall not soon look upon his like again."

MASONIC CAREER OF PHILIP MASON.

Past Grand Master Philip Mason was made a Mason in Warren Lodge No. 15 at Connersville, Ind., having been initiated therein December 8, 1820, passed December 26th, and raised a Master Mason February 2, 1821. In his boyhood, as is learned from his autobiography, from which the information for this sketch is mostly obtained, he had somehow become enamored with the Masonic Institution, but why he never could tell. He at once took an active interest

in everything pertaining to the Order, and at the first election was chosen Junior Warden, and rapidly advanced to the position of Worshipful Master, which position he held in all fourteen years. He made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge in December, 1828, as the representative of Warren Lodge, and at that meeting was appointed District Deputy Master. Under this appointment he visited all the lodges in eastern Indiana, eight in number, extending from Vevay on the Ohio river to Fort Wayne on the north. He visited the lodge at Fort Wayne in mid-winter, traveling through a forest of fifty or sixty miles, coming across but one house in the whole distance, and that was on the Wabash river. The only road was a path, the underbrush being cut out so that a wagon could pass. He was kindly treated, he said, by the brethren at Fort Wayne, and was received in the most kind and hospitable manner. In December, 1829, he made his report to the Grand Lodge, and at that session was elected Junior Grand Warden, and at the October meeting, 1830, in the absence of all the officers above him, he was elected and installed Grand Master, and was re-elected from time to time, and served in all nine years, being a greater length of service than any of his predecessors or any that have followed him. In 1833, as chairman of a committee, he reported a Constitution for the Grand Lodge, which was adopted. It was written, he said, with his own hand, and without the assistance of anyone. It was continued in force until 1849, when it was revised and an almost entirely new draft made. The Constitution which he drew presented many new and important features over the document which it supplanted. At that time in this State anti-Masonry was at its height, and many lodges had suspended work. But nine lodges were represented at that meeting, and others were much reduced in numbers, leaving only a few fearless spirits to keep alive our much-beloved Institution.

At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1843 he opened it with an address, calling the attention of the members to such subjects as in his opinion should be acted upon. This was the first address of that kind that had ever been deliv-

ered by a Grand Master in this State. It met with such a degree of favor that the custom has been observed by every Grand Master up to the present time. The address embraces about four pages of the printed proceedings, and is a model of excellence in its construction, its elucidation of the principles of Masonry, and its recommendations, which it is difficult to improve upon. At this meeting, before the ballot was taken for the election of a Grand Master, he delivered a valedictory address, in which he declined a re-election on account of advancing years, domestic cares and a laborious profession. At this time, owing to bad management of the finances and the tardy payment of dues, the Grand Lodge was without funds to pay for printing the proceedings, and so Brother Mason took the copy of the Constitution, with an abstract of the proceedings, and had them printed at Connersville, Warren Lodge advancing the money to pay for the same.

At the session of 1844, in addition to his opening address, which embraced a complete resume of the business of the past year and suggestions for the future, he reported an elaborate plan for a Masonic school, which was received and may be found printed in full in the proceedings of the year following.

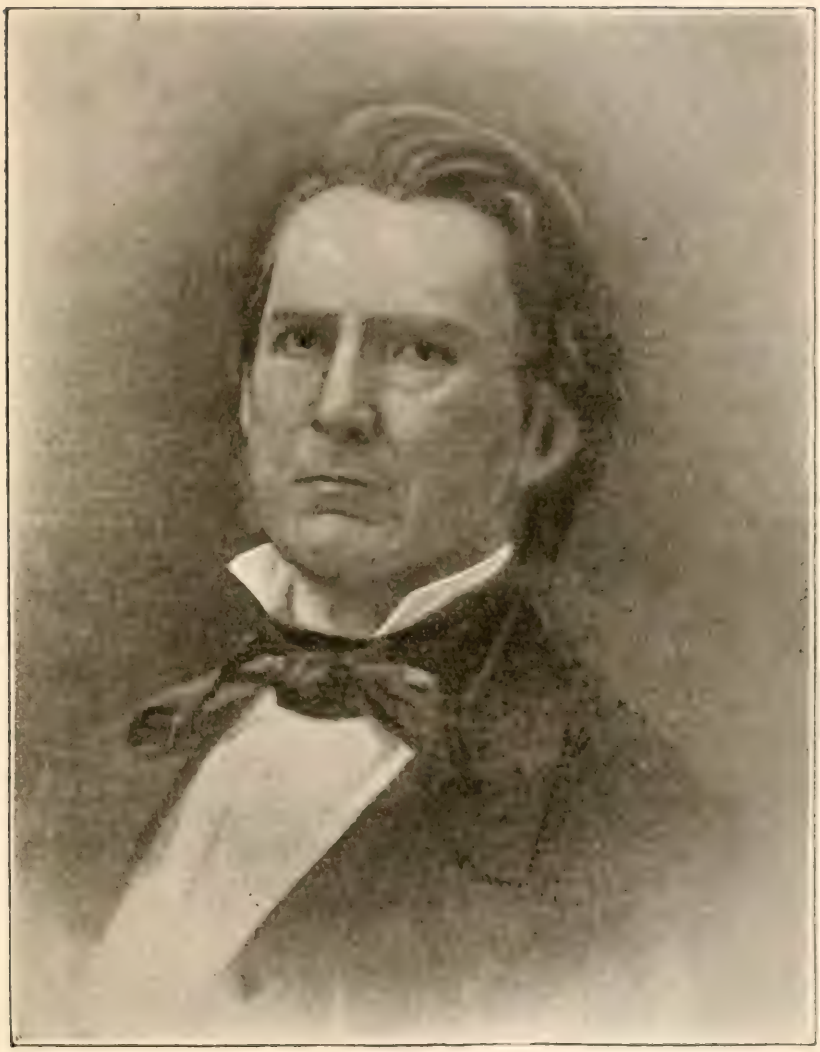
He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Cincinnati in 1837, and soon after took the Council degrees in Richmond, Ind., and received the Past Master's degree in the Grand Lodge in 1828. He received the Order of High Priesthood in 1858. He served several years as High Priest, and Illustrious Master of the Chapter and Council at Connersville, and was made an honorary member of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council of the State.

After much reading and reflection in regard to the antiquity and importance of the Masonic system, he arrived at this conclusion:

First. That there is an invisible, supreme, self-existing intelligence termed God; a spirit to whom adoration is due from man through his intellectual powers, and that all true worship or reverence was direct from man's intellect to God, without any intermediate agent or image.



PHILIP MASON.



WILLIAM SHEETS.

Second. That the several degrees of Masonry teach all the moral obligation of man, are symbolized in conferring the degrees, and taught in the Masonic ritual.

Third. That the cultivation of the arts and sciences are indispensable to a correct knowledge of nature and of God.

Fourth. That the necessary conclusions to which the foregoing brings us is that man is a social being and mankind should be a band of brothers.

To these conclusions he added: "I know of no association or institution of men, outside of a well-regulated institution of learning, where a young man could be better trained for the active duties of social life than in a well-conducted Masonic lodge."

He died at his home in Connersville, Ind., in 1869, the particulars of which appear on the records of the lodge in that place as follows:

"Brother Philip Mason, deceased Sunday eve, April 25, 1869, at half-past 5 o'clock, at his residence in Connersville, Ind. He was born December 10, 1793, and was at the time of his death 75 years, 4 months and 15 days old. He was initiated an Entered Apprentice in Warren Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., December 8, 1820, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft December 26th, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason February 2, 1821. He was buried by the brethren on Wednesday, April 28, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., Past Grand Master H. G. Hazelrigg and Brother Thomas Newby, assisted by Deputy Past Grand Lecturer (of Ill.) Brother F. M. Blair, of Indianapolis. The procession was large and presented a very impressive appearance, escorted by the Connersville Silver Cornet Band."

William Sheets, then of Madison, later of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Master in 1831, and served until the annual meeting in 1832. He was made a Mason in Solomon Lodge at Madison in 1824, and represented that lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1829. He was present again in 1830 as Grand Secretary, and was elected Deputy Grand Master. In 1831 he presided as Grand Master, and was elected to that position, but did not attend the meeting of 1832. He was not a very regular attendant at the sessions

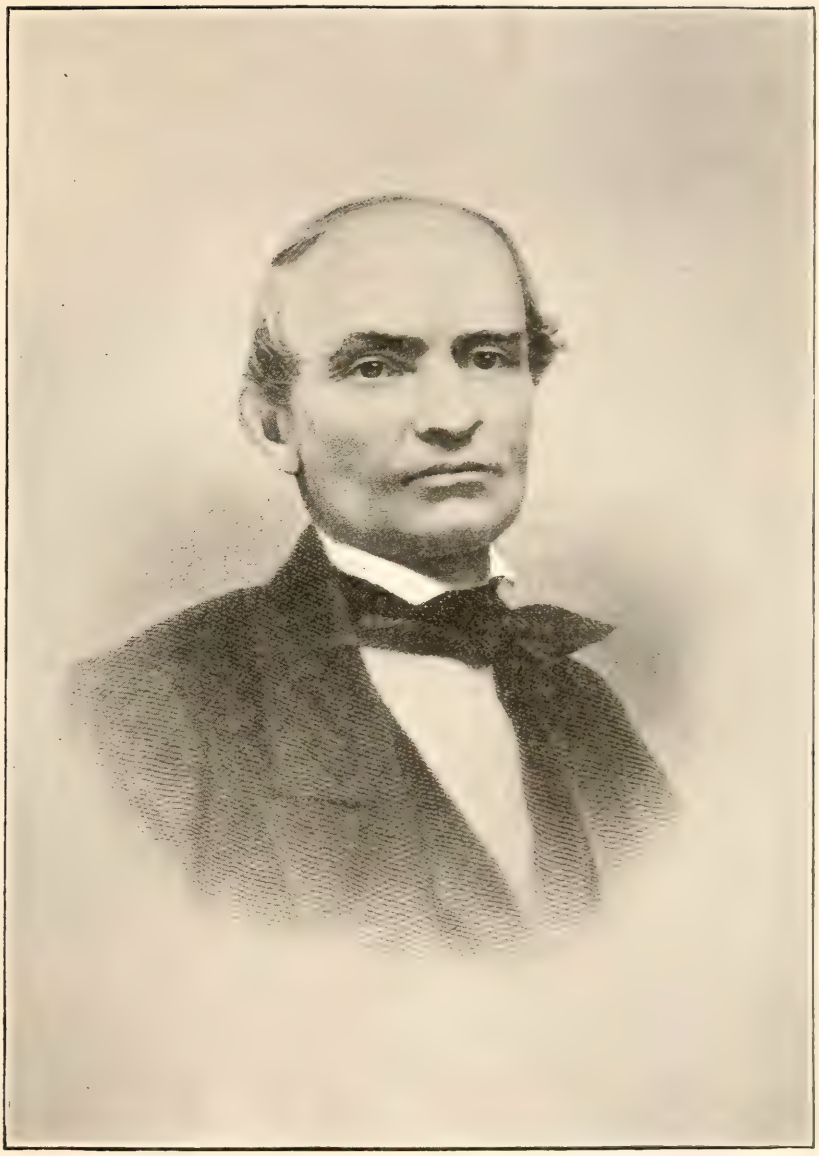
of the Grand Lodge until 1847, when he was elected one of the trustees to superintend the purchase of the grounds and the erection of the Masonic Temple at Indianapolis. Nearly the entire labor of that task devolved on him, and for nineteen years he devoted almost his entire time and energies in the prosecution of the work, and it is not too much to say that to him alone the Grand Lodge of Indiana is indebted for the very valuable and handsome property it now possesses. The action of the Grand Lodge in dissolving the Board of Building Commissioners, of which he was chairman, thus removing him from any further control of the property, he took very much to heart, and it undoubtedly hastened his end. Grand Master Rice, in his address, referring to his death, said: "His last illness was attended with but little bodily suffering, and his death seemed to be the result of a gradual wasting away of an overtaxed system more than of disease."

He was born in Birkitt county, Virginia, in 1803, where he resided until 1817, when he removed to this State and located at Madison. In the year 1832 he was elected to the office of Secretary of State, and removed to Indianapolis to assume the duties of that position. He was again elected to that office in 1840, thus holding it in all eight years. He died at Indianapolis, March 4, 1871, aged 68 years. Thus passed away one of the most devoted and useful men the Grand Lodge has ever had among its membership.

Woodbridge Parker, of Salem, was elected Grand Master October 3, 1832, and served one term of one year. He was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the 12th day of July, 1796. He was trained to the business of a boot and shoe maker, and removed to Indiana soon after attaining his majority. He first settled in Charlestown, Ind., but afterwards removed to Salem, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years. While a resident there he was elected Grand Master. Subsequently he removed to New Albany, where he died March 5, 1842. He was married to the second daughter of Henry P. Thornton, a delegate to the convention which organized the Grand Lodge and first Grand Secretary elected after its organiza-



DANIEL KELSO.



JAMES L. HOGAN.

tion. He was at one time a member of the Indiana Legislature. In all the walks of life he was a most worthy man and Mason. He is said to have been a fine ritualist and distinguished as a Masonic lecturer.

Daniel Kelso, of York, Switzerland county, was elected Grand Master December 10, 1834. At the annual meeting, 1835, he was elected Grand Secretary, and re-elected in 1836. While acting in the latter capacity he failed in the performance of his duties, as is noted in charges preferred against him at the session of 1839 for "failing to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge in person or by agent; failing to pay over the moneys in his hands to the Grand Treasurer; failing to make his returns to the Grand Lodge; failing to hand over to his successor the books and papers in his possession." At the next annual meeting the committee made a full report, which see.

The same year he was chosen Grand Master he was elected a member of the Legislature from the county in which he lived (Switzerland), and served in the nineteenth session of that body, and was a member of the important committees of judiciary, education and military affairs. In politics he was a Whig. It was during this session that Oliver H. Smith, also a Whig, was a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. David Hoover, of Wayne county, a known Democrat, in order to secure his election as a member of the House (as is learned from "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," by O. H. Smith, page 354), pledged himself to vote for Smith for re-election to the Senate. Kelso, being a Whig, also pledged Smith to vote for him. The first vote showed 74 votes for Tilghman A. Howard, precisely what he should have received, and 72 for Smith, four less than the party vote with Hoover added. Kelso voted for Ned Hannegan, a Democrat, and Hoover, knowing that without Kelso's vote Smith could not be elected, voted for him. Hoover did not again vote for him, and at no time during the voting did Kelso vote for Smith. On the last ballot Edward A. Hannegan received 76 votes and was elected, both Kelso and Hoover voting for him; Smith received 69 votes, and there were 4

scattering, and Senator Smith, as he states in the work above referred to, "was sacrificed by the treachery of David Hoover, of Wayne, and Daniel Kelso, of Switzerland." In closing his sketch of the above episode, Mr. Smith said: "Kelso and Hoover have lived to feel as comfortable in the presence of those who once respected them as General Arnold did when introduced in England to the friends of Major Andre."

John B. Martin, of Vincennes, was elected Grand Master December 16, 1835, and served one year, being succeeded in 1836 by James L. Hogin. The date or the place of his birth are unknown. It is thought he was born in Rutland, Vt. He was a tailor by trade. In stature he was very tall and erect, and carried himself with more military grace than any other man of his time. He was for many years captain of the "Vincennes Blues," a fine military company that existed in Vincennes for thirty years. It was composed of the bon ton and wealthy young men of the place, and always appeared in splendid uniform. It was a necessary concomitant of all public meetings and large social gatherings in the place, and the splendid uniforms of its members attracted the admiration of all, and of course Captain Martin, in his coat of blue with gold buttons, and sword and buckler attached, was the "observed of all observers."

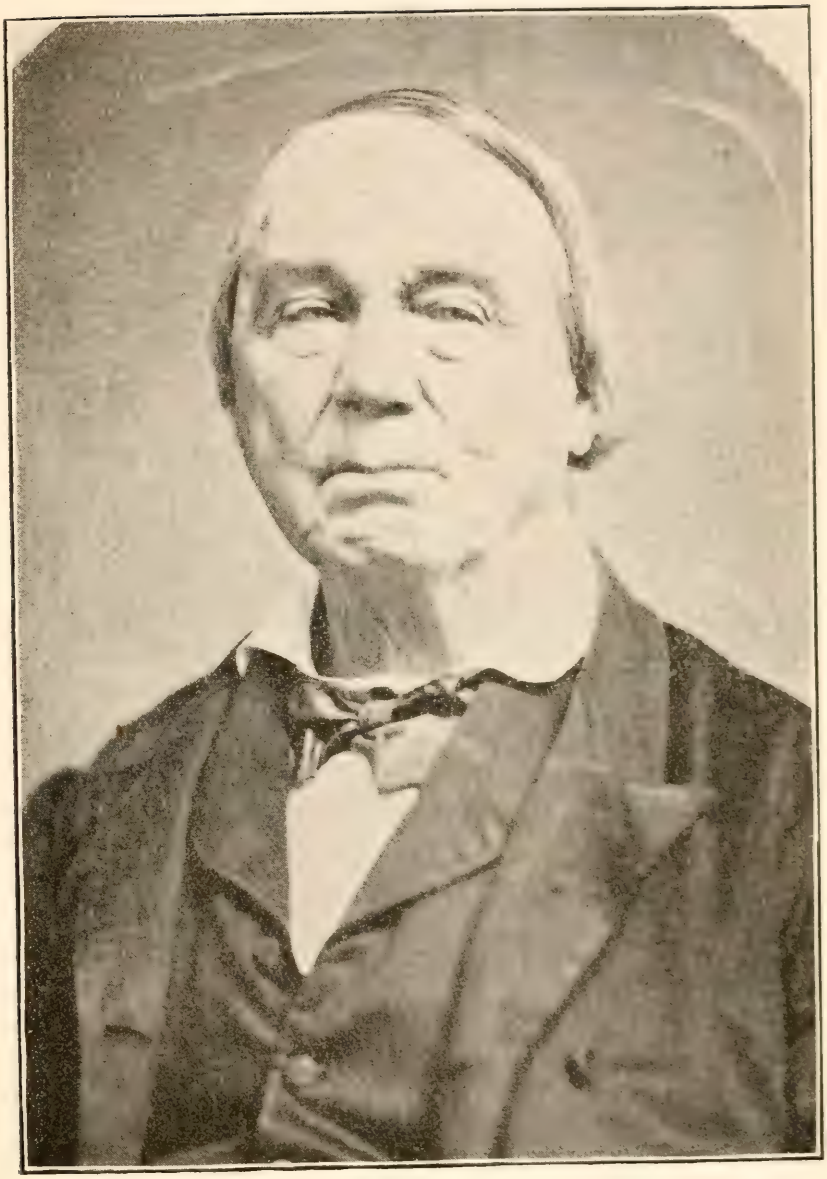
In politics he was a Whig and took an active part in the interest of his party. He was elected a justice of the peace, and was serving as such when he died in Vincennes in 1848.

James L. Hogin, then of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Master December 14, 1836, and served until December 13, 1837. He was the organizer of and the first Master of Danville Lodge.

He was born in Kent county, Delaware, March 7, 1801. His father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his mother English. Both families were strong patriots during the Revolution, and several of them bore arms in the cause of the colonies. He received but a limited education in early life, and during his minority learned the shoemaking trade,



CALEB B. SMITH.



ISAAC BARTLETT.

at which he worked for many years. But he was always a diligent student, and was noted as a lover of books. Even when poor and earning a scanty living, he was continually adding to his stock of historical and standard works, and in after years possessed one of the finest libraries in the country.

In March, 1819, he came to Indiana and settled in Brookville, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits at Indianapolis and Danville, Ind., and Sigourney, Ia., where he located in 1850. Here he made his home and passed the remainder of his life, enjoying the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Although shrinking from public notice, his friends pressed him into the political arena, and he was elected to the Iowa State Senate in 1854, and served with distinction in two regular and one special session.

But it was in Masonry that he was especially distinguished, having taken a deep interest in the Order from the time he connected himself with the Fraternity. He held prominent offices in two States, being elected Grand Master of Indiana in 1836 and Grand Master of Iowa in 1854.

He was one of nature's noblemen, and passed away "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams," at his home in Sigourney, Ia., December 7, 1876.

Caleb B. Smith, of Connersville, and later of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Master December 13, 1837. He was not present at the next annual meeting, his office being filled pro tem. by Philip Mason. He was present at the meeting in 1839, and was noted as Past Master, acting as Deputy Grand Master pro tem. He was a regular attendant afterwards on the meetings of the Grand Lodge, and in 1845, after the installation ceremonies were concluded, it is stated, "he delivered the charge most impressively," and the Grand Orator being taken suddenly ill, the audience and brethren (the installation being public in the Methodist Church) were addressed by Brother Smith in a thrilling and eloquent manner in defense of Masonry."

In announcing his death, which occurred January 7, 1864, Grand Master Hacker, among other things, said:

"In 1834, when he first entered the Grand Lodge, although our subordinate lodges at that time numbered thirty-six, but four chartered lodges and one under dispensation were represented. So fearfully had the anti-Masonic persecution prevailed that men of the stoutest hearts quailed, and but few were found bold enough to come forward and manfully contend for the truth. Among that honored few none was more prompt or combatted more fearlessly the error that was then running rampant over our fair land, withering and blighting all within reach of its fearful ravages, than did our honored and much-lamented Brother Smith."

The following sketch from "Early Indiana Trials," by Oliver H. Smith, 1858, is a vivid pen picture of Brother Smith in his early life:

"Few men in the West have filled a larger space in the public eye than the subject of this sketch. One day I was sitting in my office at Connersville, when there entered a small youth, about five feet eight inches high, large head, thin brown hair, light blue eyes, high, capacious forehead and good features, and introduced himself as Caleb B. Smith from Cincinnati. He stated his business in a lisping tone. He had come to read law with me, if I could receive him. I assented to his wishes, and he remained with me until he was admitted to practice, and commenced his professional as well as his political career at Connersville. He rose rapidly at the bar; was remarkably fluent, rapid and eloquent before the jury; never at a loss for ideas or words to express them. If he had a fault as an advocate, it was that he suffered his nature to press forward his ideas for utterance faster than the minds of the jurors were prepared to receive them; still he was very successful before the court and jury. He represented his county in the Legislature of the State; was Speaker of the House; twice elected to Congress from his district; stood high in that body as a member and eloquent speaker. He was one of the most eloquent and powerful stump speakers in the United States; a warm and devoted Whig; was on the commission after he left

Congress with Corwin and Payne under the Mexican treaty."

Afterwards he was a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, being his Secretary of the Interior. Later he was appointed United States District Judge for Indiana, which office he was filling at the time of his death.

Oliver H. Smith closes his sketch as follows:

"I saw him a few days ago in fine health, but how changed! Age had marked him visibly; his head was bald; his cheeks furrowed; his eyes sunken, covered with glasses."

Brother Smith was made a Mason in Warren Lodge at Connersville by Philip Mason, Past Grand Master, being initiated April 18, passed April 24 and raised April 29, 1829. He was elected and installed as Master of the lodge September 8, 1832, and finally reached the Grand Master's chair in 1837. In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, dimitting from his lodge to join a lodge in that city. This was the end of his Masonic career.

Isaac Bartlett, of Logansport, was elected Grand Master May 29, 1845, and served as such until the annual meeting in 1846, when he was succeeded by Johnson Watts.

It is supposed that he received the degrees of Masonry in Washington City, as he was in possession of them when he located in Logansport. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1839, at which session he served as Junior Grand Warden, on the Committees on Grievances and Foreign Correspondence, and was elected Deputy Grand Master, and re-elected in 1840-1-2-3-4, and elected Grand Master in 1845. He located in Logansport in 1848 and affiliated with Tipton Lodge No. 33, of which he was for many years Secretary. In 1854-5 he became involved with members of the lodge, and charges were preferred against him. During the trial Grand Master Lawrence appeared and stopped further proceedings, out of which grew trouble that caused the irate Grand Master to declare the lodge clandestine. An appeal from his action was taken to the Grand Lodge, which restored the charter and ordered the lodge to proceed with the trial. The accused was thereupon tried and expelled. He appealed to the Grand Lodge, but the

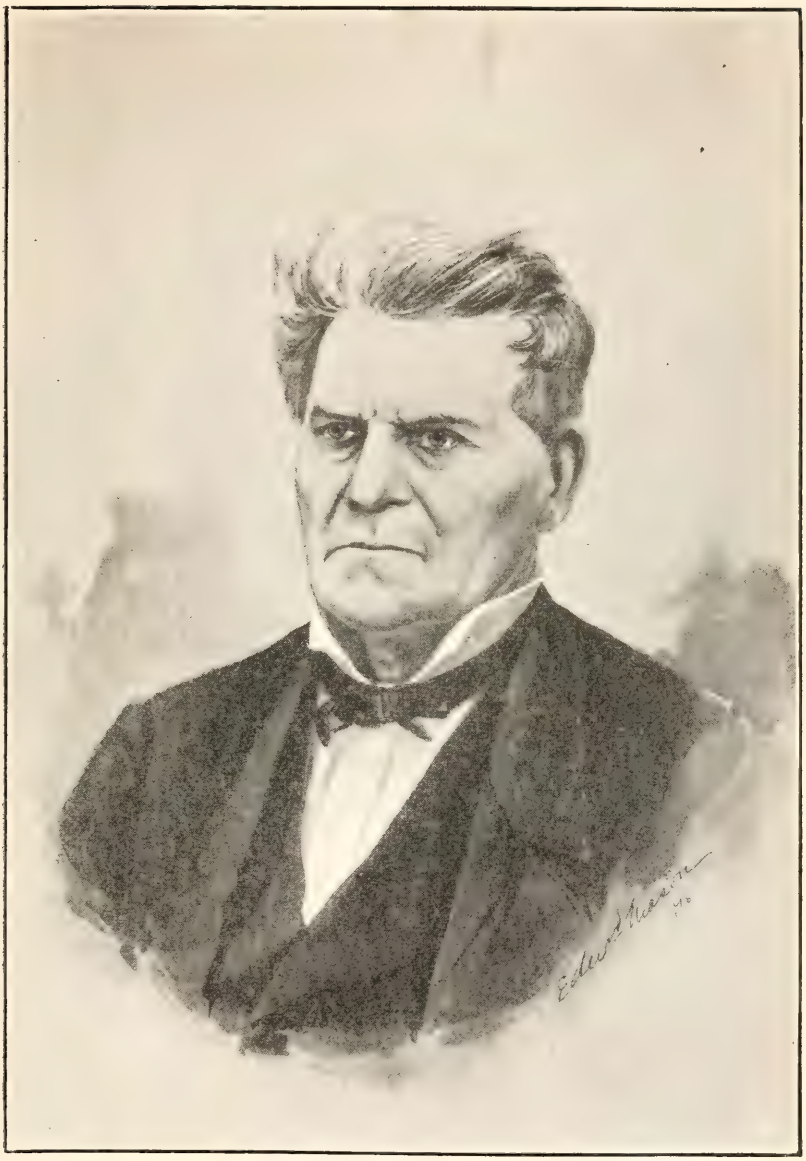
sentence of expulsion was confirmed. A short time before he died the Grand Lodge restored him, and September 10, 1867, he was buried with Masonic ceremonies in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. As to the merits of this case, there was room for honest difference of opinion. Grand Master Hazelrigg, who had known him long and intimately, in announcing his death to the Grand Lodge, spoke of him in these flattering words:

"He was ever ready and faithful in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him. He took delight in communicating of his well-earned store of knowledge to all who applied to him, being well versed in the ritualistic teachings, living in obedience to the laws of God and man, illustrating in a happy manner the benign influences of Masonry, in which he so much delighted."

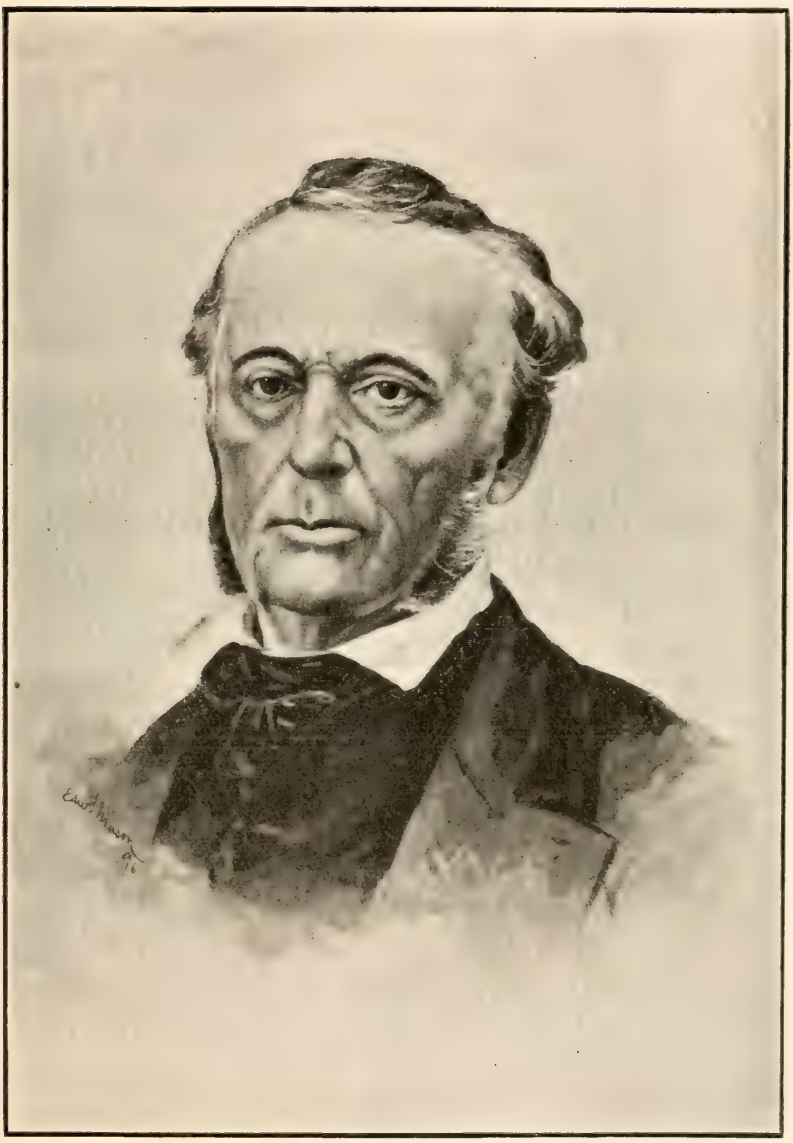
He was a collector and insurance agent, and for a long time secretary of the Cass county fairs. He was trustee of Eel River township at the time of his death. He was stoop-shouldered, and was generally familiarly called "Daddy Bartlett."

Johnson Watts, of Versailles, Ripley county, was elected Grand Master in 1846. At that time he was Master of Versailles Lodge No. 7. He was born a few miles from Lexington, Ky., July 7, 1794, at a place called Bryant's Station. When only two years old his father removed into Boone county, of that State, almost directly opposite Aurora, Ind. When eighteen years old he went into the army in the war of 1812, was wounded and taken prisoner at the defeat of Winchester, and did not return home until 1813. In 1814 he was married to Elizabeth McLain, and a year later removed into Dearborn county, Indiana.

He was made a Mason in Rising Sun Lodge No. 6, 1817, and was a member of that lodge until it ceased to work on account of the Morgan excitement, which spread all over the country, causing a cessation of work in nearly all the lodges in this jurisdiction, as well as elsewhere in the United States. During this time a few zealous Masons, including himself, procured a dispensation, opened a lodge at Versailles, and worked under the same for two years. A char-



JOHNSON WATTS.



ELIZUR DEMING.

ter was then granted, and he was elected the first Master. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1844, Deputy Grand Master in 1845, and Grand Master in 1846.

ELIZUR DEMING, of Lafayette, was born in Great Barrington Park, Mass., March 4, 1798, and was reared to manhood in his native State. After completing his collegiate and medical course, he went to Ohio and first located at Milford, and later at Chillicothe, where he successfully practiced medicine. In 1834 he settled in Lafayette, Ind., and soon gained a front position among his brethren of the profession. For three years he filled the chair of materia medica in the medical college at LaPorte, Ind.

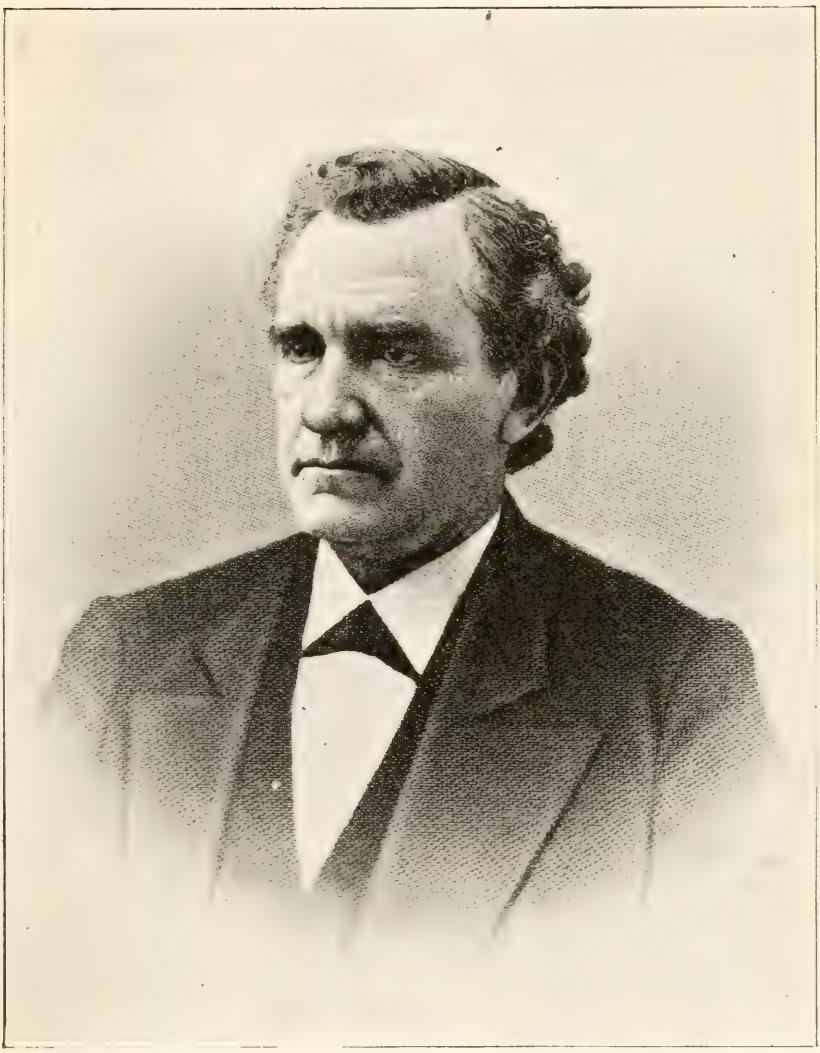
In 1852 he was appointed professor of general pathology and clinical medicine in the State University of Missouri, which position he filled until his death, which occurred February 22, 1855, in the meridian of life and usefulness.

While a resident of Milford, O., he received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and shortly after locating in Lafayette was elected Master of Perry Lodge and re-elected for many years following. He received the Chapter degrees and presided as High Priest. He received the orders of Christian Knighthood in Raper Commandery, at Indianapolis. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Indiana in May, 1847, re-elected in 1848, 1849 and 1850. It was during his term as Grand Master that the Grand Lodge records, which had been lost for twenty-seven years, were discovered and brought to light. His administration as Grand Master was exceedingly popular, and few men ever retired from that responsible office more universally beloved.

During the great Harrison campaign for President, in 1840, when General Harrison was carrying all the country, and Indiana in particular, like a whirlwind, Dr. Deming came suddenly forth as a brilliant orator, to the surprise of everyone. The year following, 1841, he was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs of Tippecanoe county. He soon became prominent as an abolitionist, and in 1843 was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Liberty and Free Soil party, headed by Martin Van Buren.

His character and ability in all the walks of life are well portrayed by his intimate friend, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in the South Bend "Register," of which he was at that time editor. Upon hearing of the death of Dr. Deming, Mr. Colfax wrote as follows:

"We write of the deceased with the partiality and esteem which our long acquaintance with him created; but we believe we speak the voice of all others who knew him well when we rank him as one of nature's noblemen—manly, conscientious, benevolent—of warm and generous sympathies, faithful to every conviction of duty at whatever cost, and thoroughly unselfish in his whole life and his every act. Long ago he felt it his duty to connect himself with the Free Soil party, small as it was in number and prejudiced as the great mass of the people were against it; and his advocacy of its doctrines became more and more earnest and eloquent, as the prejudices against it intensified, in its darkest hours, despite the injury to his practice, and the personal opposition which it evoked, he was boldest in the public enforcement of its principles; and ever with a light heart and a buoyant hope looked forward confidently to the ultimate recognition of his patriotism. And at last, when the great wrong of 1854 stirred the consciences of the masses of the North, he was the first to advocate the hearty fusion of all parties and to insist against the adoption of any platform that would hazard the success of that popular uprising for which he had so long looked. Himself the favorite candidate for a post which he would have adorned, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, he refused to assent to the programme which would have given, on the 13th of July, two of the candidates on the State ticket to each of the old parties and the fifth to himself, declaring that the triumph of principle was dearer to him and his associates than the honors of office, and insisting that that position should be given to the gentleman who now fills it. This is but a single instance of his disinterestedness, but is a fair type of his whole life and character. We must not omit to add that such were his merits in his profession that, despite his outspoken anti-slavery sentiments, the Governor and other trustees of the medical college of the slave State of Missouri selected him in 1853 for one of its prominent



ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY.



HENRY C. LAWRENCE.

professorships, which he held till his death. Such a man must, of course, have been universally mourned by the community in which he lived and died. And it did not surprise us, therefore, to learn that no building in Lafayette was large enough to contain the throng of citizens who attended his funeral obsequies. Services were held in two churches simultaneously, and all felt that a good and a great man had been gathered to his fathers. The Masonic Fraternity, of which he had been for many years the chief officer in this State, feel and attest the greatness of their loss by the resolutions passed in nearly all their lodges; and the I. O. O. F., of which he was also a valued member, join them in their sympathy for his deeply bereaved family."

Alexander C. Downey, of Rising Sun, was elected Grand Master in 1851-2-5-6-9 and 1860, serving in that office full six years. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 10, 1817. He removed with his parents to Indiana a few years afterwards, where they became residents of that part of Dearborn county which now forms Ohio county. His early education was such as, added to self-culture, could be acquired in the common schools, and afterwards attending the county seminary at Wilmington, then the county seat of Dearborn county. He commenced the study of law in 1840, and was soon after admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1844 he removed to Rising Sun, where he continued the practice of law, and in 1850 was appointed by Governor Joseph A. Wright as judge of the circuit in which he lived, and was elected by the Legislature at the next session to the same position, which he held until 1858, when he resigned. During the time he was judge he held the position of professor of law in Asbury University, at Greencastle, and in appreciation of his services to that institution the faculty conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Ohio and Switzerland, and served in that body in the sessions of 1862 to 1866, in which position, the Senate being tied, he gave the casting vote in favor of ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

He was one of the commissioners of the House of Refuge in 1869, and in 1871 was elected, as a Democrat, one of the

judges of the State Supreme Court, serving until 1877, when he again retired to the practice of the law, and later was elected as judge of the Circuit Court, which position he filled with marked ability and satisfaction to all parties interested.

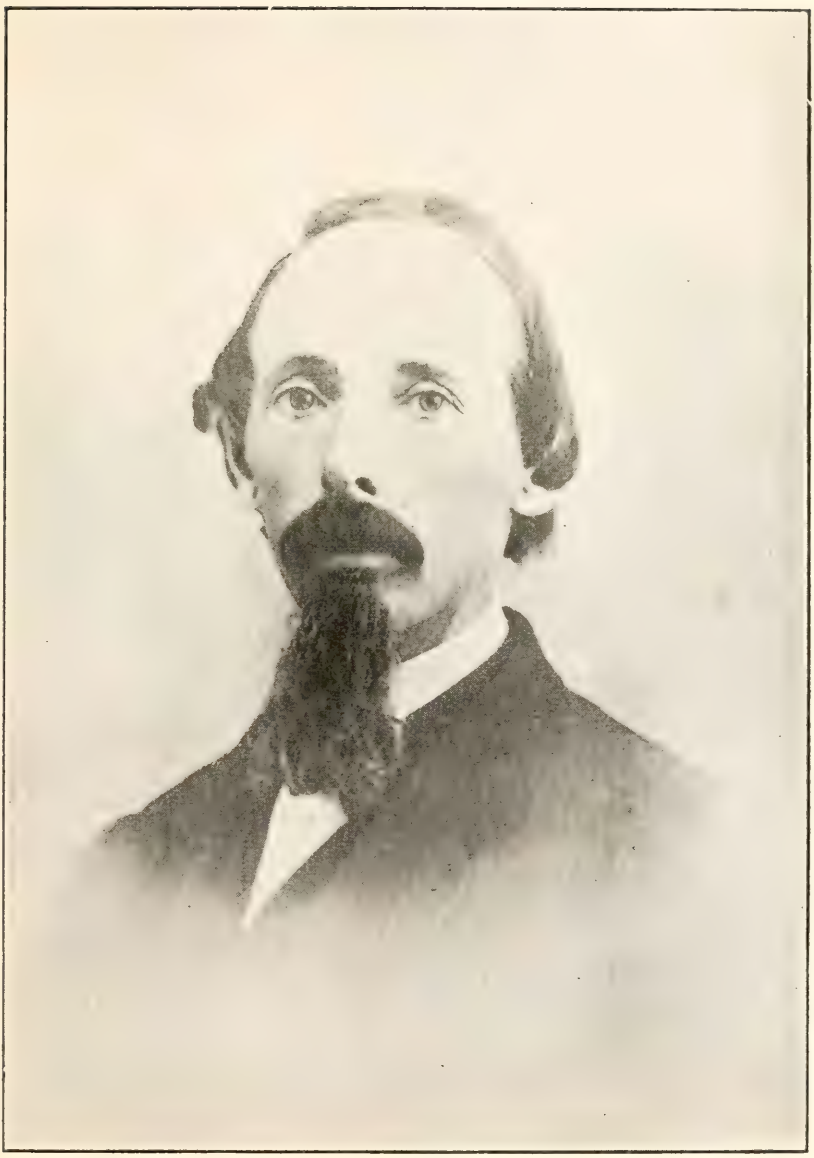
His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1847, when he was honored by being placed on the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and, as chairman, made the first systematic and full report on that subject ever made up to that time. During his six years as Grand Master he presided over the Craft with dignity and decorum and entire acceptability, and retired from the honorable position he had so long held with the respect and good will of every member of the Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Henry C. Lawrence, of Lafayette, was born in Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, August 5, 1820. He received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Perry Lodge, Lafayette, in September, 1845. He received the Chapter and Council degrees in Chicago in 1847, and was knighted in Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Chicago, the same year.

He was elected Deputy Grand Master of Indiana in 1851, Grand Lecturer in 1852, and Grand Master in 1853 and 1854.

He was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of Indiana, at its organization in 1854, and re-elected in 1855. He also had the honor of being elected Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and, had he lived long enough, would undoubtedly have attained to the highest office in that body.

In 1843 he removed to Lafayette, where he engaged in the drug business with his father. In 1849 he caught the gold fever, and, with a commission as Deputy for two "traveling lodges" which had been commissioned by Grand Master Deming, he started overland to California, reaching there in safety after a perilous journey of over six months. On his arrival there, among the numerous letters awaiting him he found one from his mother announcing that his



SOLOMON D. BAYLESS.



THOMAS B. AUSTIN.

father had been stricken with paralysis and was entirely helpless. He decided at once that duty demanded that he return home, and, learning that a steamer was to leave the next day, he applied for passage, which was refused, as all accommodations were engaged. Happily, he was a Mason, and gave the Masonic sign to the captain, who was also a Mason. The captain thereupon said he would find a place for him, and, taking passage on the ship, in due time reached home, where he took charge of his father and his business, remaining with him until he died.

When quite young, a playmate shot an arrow into one of his eyes and put it out. Not long afterwards he was struck by lightning and very nearly killed.

From a biographical sketch from which these facts are gleaned it is stated that on December 9, 1862, he was in unusually good health, and proposed to go out with a skating party on the valley road leading from Lafayette, that afternoon, but was unexpectedly detained by a summons to attend court. He, however, hastened away in time for the Chicago train, which would carry him near the pond. Various incidents occurred to prevent his getting off, but his tenacity of purpose was shown here, as elsewhere. He appears to have jumped from the train while in motion. The shock must have been terrible. The blow on the forehead rendered him insensible, and from this stupor he never fully recovered. He lingered until Saturday morning, December 20, 1862, when he breathed his last. His remains were conveyed by the Masons of Lafayette to Knowlesville, N. Y., where they were laid to rest with the honors of Masonry.

He was a man of extensive reading and varied acquirements, a careful and methodical business man, a very sensitive nature, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a true friend.

Solomon D. Bayless, of Fort Wayne, was elected Grand Master in 1857, and re-elected in 1858. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 5, 1814, and died May 30, 1875, being at the time of his death 61 years of age. In

1849 he became a resident of Fort Wayne, and was at one period postmaster of that city. He was also for a short time one of the editors of the "Fort Wayne Times." In 1858-9 he edited the "Indiana Freemason," published in Fort Wayne, and after its discontinuance was connected with the editorial staff of the "Mystic Star." His last public duties were those of United State pension agent, which position he filled for a period of about eight years. He was an enthusiastic member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been confirmed in that faith by Bishop McIlvain in 1843.

He was made a Mason when 27 years old in Franklin Lodge No. 14, at Troy, O., receiving all the degrees during the month of June, 1841. He filled several offices in the lodge and was elected Master in 1845. He soon became proficient in the work, and his fame as a Masonic ritualist became known both far and wide. In 1849 he affiliated with Wayne Lodge No. 25, and soon after was elected Master, which position he held for a number of years. In 1851 he became a member of the Grand Lodge, and with rare exceptions was a constant attendant on the annual meetings until disease rendered him helpless and death began to knock at his door.

As Grand Master he served the Craft with zeal and fidelity, and in an entirely acceptable manner throughout. In the other departments of Masonry he reached the highest official positions, having been elected and served as Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, Grand Commander Knights Templar of Indiana, and was also chosen Junior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States at its triennial conclave in 1863.

In build he was tall and slender, being six feet four in height, was slightly bald-headed, and wore mustache and goatee, nearly white at the time of his death.

He was cosmopolitan in his intercourse with mankind, and delighted in doing the greatest good to the greatest number. The funeral, conducted by Grand Master McDonald, was the largest Masonic display which ever before

honored the interment of any other Mason in the State, and was a fitting tribute of respect to the closing scenes of an intelligent and enthusiastic Mason, a congenial and social gentleman, an honorable and useful citizen.

THOMAS R. AUSTIN, of New Albany, was elected Grand Master in May, 1861, and within two months thereafter enlisted in the Union army as a surgeon and served until the close of the war, doing much to alleviate suffering by binding up the wounds of the afflicted.

He was born in London, England, June 16, 1810, and was 74 years old at the time of his death, which occurred at Vincennes, February 5, 1884. He graduated at Oxford, and afterwards came to America in 1833. After remaining here a short time he returned to Europe and attended a medical college on the continent, from which he graduated with honors, and again returned to America. Later in life he entered the Episcopal ministry, and was rector of the church at Jeffersonville and Terre Haute. While rector of the church at Terre Haute, broken health caused him to retire to his farm near Olney, Ill. While residing there his effects, including one of the finest Masonic libraries in the United States, valued at $15,000, were destroyed by fire. He then accepted the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church at Vincennes, which he held until failing health caused him to resign.

The last years of his life were full of suffering from bodily infirmities, yet through it all he was the same genial, true-hearted Christian gentleman he had been all through life. He was distinguished as a man of ability and learning, and as a Mason of superior skill and knowledge, and impressed upon the Masons of Indiana the peculiar influence of his earnest devotion to the sublime principles of Masonry. He walked in accordance with his profession, and the beauties of Masonry and Masonic virtues shone in undiminished splendor in his words and works. As Grand Master he was dignified, able and just; as a man he was ever true to his convictions of duty. He left to his family and to Masonry a good name and an honorable record of noble deeds well done.

John B. Fravel, of LaPorte, was elected Grand Master in May, 1862, and served until the next annual meeting, in May following. He had been the acting Grand Master during the year 1861, in the absence of Grand Master Thomas R. Austin, who had enlisted as a surgeon in the Union army shortly after his election as Grand Master in May, 1861. Brother Fravel was stricken with paralysis on March 1, 1876, and after a few hours of bodily suffering expired at his home in the city of LaPorte.

He was a native of Chester county, South Carolina, having been born in that place January 18, 1814. In 1826, at the age of twelve years, he left his parental roof and pushed out into the world and entered upon the battle of life alone. Ten years later, in 1835, he became a resident of LaPorte, Ind., where he remained almost continuously until the day of his death.

During most of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. His early educational advantages were limited, but by energy, industry and perseverance he became a well "self-educated" man, a correct and elegant writer, and a fluent and terse speaker. He was a public-spirited citizen, and in all enterprises of interest to the people among whom he resided he bore an active part. He was an active, consistent and useful member of the Methodist Church.

As a member of the Masonic Fraternity, as in everything else with which he was associated, he was zealous and enthusiastic, always occupying a leading position. He was Master of LaPorte Lodge for a period of seven years between 1856 and 1864. He received the Chapter degrees and the degrees of Royal and Select Master in 1851 at Indianapolis, and was created a Knights Templar in 1866.

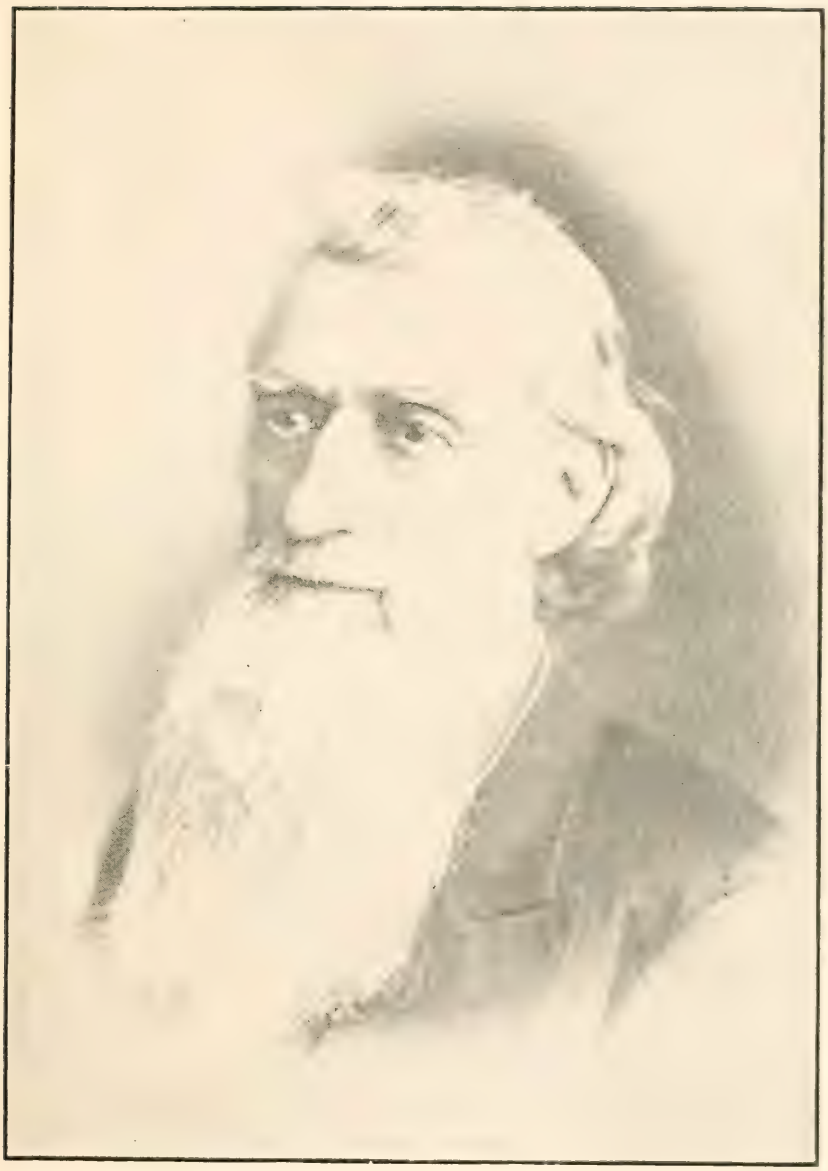
It was said of him that his intercourse with his neighbors was always marked by kindness and courtesy, and the earnestness of his convictions secured the respect of those from whom he differed.

He was buried in the cemetery at LaPorte with Masonic honors, Dr. Dakin, a life-long personal friend, performing the ceremonies.

William Hacker, of Shelbyville, was elected Grand Mas-



JOHN B. FRAVEL.



WILLIAM HACKER.

ter in 1863 and 1864. He was also Grand Secretary for two years, 1861-2; but it was as a ritualist, especially in the Chapter, Council, Commandery and the Order of High Priesthood, that he more fully left the impress of his faithful labors in Masonry than in any other department. As a worker he was modest and unassuming, and dignified to a marked degree in all his speech and action. He was not a brilliant, but a careful, painstaking and impressive worker. A few years prior to his death he was almost totally deaf, and was compelled to use an ear-trumpet, through which only could he hear anything whatever. He was tall and slender, being six feet four in height, with full beard that reached to his breast, and which was at the time of his death as white as snow.

He was born near the town of Urbana, O., in 1810. He early learned the trade of a master mechanic, and as soon as he became of age joined St. John's Lodge at Dayton, O., and was raised to the degree of Master Mason in February, 1833. He received the degrees of the Chapter and Council in Indianapolis in 1846, and was made a Knights Templar in Cincinnati Commandery in May, 1848. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite by communication on their first introduction into Indiana. He filled the highest offices in the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery.

His most important work, and that which will live longest in the memory of the Fraternity, was the collection of the records from the first meeting of the Grand Lodge to and including 1845. When he began the work some of the records were lost and others were on detached slips of paper, without order or system in their arrangement. He went at the work determined to bring order out of confusion, and after many months of constant labor the task was performed, the record was complete, and in due time was put in type and published in book form, making a volume of 500 pages. To those who have not had experience in such matters, the labor and anxiety connected with a work of this kind, and its great importance to the Craft, cannot be comprehended.

During fourteen years as chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge he left the impress of his knowledge of Masonic law in our rules and regulations to a greater extent than did anyone who preceded him.

Prior to the adoption of the Webb-Preston work, in 1860-1, he devoted much time to the systematizing of the work and lectures, which at that time were made up of odds and ends, and exemplified in the several lodges according to the fancy of the Master and other workers of the degrees. For want of system in introducing them, he did not succeed in securing the adoption of his ideas to any considerable extent. He had spent so much time in arranging the work on the lines he had marked out that he had come to believe that he had the only pure and unadulterated ritual in existence, and, so believing, he did not take kindly to the Webb-Preston work as arranged by Rob Morris and adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1860-1. He did not openly rebel against the work, but he felt keenly the slight he imagined had been offered him by the Grand Lodge in not adopting his system and making him "Custodian of the Work," as he had succeeded in having done in most, if not all, of the higher bodies. Gradually, however, he yielded to the inevitable, and abandoned any further attempt to secure the adoption of his compilation of the work.

For many years he was Custodian of the Council and Chapter Work, and the ritual of those orders in their "filling in" showed plainly Brother Hacker's handiwork. He also remodeled, polished and dressed up the Super Excellent degree as an appendage to the Order of Royal and Select Master, and also remodeled and introduced in this State the Order of High Priesthood. The order at once became popular in Indiana, and since then has been adopted and is worked in most of the States of the Union.

He took an active interest in the Order of Knights Templar, having been a participant in the organization of the Grand Commandery, in the arrangement of its ritual, and in the framing of its Constitution, laws and general regulations.

He was a great admirer of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and united with Indianapolis Consistory on its organization and took a lively interest in the work, being a regular attendant on the semi-annual meetings until the time of his death.

During his life he collected one of the finest Masonic libraries in the country, which, three or four years before his death, he presented to the Masonic Fraternity of the State, intrusting it to Indianapolis Consistory, where it was placed in the reading and reception rooms, with the understanding that it was to be open and free for all, day and evening. The building caught fire one evening in November, 1894, and the structure, together with the contents, including this most valuable Masonic collection, were entirely destroyed.

He was not a polished scholar, and in the literature of the Ancient Craft was only partially successful. In his writings and extemporaneous addresses he confined himself to the subject and the points he wished to make in a plain, unassuming way, without any embellishments or rhetorical flourish whatever.

In noticing his death, Grand Master Ruckle (1892) faithfully portrayed the salient features of his character when he said: "During the forty-six years of his connection with the Grand Lodge, extending from the days of his youthful vigor through mature manhood to a venerable old age, he carried with him the unwavering respect and confidence of his brethren, and maintained his steadfast attachment to the Masonic Institution to the last. With him Masonry was not a stepping-stone to preferment, but an end for which all other purposes must be put away. For it personal interests were sacrificed and public ambition laid aside. In Masonry, and out of it, he was a man of sturdy principles, but withal moderate, conservative and forbearing. Without pretense, plain and sincere, but not wanting in dignity and impressiveness; perhaps lacking in enthusiasm, but making it up in conscious persistence."

Harvey G. Hazelrigg, of Lebanon, was elected and served as Grand Master in 1865-6-7. He was born in Bath

county, Kentucky, September 30, 1807. His early youth and manhood were spent in his native State, where his worth and manliness were held in such high estimation that at the age of 34 he was chosen to represent his district in the Kentucky Legislature, which position he filled honorably to himself and with credit to his constituents. Soon after his removal to Indiana he was appointed auditor and paymaster of the Indianapolis & Lafayette railroad, a position requiring great financial skill and a high degree of executive ability. This position he held for many years, performing the varied duties incumbent upon him with scrupulous exactness, with the utmost integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of the management of the road.

He received the Ancient Craft degrees in Flat Rock Lodge, Kentucky, in 1841, and the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees in Lafayette, Ind., in 1855-7. He was Grand Master in 1865-6-7, Grand High Priest 1867-8, Grand Commander Knights Templar 1866-7. He was a constant attendant on the Grand Lodge for more than thirty years, and during the time did much to mold the jurisprudence of this jurisdiction. He was a close, careful student of Masonic literature, and emphatically a working Mason. Whether he was in the committee room or upon the official dais, he advocated the right as it was given him to see it in a firm and manly way, as the occasion seemed to require. During the time he was Grand Master, at the opening of each session he delivered a lengthy address, covering from twenty to thirty closely printed pages. He was prolific in the use of words, and embellished his sentences with much of the flower of rhetoric. In debate he was short, sharp and decisive, using ironical symbolisms that went straight to the mark.

He was chairman of the rebuilding or "remodeling" committee for the erection of the present Masonic Hall, and he managed it with consummate skill and ability.

He died at his residence in Boone county, December 15, 1877. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends and Masons from many parts of the



HARVEY G. HAZELRIGG.



Martin H. Rice

State, and his remains were laid to rest with the honors of Masonry.

MARTIN H. RICE, then of Plymouth, now of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Master in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871. He was born in the town of Jamaica, Windham county, Vermont, October 4, 1829, of Revolutionary ancestry. His early life was spent at home working with his father on the farm and at his trade during the summer months, and attending school during the winter. He also took a course of study in the Leland Seminary at Townsend, Vt., and taught in the "deestrick" school. In 1848 he went to Woodstock and was bookkeeper in a large dry goods house until 1853, when he came West and engaged in civil engineering, first at Piqua, O., and in the fall of the same year he came to Indiana and was engaged in the first survey of the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago railroad, extending from Peru to LaPorte, and now a part of the Lake Erie & Western system, and was chief engineer at its completion.

In the spring of 1855 he went to Indianapolis with Col. John C. Walker and took charge of the "Sentinel" printing office for one year. While living in Indianapolis he married Miss Regina C. Smith in April, 1856. He and his estimable wife are the parents of three grown children—two sons, both of whom are Masons, and one daughter, Mrs. A. A. Vaughn, living at Logansport, Ind.

In 1856 he went to LaPorte and took a position as conductor on the railroad from that point to Plymouth. In November following he located in Plymouth as local agent of the road. This position he resigned in July, 1857, to engage in the mercantile business in Plymouth. In 1866 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville railroad, a position he held until the completion of the road. He continued in the mercantile business until 1869, when he sold out and went to Indianapolis to take charge of the "Masonic Advocate," in which business he is still engaged.

His interesting and highly honorable Masonic career dates from the spring of 1859, when he was made a Mason

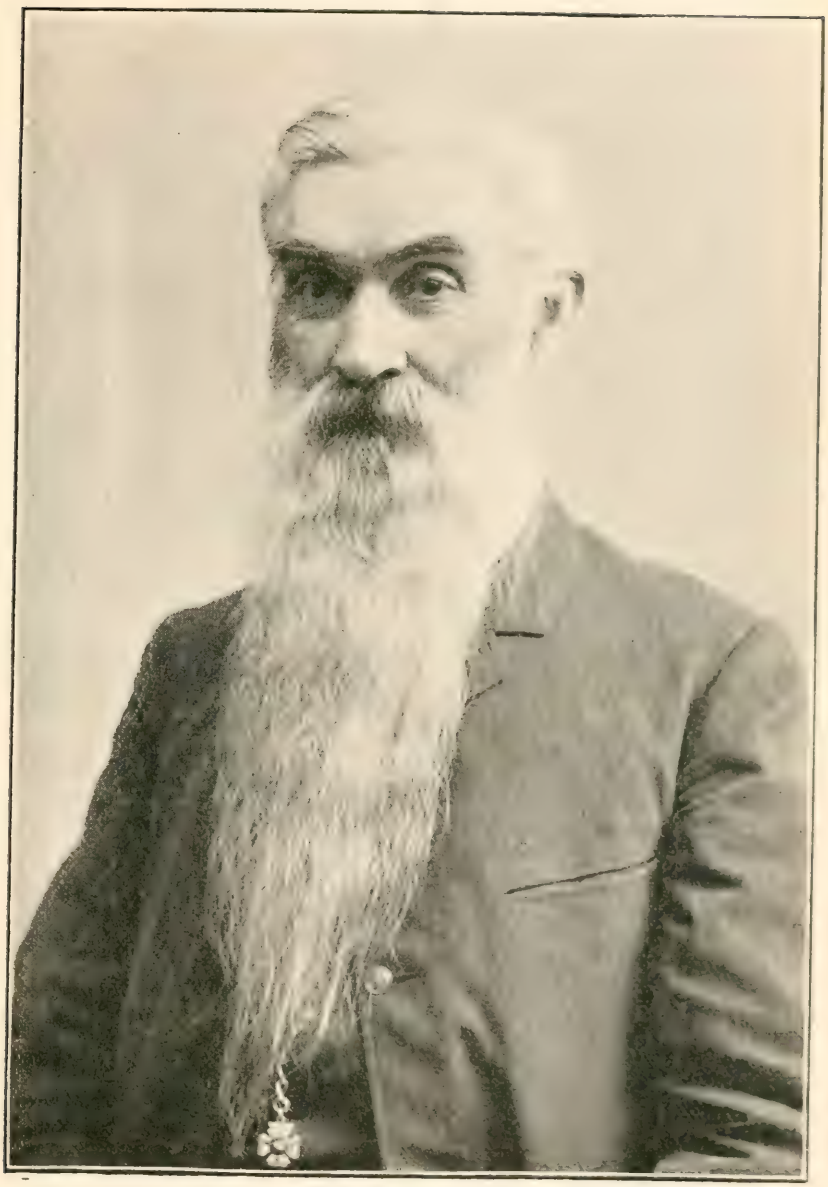
in Plymouth Lodge No. 149, this State, having been initiated April 29th, passed May 29th and raised June 17th of that year. At the first election after he was made a Mason he was elected Senior Warden, and the year following, and for three successive years, was elected Master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Warsaw Chapter in 1863, a Royal and Select Master in Indianapolis Council in 1864, and a Knights Templar in Warsaw Commandery in 1866. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, including the 32d, in 1866, and the 33d in 1879. He received the order of High Priesthood in 1865. He was High Priest of Plymouth Chapter, Illustrious Master of Plymouth Council Royal and Select Masters, Eminent Commander of Raper Commandery No. 1, at Indianapolis. He was Grand High Priest of the State, Illustrious Grand Master of Indiana, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Chapter and Council, and held various other positions in the various bodies too numerous to mention. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1862. In 1865 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and advanced regularly to the various positions until 1868, when he was elected Grand Master, and three times thereafter re-elected. As Grand Master, Grand High Priest and Illustrious Grand Master he presided with dignity, intelligence and great acceptability. His addresses were models in diction and arrangement, and his rulings and decisions always correct, clear cut and to the point.

But however honorable and distinguished his career in the active work of the Craft may have been, he will best be known and remembered in the years to come as the editor of the "Masonic Advocate." For a quarter of a century he has acquitted himself nobly in spreading "true Masonic light and knowledge to his uninformed brethren," and is entitled to the applaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Christian Fetta, of Richmond, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, June 15, 1831. He came with his parents in 1845 to America and settled in Richmond, where he has ever since resided. Before leaving his native coun-



Fraternally Yours
Christian Fitta



Lucien A. Foote

try he had acquired a good primary education. On arriving in this country he continued his educational researches, and by dint of perseverance he learned the English language and acquired a fair English education. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the miller's trade, but, finding it injurious to his health, he abandoned it and took up the manufacture of brick, which he continued for thirty-five years with success. In 1870 he purchased a large tract of land in Randolph county and engaged in the lumber business, which also proved a profitable venture. These successes, however, were met by heavy losses. In 1876, suffering a general decline in health, he spent the winter in Florida. Returning home from there, he found that a trusted friend for whom he had endorsed paper to the amount of $36,000 had gone into bankruptcy, and he was compelled to pay the entire amount. Another investment of $6,000 in the stock of a manufacturing company proved a total loss, and thus a large portion of his hard-earned money was swept away. But industrious habits and perseverance remained, while an undaunted spirit and indomitable will made a capital stock to regain a competency in some new enterprise, which has been accomplished in the real estate business.

He was made a Mason in Webb Lodge at Richmond, August 24, 1858, and served in all nine years as its Master. He was elected Grand Master of Indiana in 1872, and re-elected in 1873, being the last one up to the present time honored with a re-election. During his two years as Grand Master he presided over the Grand Lodge with mildness, moderation and decorum, and left the Craft in a healthy and prosperous condition on his retirement in 1874.

He received the Chapter degrees in his home Chapter in 1859, was High Priest thereof, and was elected Grand High Priest of the State in 1886, serving with distinction one term. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Richmond Council in 1869, and served as Illustrious Master of his Council. He was made a Knights Templar in Richmond Commandery in 1865. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite at Richmond in

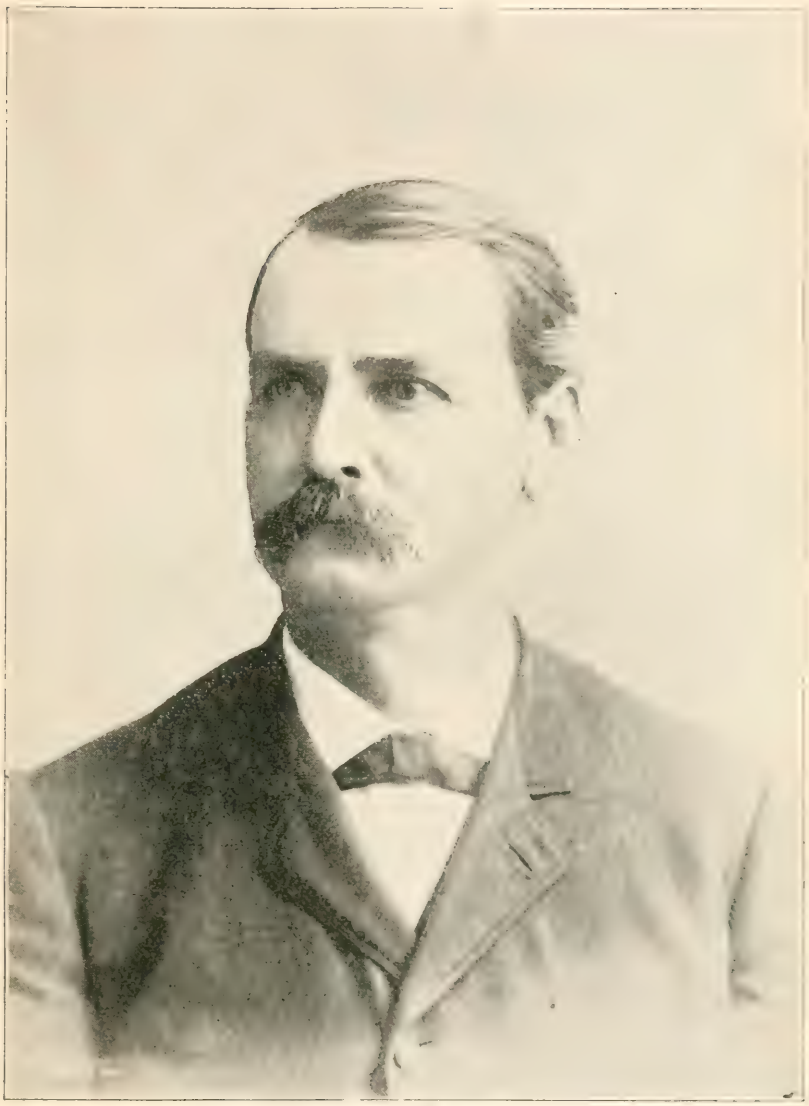
1867, and was elected to the 33d, but, owing to financial reverses, did not present himself to receive it.

His whole life has been a busy one and full of hard work. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity, and there are few men anywhere known who have more friends and fewer enemies than Chris. Fetta.

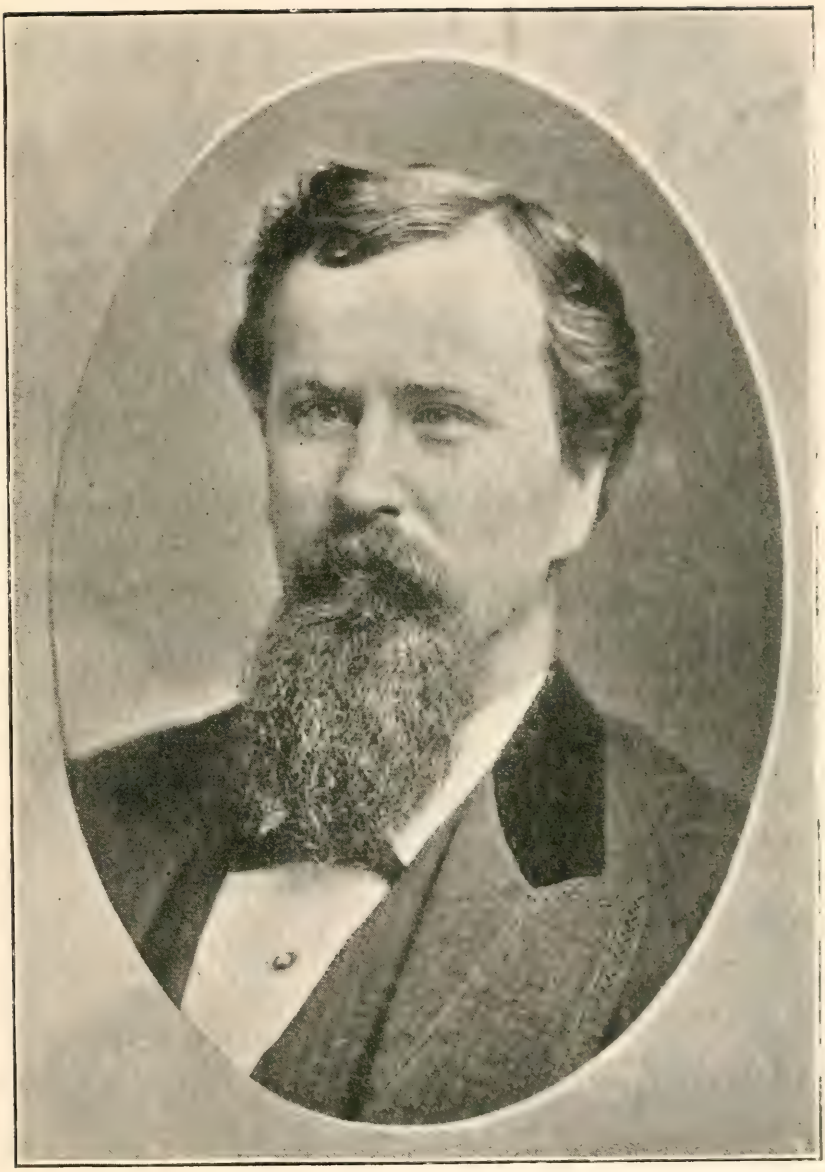
Lucien Andrew Foote, of Crawfordsville, was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, December 16, 1824. In 1833, with his parents, he came to Indiana and settled in Rockville, where he obtained such education as the common schools of those days afforded. In March, 1849, he started with a party to make the overland trip to California. The trip was made with ox teams, and required nearly six months' time, the party arriving at their destination the first week in September. He located at "Hangtown," where he resided two years, engaged in mining, and also had an interest in a trading company. At the first election held in Eldorado county he was elected clerk of the court, but Colona being selected as the county-seat, he declined to serve, as he did not desire to change his residence.

He was made a Mason just before starting for California. After two years' residence in California he returned to his former home in Rockville, and afterwards engaged in business at Clayton. In 1859 he was elected auditor of Parke county, but before his term began he enlisted in the army, and, having recruited a company, he entered the service as captain, and was afterwards promoted to major and served during the war of 1861-5. In 1865 he removed to Crawfordsville, where he engaged in the stationery business, which he continued for several years, after which he became deputy county clerk, which he held under both parties for a period of fifteen years.

He received the Ancient Craft degrees in Parke Lodge, the Chapter degrees at Terre Haute, and also the Council degrees in the same place, and was created a Knights Templar in Raper Commandery No. 1, Indianapolis. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Indianapolis Consistory, and also the order of High Priesthood.



Daniel McDonald



FRANK S. DEVOL.

He was Grand Master in 1874, Grand High Priest 1874, Illustrious Grand Master 1874. At home he allows nothing but sickness to interfere with his attendance upon the meetings of the several bodies to which he belongs, in nearly all of which he is and has been secretary for more than a quarter of a century. He is a most genial, companionable friend and brother, one with whom it is a pleasure to associate.

Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth, was elected Grand Master in May, 1875, and served until the annual meeting in May, 1876, when, on account of feeble health, he declined a re-election. He was born on a farm in Fayette county, near Connersville, May 6, 1833, and with his parents settled in Marshall county July 26, 1836. In 1849, his father having been elected auditor of the county, he settled in Plymouth, the county-seat, where he completed the very meager common school education which he had commenced in the country log school house the previous few years. In 1853, when only twenty years old, he was appointed by President Pierce as postmaster at Plymouth. During his occupancy of that office he learned the art of telegraphy, and was afterwards the first telegraph operator on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad at Plymouth, after its completion to that place in 1858. In connection with his father and brothers he established the "Marshall County Democrat" November 15, 1855. During the war, from 1861 to 1866, he was cashier of the Plymouth Bank; was telegraph operator and railroad agent at Bourbon, Marshall county, for six years; was elected twice a member of the Legislature and served in the regular and special sessions of 1869; in 1870, was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, re-elected in 1874, serving in all eight years and seven months. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, and at Chicago in 1884, and served two terms, four years, as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee; was nine years a member and president of the city school board of Plymouth. He

purchased the office of the Plymouth "Democrat" in 1874, and has been the editor and publisher, except a brief interval, ever since.

He was made a Mason in Plymouth Lodge No. 149, receiving the third degree September 20, 1861, and was Master of the lodge in 1864 and again in 1896 and 1897. He subsequently served four years as Master of Bourbon Lodge No. 227, and was the charter Master of Kilwinning Lodge No. 435 at Plymouth, and was twice re-elected. He received the Chapter degrees in Plymouth Chapter in March, 1864, and was High Priest in 1882. He was made a Royal and Select Master in Plymouth Council in 1865, and was Illustrious Master 1872-3-4. He was created a Knights Templar in LaPorte Commandery, February 8, 1872. He received the grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite at Indianapolis, 1876, and the order of High Priesthood October 22, 1884.

In the Grand Lodge he served as Senior Grand Deacon, Grand Lecturer, Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master 1875-6.

In the Grand Chapter he filled various positions, and was elected Grand High Priest in 1888.

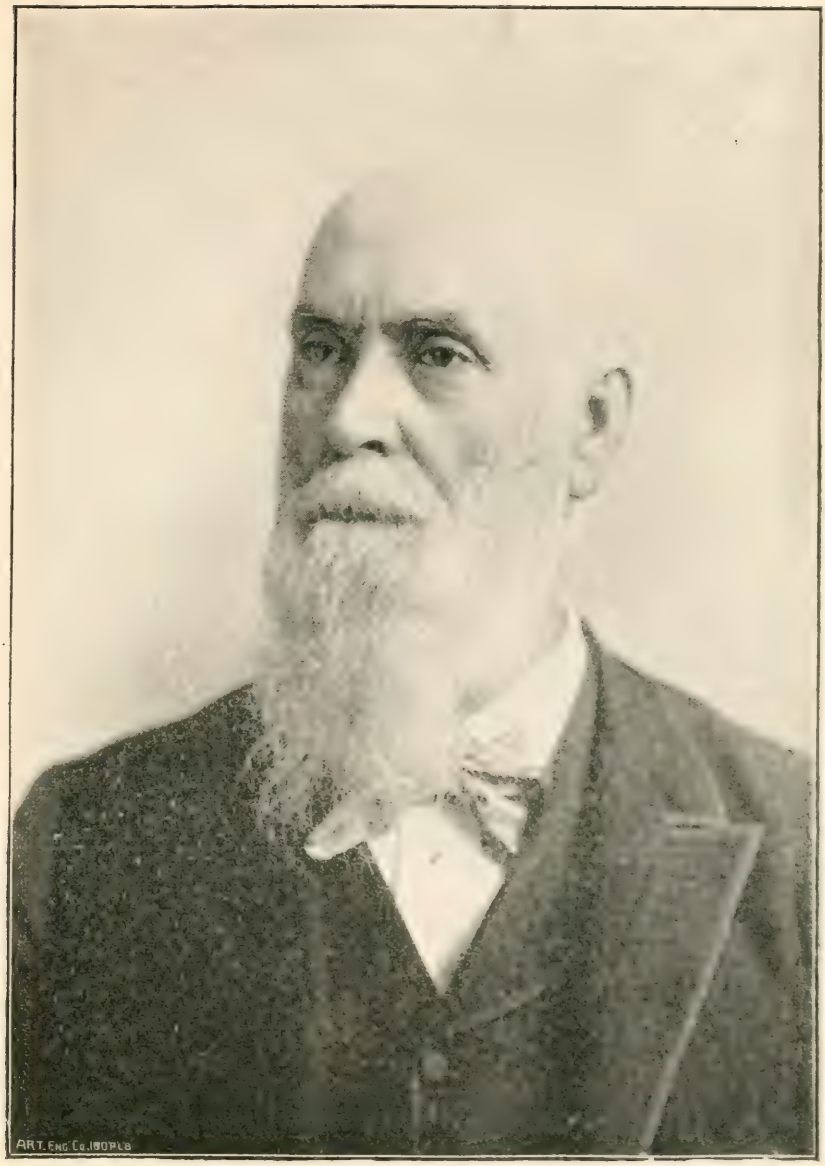
He was elected Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters in 1875.

He was a charter member of Plymouth Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1872, and was the first Captain-General.

He was for three years chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and has nearly always been a member of that committee.

He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1874 and 1875, and wrote the reports for those years. In referring to these reports, the editor of the "Masonic Advocate" said: "These papers were able and comprehensive, and will compare favorably with the best productions of the most noted writers of reports on correspondence."

Those who may be interested further in his career are referred to the "Masonic Advocate," published at Indianapolis, for July, 1894, pages 230-1-2-3.



Fraternally Yours

Andrew J. Hay



Robt Van Vaget

Frank S. Devol, Grand Master 1876–7, was born July 22, 1844. He enlisted in 1861 in the war of the Rebellion and served as a private in Company B, 38th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving until after the battle of Stone River, when his health became impaired and he was compelled to accept a discharge as being unfitted for further military duty.

In his early career he was a prominent business man in New Albany for many years. He was popular among the people, and was elected treasurer of Floyd county on the Republican ticket by a handsome majority at a time when the county was largely Democratic.

On July 4, 1868, he was married to Theresa M. Wilcoxson, and he is the father of three children—Robert G., Edmund M. and Charlotte M. Devol.

He received the Ancient Craft degrees in New Albany Lodge, being initiated April 5, passed April 20 and raised May 7, 1866. He served as Worshipful Master from June 18, 1868, to December 21, 1871, and from December, 1872, to December, 1873. He received the Chapter degrees in New Albany Chapter No. 17, being exalted June 16, 1866. Received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Indiana Council No. 1, in 1866, and knighted in New Albany Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, September 5, 1866, and was elected and served as Eminent Commander in 1875. He also served as High Priest of his Chapter and Illustrious Master of the Council.

In the Grand Lodge he served as Senior Grand Deacon, 1872; Junior Grand Warden, 1873; Senior Grand Warden, 1874; Deputy Grand Master, 1875, and Grand Master, 1876. He was an accomplished ritualist, an upright, conscientious, painstaking and enthusiastic Mason. Several years ago he was attacked by an incurable malady which rendered him helpless, resulting in the loss of his mind and memory.

Andrew J. Hay, of Charlestown, now of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Master in 1877. He was a native Hoosier, having been born at Charlestown, April 8, 1826. He re-

ceived his early education in the common schools of the county, then at Clark County Seminary and Hanover College. On leaving school he entered upon the study of medicine with his father, who was a physician at Charlestown, and finally graduated at Louisville Medical College in 1844 and began the practice of his profession in the place of his birth, where he had a large practice for many years.

He was elected journal clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1847-8, and was elected a member of that body from his county in 1851, and was elected county clerk in 1860. He was appointed State Bank Examiner by President Garfield, and served four years as such. He also served two years as chief of a division in the Treasury Department at Washington.

He was made a Mason in Blazing Star Lodge at Charlestown in 1857, and the year following was elected Master, and served almost continuously in that position for twenty years. He received the Chapter degrees in Jeffersonville in March and April, 1867, and the Knights Templar degrees in Jeffersonville April 17th following. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was at the annual meeting in 1859. He served as Grand Marshal in 1869; was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1874, and was regularly promoted until 1877, when he was elected Grand Master. He was also for many years one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Hall.

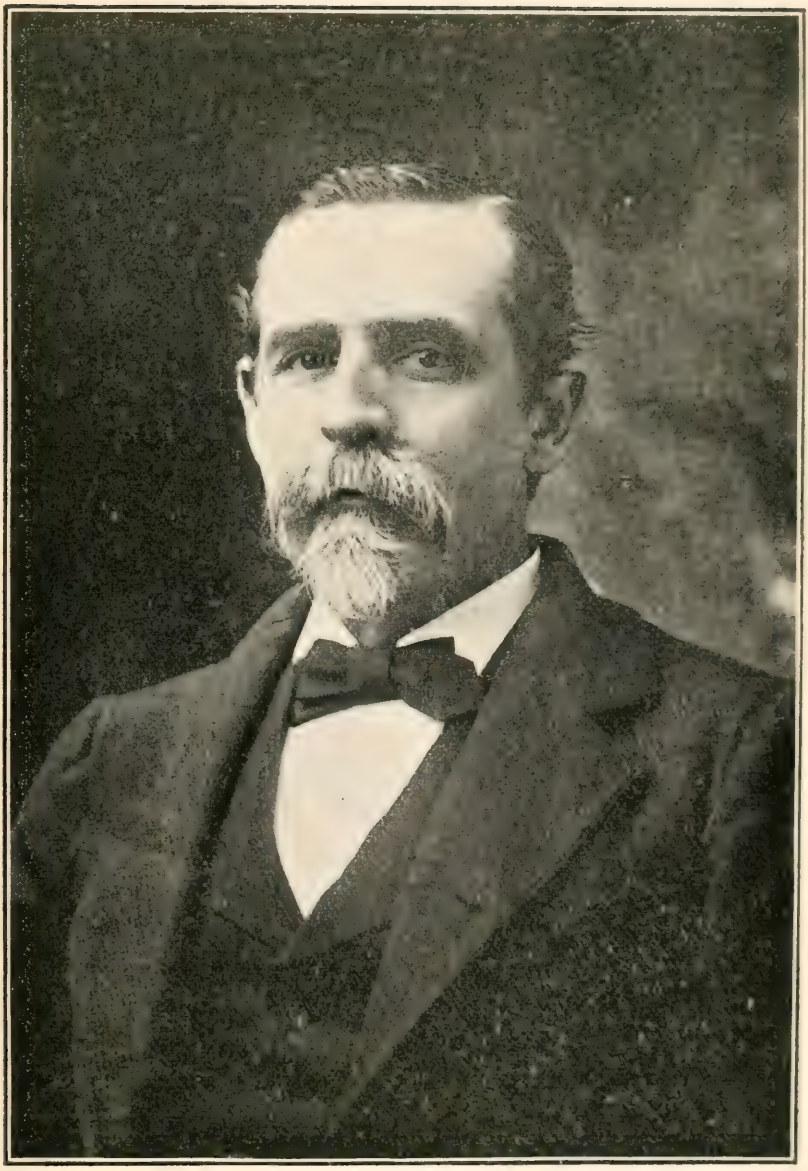
He died, after a lingering illness of a complication of diseases, at his home in Crawfordsville, July, 1897. His body was removed to his old home at Charlestown, where it was buried in the cemetery near by.

Robert Van Valzah, of Terre Haute, was elected and served as Grand Master from May, 1878, to May, 1879. He was born in Mifflinburg, Pa., April 9, 1843. Having studied and made due preparation, he commenced the practice of dentistry at Terre Haute, and in time arrived at the head of his profession.

In the affairs of life he occupied a conspicuous position. He served as a member of the Common Council of Terre Haute, and as a member of the city School Board, three



D S Sutton



Fraternally Yours
Calvin W. Potter

years as president thereof. He was elected as a Democrat and served with distinction as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives.

In Masonry he received all the degrees from the Entered Apprentice to the 32d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (when they were worked in Terre Haute) in the bodies in Terre Haute, including the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was Grand Patron of the State in 1882-3. He received the 33d degree, Scottish Rite, in Chicago in 1886.

He was elected and served as Worshipful Master, High Priest, Illustrious Master and Eminent Commander in the bodies at Terre Haute to which he belonged, and was advanced in the Grand Bodies to Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. He was General Grand Captain of the Guard of the General Grand Chapter of the United States from 1883 to 1886.

He served on many important committees in all these bodies, and was for several years one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Hall. The Masonic Institution was the world in which he delighted to dwell, and no one in Indiana excelled him in enthusiasm and fidelity to the organization, or in the dramatic effect or correctness in which he interpreted the ritual. His labors are ended, but his works do follow him. He died in Terre Haute, October 23, 1892, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

Bellamy S. Sutton, of Shelbyville, was elected Grand Master in 1879 and served until the annual meeting in 1880. He was born on a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 3, 1842. After obtaining a common school education he entered upon the study of the law. After practicing a short time he took a position as operator in the United States Military Telegraph Department, continuing as such until November, 1864, when he commenced working with the Big Four railroad as agent and operator. In 1874 he was elected by the Democrats as clerk of Shelby county, serving one term of four years, after which, in 1882, he was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature. He was a railroad man in the service of the Big Four for more than

a quarter of a century, filling the positions of train dispatcher, trainmaster and superintendent of three different divisions, and for several years was traveling freight and passenger agent.

He was made a Mason in Summer, Ill., in 1863; a Royal Arch Mason in Shelbyville, Ind., in 1871, and a Royal and Select Master in 1872, and a Knights Templar in 1873. He served one year as Master of his lodge, but beyond this he has held no official position in any of the subordinate bodies.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1876, as chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. His reports from that committee, and the vigorous manner in which he defended the positions taken with his oratorical eloquence, captivated the Grand Lodge, and was the immediate cause of his election at that session to the office of Junior Grand Warden. He advanced regularly, and in 1879 was elected Grand Master. He is a genial, social gentleman, a loyal and steadfast friend, and a man who leaves his impress on all with which he has to do.

Calvin W. Prather, then of Jeffersonville, now of Anderson, Ind., was elected Grand Master in 1880. Owing to the financial embarrassment of the Grand Lodge in "remodeling" the Temple, in 1879 biennial sessions were ordered, and hence no meeting was held in 1881, thus making the term of Grand Master Prather two years instead of one, as under the former rule.

He was made a Mason in Utica Lodge in the village of that name in Clark county, Indiana, in February, 1867. In the following June he was elected Junior Warden, and the next year Worshipful Master, which office he filled continuously for five and a half years, the time for electing officers having been changed from June to December during his incumbency. He then removed to Jeffersonville and affiliated with the lodge at that place, afterwards serving two years as Master. He received the Chapter degrees in Horeb Chapter No. 66, at that place, and served two years as High Priest. He received the Knights Templar degrees in New Albany Commandery No. 5, and was a member of that commandery a year or more, when, with

Past Grand Commanders Woolsey, Johnson and others, he was instrumental in establishing Jeffersonville Commandery No. 27. In this commandery he took an active part, as he always did in all the Masonic bodies to which he belonged, serving one year as Eminent Commander of Jeffersonville Commandery No. 27, when he removed to Anderson, where he united with the commandery at that place.

In the Grand Lodge he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1877, Senior Grand Warden in 1878, Deputy Grand Master in 1879, and Grand Master in 1880. During his term of two years about $30,000 of the Grand Lodge indebtedness was paid.

He was appointed Grand Royal Arch Captain by Robert Van Valzah, Grand High Priest, and regularly advanced until he was elected and served one term as Grand High Priest. He was elected one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge in 1882, and has been re-elected and served continuously until the present time.

He was born on a farm in Clark county, Indiana, August 19, 1845. He received a common school education, such as was afforded to farmer boys of those days. He afterwards attended college at Greencastle, after which he engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Jeffersonville and engaged in the grocery business for five years, when he changed and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He continued in this business for five years, when he was elected treasurer of the city of Jeffersonville, filling the office with entire satisfaction to the people two full terms, after which he declined a re-election. In 1889 he removed to Anderson, where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in the firm name of Prather & Son. He is vice-president of the National Exchange Bank of that city, and also president of the Anderson School Board.

In politics he has always been a conservative Democrat, and by his fairness and impartiality has always commanded the respect of his political opponents. In business, in politics and in Masonry he has achieved a remarkable degree of success. This is easily accounted for by those who know him. He is a man of business capacity; a most affable,

congenial gentleman, who has a happy faculty of attracting people to him. In every position in which he has been placed he has performed his duties faithfully and well, to his own credit and to the delight of his friends.

Bruce Carr was born in Orange county, Indiana, May 12, 1849. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the 66th Indiana Regiment, and carried a musket until the close of the war of 1861-5. He attended the State University three years, and then took a position with the book publishing firm of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, which he continued until 1886, when he was elected, as a Republican, Auditor of State. He was re-elected in 1888, and served in all four years.

He received the Ancient Craft degrees of Masonry in Saltillo Lodge, Washington county, the Chapter and Council degrees in Bedford, and the order of Knights Templar in New Albany in 1876, and the Scottish Rite degrees in Indianapolis not long afterwards.

In 1877 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and, advancing regularly, was elected Grand Master in 1882 and served until the annual election in 1884, there being no election held in 1883.

He died suddenly in Indianapolis, February 14, 1893, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

He was about five feet nine inches in height, somewhat "chubby," weight about 200 pounds, dark hair and heavy black mustache, and sparkling black eyes. Nearly his whole life had been spent in occupations which threw him in contact with the people, and he could therefore read men's characters at a glance. He was genial and jolly, full of life and vigor, was always on the go, always excusing himself by saying, "I will see you later." He was in every sense of the word a "hustler." He was well beloved by the entire Craft, and his untimely taking off was sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

Albert P. Charles, of Seymour, was born in Lowell Mass., January 26, 1840. At the age of twenty he entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated four years



Bruce Carr



Albert R. Charles

later with high honors. He devoted three years to the study of the law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and immediately started West and located in Seymour, Ind., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon rose to a high position as one of the leading attorneys in southern Indiana. In politics he was a Republican, and for many years was Mayor of his city and a member of the School Board. In 1880 he was the Republican nominee for Congress, but as the district was hopelessly Democratic, he was defeated.

He received the degrees of Masonry in Jackson Lodge, Seymour, May 17, 1869, and the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees in Columbus in 1870-1; the order of High Priesthood in 1873; the Scottish Rite degrees to the 32d in 1885, and in 1886, in Chicago, the 33d degree of that order.

In the Grand Lodge he filled several subordinate positions, and was elected Grand Master in 1884. In the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons he served in several official positions, and was elected Grand High Priest in 1882, and in the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters he was elected Illustrious Grand Master in 1878. He received the order of High Priesthood in 1873, and for several years had served as Vice-President of the Grand Council of the State. He had received all the degrees of Masonry in all the various branches, and had attained to the highest honors in most of them.

He took a strong interest in the philosophy of the Masonic Institution in all its departments, and made it a life study. He possessed a large and rare collection of Masonic books, manuscripts, etc.—a collection in value next to that of the late William Hacker, which, unfortunately, was destroyed in the burning of the Scottish Rite Temple at Indianapolis a few years ago.

He was one of the brightest Masons Indiana has produced, and as an orator he has never had a superior in any of the Grand Bodies. He was wonderfully gifted with the power of speech, and "on the spur of the moment" was particularly effective.

He died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Seymour, February 11, 1889, and was buried with Masonic honors by the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Mortimer Nye, of LaPorte, was born at Walworth, Ohio, November 12, 1838, and removed with his parents to Indiana and settled in LaPorte county when he was in his infancy. His father was a farmer and tanner by trade, and his son Mortimer assisted him while he was being educated in the country schools, which were almost the only means of education in Indiana at that time. After he had finished his education he taught school several terms, but abandoned it for the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1862, since which time, by diligent study and close attention to business, he has attained to a high position in his profession.

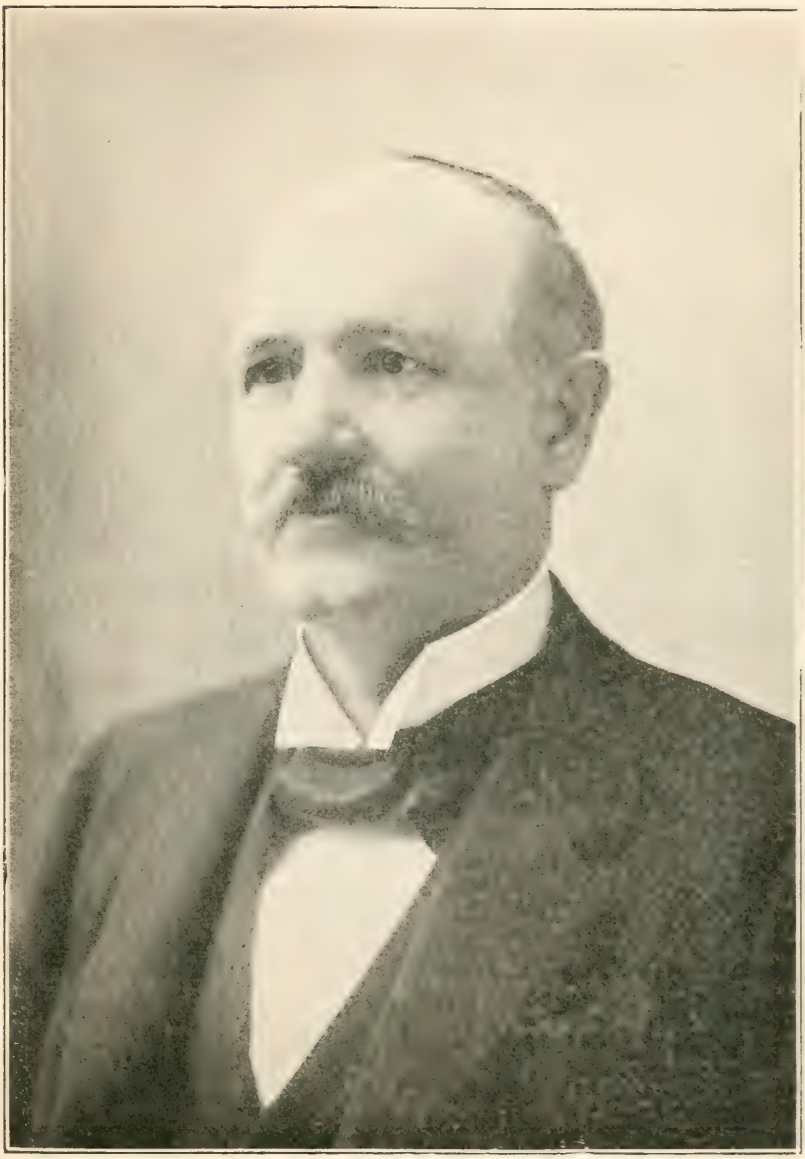
He was Mayor of the city of LaPorte four terms, city attorney and county attorney, and a member of the city School Board.

In 1884 he was an elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks presidential ticket, and was elected, running ahead of his ticket. He was further honored by being chosen to carry the certified count of the vote to Washington.

He was elected by the Democrats in 1892 as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He made an excellent presiding officer, his rulings being generally conceded by both parties to be fair and honorable.

He was made a Mason in LaPorte, having received the third degree February 20, 1860. He received the Chapter degrees in February, 1868; the degrees of Royal and Select Master November 17, 1868, and order of Knights Templar June 2, 1868. He received the order of High Priesthood in 1878, and the Scottish Rite degrees, including the 32d, in 1867, and the 33d in 1888.

He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Indiana in May, 1886, and served two years, there being no election in 1887. He was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1885, and served one term. He is also a prominent member of the Order of the Eastern Star.



Mortimer Nye



In the everyday walks of life he is an exceedingly jovial and social companion, a ready and fluent speaker, and a citizen in all respects concerning whom nothing but good can truthfully be said.

Isaac P. Leyden, of New Albany, Grand Master from May, 1888, to May, 1889, was born July 1, 1843, on a farm in Floyd county, Indiana, and has resided in that county and in the city of New Albany, his present home, all his life. In politics he is a Democrat, and as such has been elected and served as a member of the City Council of New Albany, 1883 to 1887; as Representative in the State Legislature from Floyd county, 1890 to 1892, and State Senator from the counties of Washington and Floyd, 1892 to 1896. He was appointed trustee of the board of the State University by Governor Hovey to fill an unexpired term, which he held for two years, when he was elected by the alumni of the same institution for trustee for two years. He left the farm in 1863, and has ever since been engaged in mercantile and other pursuits.

He was made a Master Mason July 25, 1867, in Jefferson Lodge No. 104, New Albany, Ind.; exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason April 14, 1875, in New Albany Chapter No. 17; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Indiana Council No. 1, New Albany, December 10, 1876; created a Knights Templar June 18, 1875, in New Albany Commandery No. 5, and received the degrees of the Scottish Rite in the spring class of 1883 at Indianapolis. He was Worshipful Master of Jefferson Lodge No. 104, 1878-9; High Priest of New Albany Chapter No. 17, 1875, and Eminent Commander, New Albany Commandery No. 5, 1877. In the Grand Lodge he served as Senior Grand Deacon, 1880-2; Junior Grand Warden, 1882-4; Senior Grand Warden, 1884-6; Deputy Grand Master, 1886-8; Grand Master, 1888-9. He is at present and has for many years been one of the Trustees of the Grand Lodge Hall property. In his deportment he is quiet and unassuming, is endowed with excellent business qualifications, coupled with good judgment, and the many high positions he has held, both in and out of the

Fraternity, is evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Thomas B. Long, of Terre Haute, was born October 25, 1836, near Mansfield, O. He was school examiner (now called county superintendent) of Vigo county in 1868, 1869 and 1870. He was prosecuting attorney of the Vigo Common Pleas Court from 1857 to 1858. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Vigo Criminal Circuit Court, and served twelve years, ending in 1882.

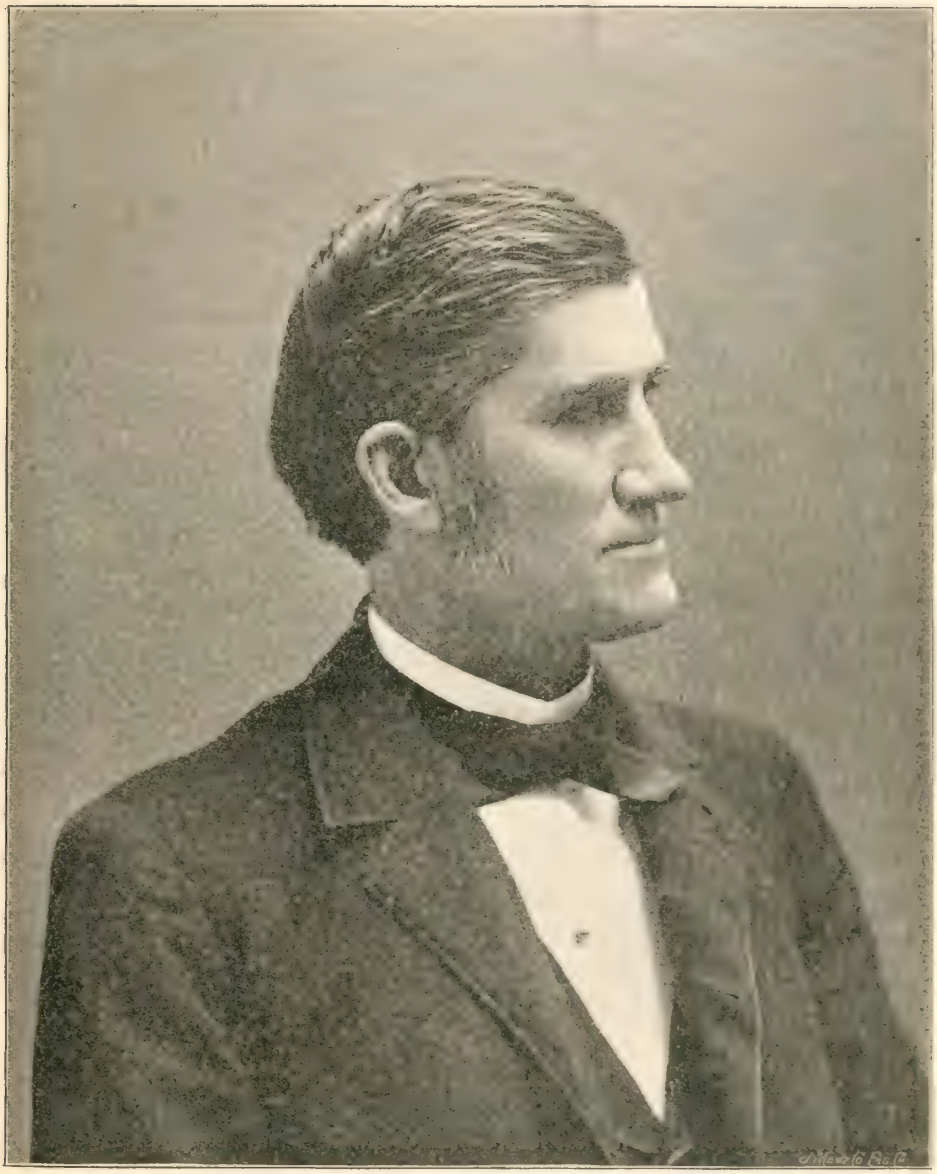
He has received all of the York and Scottish Rite degrees recognized in this country, being raised a Master Mason and exalted a Royal Arch Mason in 1870; made a Royal Master and Select Master and Knights Templar in 1871, and Scottish Rite to the 32d degree in 1885, and the 33d degree in New York in 1889, and order of High Priesthood 1874.

In the various bodies at Terre Haute he served as Worshipful Master, High Priest, Illustrious Master and Eminent Commander. In the Grand Bodies he served as Grand Master, Grand High Priest and Illustrious Grand Master.

He was the author of the Garfield memorial in the Grand Lodge in 1882; author of reports on correspondence in Grand Lodge, 1892-3, and in the Grand Chapter 1880, and from 1884 to 1895, inclusive. He was chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence in the Grand Lodge in 1894, and wrote the obituaries of General Manson and Dr. Newland in the Grand Lodge in 1895, and of General Cruft in the Grand Commandery in 1883, and was the designer of the Grand Commandery coat-of-arms. He was semi-centennial orator in the Grand Chapter in 1895, and was then appointed Historian, and was also appointed one of three Historians of the Grand Lodge in 1895. He filled various chairmanships in all the Grand Bodies, including that of the Order of the Eastern Star in 1895-6, and was Worthy Patron of Terre Haute Chapter, 1895 and 1896. He served on committees in General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1877, 1880 and 1894, being chairman of Committee on Doings of General Grand Officers in 1880,



Thomas B. Long.



Jacob J. Todd

and one of the Committee on Jurisprudence in 1894, making a minority report on physical qualifications.

He has, in all the bodies to which he belongs, been an industrious, painstaking and accomplished worker. He is a firm believer in the principle that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and that is his rule of action. He is still in the prime and vigor of intellectual and physical manhood, is a congenial and accomplished gentleman, one whom to know is to respect and admire.

He has written several poems of more than ordinary merit, one of which, as showing his ability in that direction, is inserted here. It was written for and read at the dedication of a Masonic hall in the county in which he lived, on St. John the Baptist's anniversary, a few years ago. It is entitled:

THE DEDICATION.

Hail, Craftsmen! On this thrice auspicious day,
Honored and blessed in memory of St. John,
We meet a moral corner-stone to lay,
And dedicate a temple fitly done.
Here, through long years, beneath the Orient ray,
The Sons of Light in faith may labor on,
And love fraternal far and wide extend,
And true relief to all the faithful send.

Here Truth shall triumph over error's sway;
Here Justice shall preside with bandaged eyes;
Here Mercy's hand the extended sword shall stay,
And Charity shall still the orphan's cries.
And while the unfeeling great, with proud display,
Give grudging alms to almsmen they despise,
Our bounty shall be silent and unknown,
Except by Him who sits upon the Throne.

Religion, noblest system of mankind,
Shall dwell with us, devoid of sect or creed;
And in our heart of hearts we still shall find
The love of God from all contention freed.
With adoration filling every mind,
With reverence deep, then let our labors speed,
And this new temple, and these brothers true,
To the great purpose give its fullest due.

Then bring forth corn—the rich and golden grain,
Wealth of the fruitful earth—and pour it here;
When sown it dies, but dies to live again,
And decks and gladdens the succeeding year.
So we, when death shall strike us down with pain,
And o'er our dust fond friends shall drop a tear,
To far more glorious being shall arise,
Within the eternal portals of the skies.

Now with libation holier far than those
That heathen custom made in some dark day,
Pour out the wine whose generous color glows
With the rich hues of autumn's flush array,
It typifies refreshment, but it flows
For us with no intemperate display;
But round our hearts bids one blest memory twine,
Of Him who once turned water into wine.

And pour out oil, in consecration due—
Symbol of prosperous life and happiness;
Token of gladness to the just and true;
Of joy to all, of freedom from distress.
And may its use bring back to us anew
How once it moved the Son of Man to bless—
The while the holy benediction fell
Upon the head who loved the Lord so well.

And thus our hall, in great Jehovah's name,
To Masonry we dedicate and give;
And through St. John, to Virtue we proclaim
Its uses due while yet the Craft shall live;
And whilst our Brotherhood is known to fame,
Long as all lands its benefits receive,
This Lodge we consecrate to acts sublime,
To Universal Good throughout all time.

Almighty God! survey our labor here;
Look on this temple dedicate to Thee;
Teach us to make our actions all sincere;
To live in love, and dwell in unity.
Direct us through each swiftly moving year,
That to each duty we may faithful be,
Be with us ever as thou'rt with us now,
And to Thy holy name we humbly bow.

Craftsmen, farewell! The solemn scene is done,
And some of us will shortly speed away,
After a grasp of hands we journey on,
And rest not till we reach the close of day.
We may not meet until life's race is run,
And stand again in brotherly array;
But if by duty here we win the prize,
We'll meet in that Grand Lodge beyond the skies.

Jacob J. Todd, of Bluffton, is a native of the old Keystone State, having been born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1843. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents on both sides being of that descent. In 1851 he came with his parents to Indiana and settled on a farm in Wells county, where, in his youth, he lent effective assistance in the clearing and improving of the parental homestead.

His preliminary educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common or district schools of that day, later attending the seminary at Roanoke and the Fort Wayne College, after which he taught school for several years, giving entire satisfaction.

In August, 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he enlisted as a member of Company A, 34th Indiana Infantry, but was rejected on account of his impaired health. He again enlisted in 1864, becoming a member of Company D, 137th Indiana Infantry, serving during the summer, and was honorably discharged in October following.

In politics he has always been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and the principles by it advanced, and his services have been enlisted to good effect in furthering party interests, serving as delegate to National and State conventions and filling many offices of trust and profit.

In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic Order and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was initiated into Masonry in Ossian Lodge No. 227 in April, 1864. He was for four years Worshipful Master of Bluffton Lodge No. 145, and in 1884 served as High Priest of Bluffton Chapter Royal Arch Masons; and in 1896 was elected as Eminent Commander of Bluffton Commandery Knights Templar. In the Masonic

Grand Lodge of Indiana he served as Senior Grand Deacon, Grand Marshal, Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master in 1890-1. He also served in the various offices of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, including that of Grand Patron.

He has been twice married, and is the father of one child by his first wife—Nelson Kellogg Todd, who is a partner with his father as an attorney at law—and a son and daughter by his second marriage.

Since boyhood he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and here, as in all other associations, he has been an active and zealous worker. For more than a quarter of a century he has been an official member of the church, serving in various capacities.

He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly-defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonyms with his name, and he enjoys the respect, confidence and high regard of the people of the county where practically his entire life has been passed. His success in a professional way offers the best evidence of his capability in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which has attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance will he permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts upon this principle, it naturally follows that he seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted.

Nicholas R. Ruckle, of Indianapolis, was born May 8, 1838, in the city of Baltimore, Md., and removed with his parents to Madison, Ind., in 1847, and thence to Indianapolis in July, 1852. He was educated in the private school at Madison of Rev. J. S. Green. In 1853 he entered the composing room of the Indianapolis Journal as an apprentice, and remained until the war broke out in 1861, when he enlisted at the first call for soldiers, serving successively as a sergeant, orderly sergeant, lieutenant and captain, until his promotion to the colonelcy of the 148th Indiana In-



N. B Ruckle



Fred W Douglas

fantry, when he took part in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and other sanguinary conflicts too numerous to mention, embracing a continuous service from April, 1861, to October, 1865.

In civil life he served as sheriff of Marion county two terms, 1870 to 1874; president Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, Indianapolis, 1887-8; Adjutant-General of Indiana, 1889 to 1893; chairman of Board of Public Safety, Indianapolis, 1894-5.

He was made a Master Mason in Center Lodge, Indianapolis, 1866; a Knights Templar in Raper Commandery in 1867; a Royal Arch Mason in Keystone Chapter, 1867; the Scottish Rite in 1866, the honorary 33d in 1870 and the active 33d in 1883, and was appointed Deputy for Indiana in 1884. He served as presiding officer in all these bodies, and was elected and served as Grand Commander Knights Templar Indiana, 1875, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1891.

As a Mason, in all that the word implies, he stands at the very topmost round of the ladder. No matter what position he may be asked to fill in any of the bodies to which he belongs—and he belongs to all of them—he is always ready and willing, and is so well posted that he needs no prompting. Although quiet and unobtrusive, he is most genial and social among his associates, and no Mason in Indiana has made a more honorable record than "Nick Ruckle."

Sidney W. Douglas, of Evansville, was born in Saranac county, New York, March 25, 1840, and is of Scotch ancestry. His father was a practicing physician, and in 1854 removed to Milwaukee, Wis., taking his son, Brother Douglas, with him. Brother Douglas spent such portion of his time as was not employed in acquiring an education in travel through Minnesota and the South and West. In 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in Company A, First Wisconsin, and served in Virginia in the Potomac campaign. At the expiration of his term of service he was elected second lieutenant of Company I, 17th Wisconsin, and served in it as such officer during the campaigns in

Tennessee and Mississippi. Later he resigned, and, returning to New York, he was married to Miss Lucy E. E. Tucker, and in 1873 moved to Evansville, where he has since resided, being engaged in photography, in which he has been eminently successful.

His Masonic career has been entirely in Evansville. He was made a Master Mason June 25th, and a Royal Arch Mason in August, and Knights Templar in 1877, Royal and Select Master in 1882, and the Scottish Rite in 1878, and the 33d in 1881. He has served as Worshipful Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander. In 1893 he was elected Grand Master, and conducted the business of the Grand Lodge with signal ability, and is at the present time in line of promotion in the Grand Commandery Knights Templar. He is a man of modesty, ever refusing to push himself to the front, and particularly dislikes public notoriety. While he is thus retiring in his worldly life, such is not the case in Masonic intercourse. Being thoroughly and unusually well informed in Masonic jurisprudence, as well as in the ritual, he is constantly called upon for aid and advice, and thus he has in his Masonic career performed the duty of dispensing light and knowledge to his uninformed brethren. In his section he is a shining light in Masonry, and to his associates a guiding star.

Daniel Noyes, of LaPorte, was born in Poultney county, Vermont, June 27, 1830. When quite young, with his parents, he removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he attended the academy at that place, and graduated therefrom in 1843, after which he entered Genoa College and remained three years. Afterwards he entered Union College, Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1848 with high honors. He then entered upon the study of the law until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State by examination, in which he achieved great distinction. In the spring of 1852 he came West and located in LaPorte, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

He was three times elected Mayor of the city of LaPorte, and was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and



Daniel Boyce



Frank E. Gavin

served until it was abolished by the Legislature. In 1876 he was elected judge for the circuit composed of the counties of LaPorte and St. Joseph, and served continuously until 1894, when he declined to be considered a candidate for re-election.

He was made a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Royal and Select Master and Knights Templar in the various bodies at LaPorte in 1887, and received the Scottish Rite degrees in Indianapolis in the same year.

His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was at the annual meeting in 1891, and so favorable was the impression made by him at that meeting that he was elected Senior Grand Warden; Deputy Grand Master in 1892, and Grand Master in 1893. His progress to the Grand East was remarkable. In the space of six years he received all the degrees from Entered Apprentice to the 32d of the Scottish Rite, and was elected and served in the three highest offices in the Grand Lodge.

He was imbued with the spirit and teachings of Masonry from the first. He studied its symbolic meaning, and by his lectures as presiding officer of the various bodies to which he belonged has added much to the interest of the Craft in the jurisdiction where he resides and wherever his intelligent work in known.

Frank E. Gavin, of Greensburg, was born in Greensburg, Ind., February 20, 1854. He is the son of the late James Gavin, Jr., who attained to an enviable distinction in the revision of the statutes of Indiana in 1860. In the fall of 1869 he entered the freshman class of Harvard College, from which he graduated in due course in 1873, at the age of nineteen, being the youngest member of his class. He then began the study of the law, and in February, 1875, was admitted to the bar. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for State Appellate Judge, and, having been elected, served with distinction a full term.

He was made a Mason in Greensburg Lodge in 1875, a Royal Arch Mason in Greensburg Chapter in 1889, and received the Scottish Rite degrees in Indianapolis in 1886.

He has served several years as Master of his lodge and High Priest of his chapter. In 1891 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and, advancing regularly, was elected Grand Master in 1894, in which position he served with distinction and entire satisfaction to the Craft.

He is a cultured and accomplished gentleman, a man whom to know is to love and admire. He possesses those elements of popularity which are irresistible, and, being a ready and eloquent speaker, at all public and private gatherings of Masons he is always in demand, and never fails to please his audience.

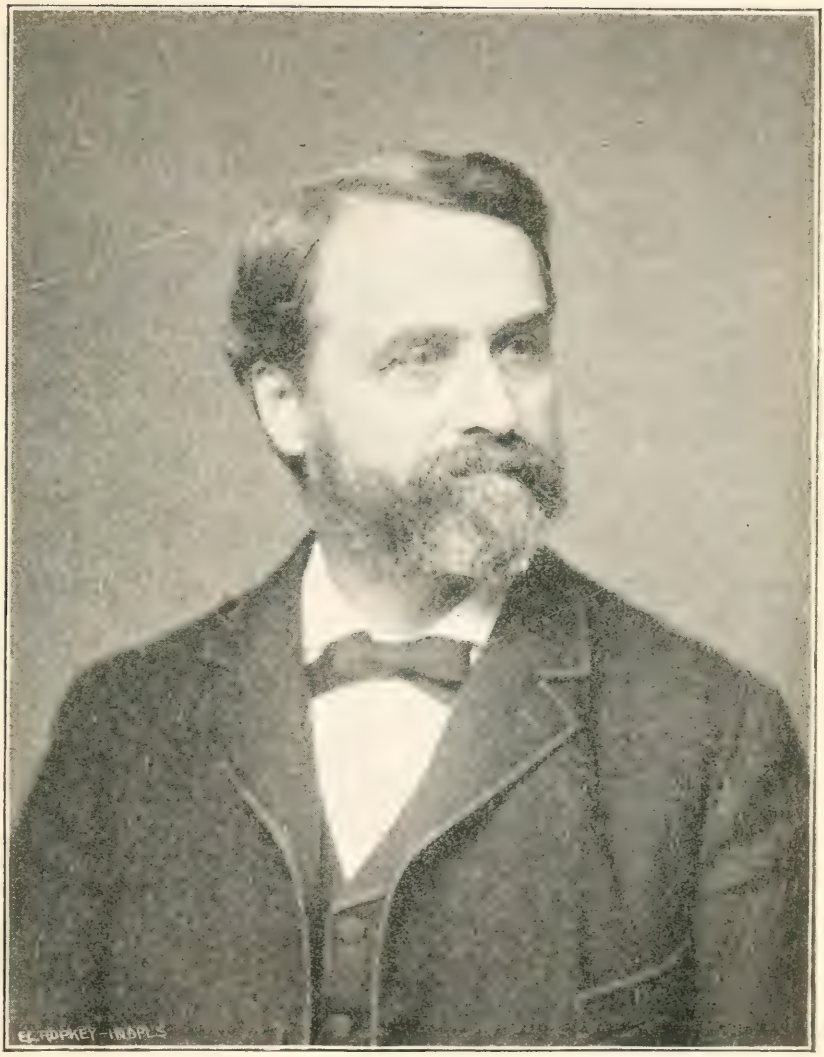
He is happily married, the father of three children, and he is one of those sort of men of whom it may be truly said: "None know him but to love him; none name him but to praise."

Edward O'Rourke, of Fort Wayne, was born in New Jersey, October 13, 1840. His parents came from Ireland in 1825. They belonged to the tenant farmer class of that country, and the farm on which the elder O'Rourke was born and brought up is still held by a member of the family.

Grand Master O'Rourke spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received most of his education in the common schools. While yet a boy, the family removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and in 1865 he came to Indiana and located at Fort Wayne. On becoming a resident of Fort Wayne he read law with the firm of Worden & Morris, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In the fall of that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Court of Allen county, which had recently been established by the Legislature. He held this office five years, and during the time was re-elected without opposition.

In 1876 he was elected judge of the Allen Circuit Court, re-elected in 1882 and again in 1888 without anyone opposing him for the place, and again re-elected in 1894 for his fourth term of six years. He has now been on the bench twenty years, and has three years more to serve under his present commission.

He was made a Mason in Wayne Lodge No. 25, Fort



E. O'Rourke





Wayne, Ind., receiving the three degrees during the month of May, 1886. He became at once deeply interested in the work, and at the annual election of officers in December, 1887, was elected Senior Warden. The election in 1888 placed him in the East, which station he filled two terms. At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1890 he received the appointment of Junior Grand Deacon, was promoted to Senior Grand Deacon in 1891, and to Junior Warden in 1892. By regular advancement he attained the high distinction of Grand Master at the annual meeting in May, 1895. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Fort Wayne and Indianapolis up to the 32d in 1893.

He is a most congenial and companionable gentleman, a man of the highest character, and one whom to know is to admire and respect.

Simeon Palmer Gillett was born in Rising Sun, Ind., November 2, 1840. He was educated at the United States Naval School at Annapolis, to which he was appointed in 1856, and from which he graduated four years later with the highest honors, being a star in a class of eighty-three. His first service was in the China squadron on the steamer Dacotah. Then ensued an exciting cruise through the West Indies after the privateer "Sumter." He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862. In 1863 he was ordered to the "State of Georgia," then blockading Wilmington. He was assigned to several vessels engaged during the war, and was present at the surrender of Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington and Richmond, going to the latter city with the advance. He was appointed lieutenant commander in 1866, and in 1869 was assigned to duty as the executive officer of the "Franklin." In 1871 he resigned his commission, since which time he has been engaged in the banking business, and is now (1898) president of the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville, Ind.

For one who has attained to the exalted position of Grand Master, his Masonic career has been brief but brilliant. He was made a Mason at Evansville, receiving the three degrees in the month of January, 1888, and the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees during the same year.

He was elected Master of his lodge in 1890 and 1891; was appointed Senior Grand Deacon, 1892; Junior Grand Warden, 1893; Senior Grand Warden, 1894; Deputy Grand Master, 1895, and Grand Master, 1896. Truly a brilliant record, and one rarely, if ever, equalled in the Grand Lodge.

His administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge during his term as Grand Master was very successful and highly creditable to him as a Mason and thorough business man. The closing paragraph in his annual address shows how indelibly impressed on his mind was his naval training. He said:

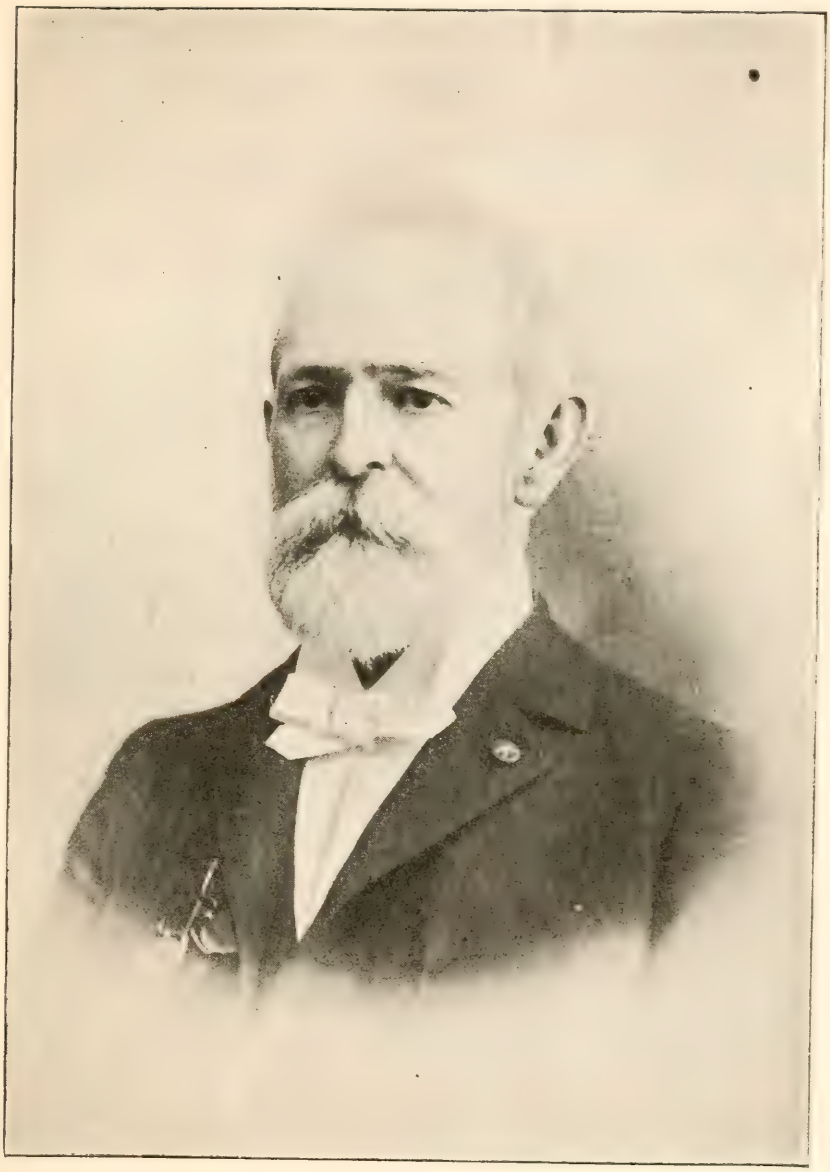
"*Brethren:* The cruise is ended; the good old ship is safely moored at her dock; I have rendered an account of the voyage; and while I am proud of having been assigned to this important command, for which honor I wish again to most sincerely thank you, I am now ready to haul down the broad pennant, in a full and complete knowledge that 'I shall be judged, not by what I might have done, but by what I have done.'"

Mason J. Niblack, of Vincennes, was elected Grand Master of Masons in Indiana May 25, 1897, and served as such until the annual meeting in 1898. He was born in Vincennes, Ind., and is a son of the late William E. Niblack, ex-Supreme Judge of this State. He is one of the best known and widely acquainted men in the State. He has been three times a member of the lower House of the Legislature, and has been twice Speaker of that body—being the only person ever elected Speaker twice in succession. He is a lawyer by profession, and, as in all his other undertakings, has been eminently successful.

He was made a Master Mason in Vincennes Lodge No. 1, October 18, 1880, and shortly after took the degrees of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has been Master of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, High Priest of Vincennes Chapter No. 7, Illustrious Master of Vincennes Council No. 9, R. and S. M., and Eminent Commander of Vincennes Commandery No. 20, K. T. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite at Indianapolis in December, 1883, and the 33d degree in 1893 at Chicago.



Mason Whitcack



Simeon S. Johnson

He has long been a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He has filled all the line offices in the Grand Lodge, including Grand Master.

He has no family, and lives the life of a bachelor. He is acquainted with everybody in Vincennes, has an extensive acquaintance all over the State, and is respected and esteemd by all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Simeon Stevens Johnson was elected Grand Master May 24, 1898, having previously filled the several subordinate offices.

He was born in Athens, Windom county, Vermont, July 27, 1836. His parents came from two of the oldest Vermont families, and their ancestors were prominent in the war of the Revolution, and also the war of 1812. He was a cousin of the late President Arthur. His father was Rev. Haynes Johnson, a noted Methodist minister. Brother Johnson was educated at Newbury Seminary, where he was fitted to enter Yale College, but the death of his father changed his plans, and instead of going to college he came West and located in Jeffersonville in 1856, where he has since resided. He taught school for a year and read law with Hon. Jonas G. Howard, and, being admitted to the bar in 1859, formed a partnership with Mr. Howard and actively engaged in the practice of the law. He soon rose to prominence in his chosen profession, and has for many years been recognized as one of the most capable and painstaking practitioners at the Clark county bar. He is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party as their representative in the City Council and as city attorney. He is public-spirited, and has always taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to the promotion of his city. His integrity and ability have made him deservedly popular with all with whom he associates.

He was made a Mason in Clark Lodge, Jeffersonville, in 1866, a Royal Arch Mason and Royal and Select Master and Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite to the 32d degree, all in 1867. He served as presiding officer of all these bodies, except the Scottish Rite, and was elected and served as Grand High Priest, Illustrious Grand Master and

Grand Commander of the State Grand Bodies. He received the order of High Priesthood in 1872. Masonry in all its branches has honored him beyond most of his brethren, and in reciprocation it can be truthfully said that in every station he has reflected the highest credit on the most ancient and honorable Institution.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

THE following is a brief sketch of those who have served as Deputy Grand Masters who failed, through sickness, death, removal from the jurisdiction, and other causes, to reach the position of Grand Master. All were more or less distinguished as men and as Masons, and many left the impress of their zeal and ability on the records of the Grand Lodge to a greater extent than many who reached the highest round on the Masonic ladder of fame. The following is the list, with date of service:

Davis Floyd, Corydon, 1818.
Thomas Douglass, Madison, 1823.
General W. Johnson, Vincennes, 1828-9.
Zera T. Percival, Lawrenceburg, 1835.
Shepherd Whitman, New Albany, 1836.
Austin W. Morris, Indianapolis, 1837.
Rowley Scott, Brownstown, 1838.
Caleb Schmidlap, Madison, 1846.
George W. Whitman, Cambridge, 1848-9.
Elijah Newland, New Albany, 1853-4.
Colley A. Foster, Evansville, 1855.
Frank Emerson, Brownstown, 1857-8.
Mahlon D. Manson, Crawfordsville, 1859-60.
William J. Millard, Millersville, 1865-6.
George W. Porter, New Albany, 1868-9-70.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, Rensselaer, 1872.
Cyrus Nutt, Bloomington, 1873.

DAVIS FLOYD, who was secretary of the Masonic convention which met at Corydon December 3, 1817, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps looking to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, was a man of more than ordinary prominence in the early history of the State. He was a member of the first General Assembly or Legisla-

ture of the Indiana Territory, which met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a proclamation which was issued by General Harrison June 7th of that year. He was also elected from the county of Harrison as a member of the convention to form a State Constitution which convened at Corydon in June, 1816, and was appointed chairman of the committee relative to the change of government and preserving the existing laws until repealed by the State Legislature, and providing for appeals from the Territorial courts to the State courts. At the first election after the State Constitution had been adopted, which was held in the several counties of the State on the first Monday in August, 1816, he was elected Representative from the county of Harrison.

In 1807 the slavery question became one of the leading issues in the prospective formation of the Territory into the Union as a State. The anti-slavery people became thoroughly aroused, and determined to make a vigorous resistance in Congress. In Clark county (see Dunn's "Indiana," page 358) a mass meeting was called for October 10th at Springville, then the county-seat, to take action in regard to the matter. There was a large attendance and a general harmony of sentiment. John Beggs was elected chairman and Davis Floyd secretary. The memorial and resolutions adopted promulgated for the first time the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," made famous by Stephen A. Douglas in the Kansas and Nebraska territorial imbroglio. They resolved against slavery, and asked Congress to suspend any legislative act on that subject "until," they said, "we shall, by the Constitution, be admitted into the Union, and have a right to adopt such a Constitution, in this respect, as may comport with the wishes of a majority of the citizens. The toleration of slavery is either right or wrong, and if Congress should think, with us, that it is wrong, that it is inconsistent with the principles upon which the future Constitution is to be formed, your memorialists will rest satisfied that at least this subject will not be by them taken up until the constitutional number of the citizens of this Territory shall assume that right."

About this time Aaron Burr was engaged in an attempt to organize an expedition in the Ohio valley and southern Indiana to be employed in some secret enterprise. Burr visited Jeffersonville, Vincennes and other places in the Territory, and induced a few of the inhabitants to enroll their names on the list of his followers, among whom, as will hereafter appear, was Davis Floyd. The nature and extent of the designs of Burr have never been learned, but it was thought it embraced an invasion of Mexican territory and ultimately the founding of an independent republic composed of States lying west of the Alleghany mountains. The expedition came to a sudden close by the arrest of Burr in Mississippi by authority of a proclamation of the President. At the last session of the Legislature prior to the meeting above referred to, Davis Floyd had been elected clerk of the House, notwithstanding he was then under indictment for treason for complicity in the Burr expedition, and had just been convicted of misdemeanor for his action in the same matter. A meeting was held about that time at Kaskaskia, in the Illinois country, at which resolutions were adopted disapproving of Floyd's election as clerk of the House, declaring that the members of that county were not present when he was elected. The matter culminated in July 1808, by the Governor of the Territory revoking Floyd's commissions as major of the Clark county militia and pilot of the Falls of the Ohio. About this time he was convicted of implication in Aaron Burr's conspiracy, for which, however, he received a sentence of only three hours' imprisonment.

His Masonic was not less conspicuous than his civil career. He was a member of Pisgah Lodge at Corydon, then working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. He represented that lodge in the convention of the lodges of the State that assembled at Corydon December 3, 1817, to formulate a plan for the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He was unanimously chosen secretary of the convention, and also chosen a member of the committee to inform the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio of the action of the convention. He cast the vote of his

lodge against the proposition to form the Grand Lodge, and also against the proposition to send delegates to an adjourned meeting of the convention to be held at Madison, January 12, 1818. He was not present at that meeting, but was in attendance at the first annual meeting in September of that year, and acted as Junior Grand Warden pro tem., and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Grievances. When the election of officers took place on the day following he was elected and installed Deputy Grand Master. He also offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and he was appointed chairman of the committee provided for in the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two brothers be appointed to communicate with Brother G. W. Johnson, through the lodge at Vincennes, respecting his views in a late proposition to publish to the world a treatise on the mysteries of Masonry, and make report to this Grand Lodge at their next annual communication."

In 1820 the committee, which had been revised and enlarged (Brother Floyd not being present), reported "That your committee have investigated the documents referred to them, entitled 'The Secrets of Masonry,' with that attention which their time and the importance of the subject merited. They find the intended publication of Brother General W. Johnson to be nothing more than a collection of Masonic orations, with the exception of a little more than a preface by the author." It was thereupon

"*Resolved*, That the proposed work by Brother General W. Johnson, containing nothing improper for publication, be returned to the author."

Diligent inquiry has failed to elicit any information as to whether the work was published or not. No copies of it are extant.

On the last day of the session of 1819 Brother Floyd offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, by this Grand Lodge, That any kind of gambling or betting is considered unmasonic, and the Grand Lecturer be requested to give the same in charge to the subordinate lodges, that such as are guilty of it be subject to

admonition, suspension, and, if no marks of reformation, expulsion."

This was in force for many years, and is yet practically in force, as provided in Section 83 of our present regulations, which reads as follows:

"Whatever is a breach of good morals, contrary to the precepts of the Holy Scriptures, or a violation of the laws of this State, or of the United States, is an offense against the principles of Masonry, and must be promptly dealt with."

From the best information obtainable, he left Indiana in the twenties and went to some of the Southern States, where he resided the remainder of his days.

Thomas Douglass, of Madison, was the representative of Union Lodge No. 2 in the Grand Lodge at the first session after the organization, held at Charlestown, September 14, 1818, and was elected Junior Grand Warden. At that session he was one of the active members, and indicated by his action that he had a clear conception of the legislation needed by the Grand Lodge. On his motion it was "resolved that it is improper for the subordinate lodges to publish the suspension or expulsion of any member, unless by order of this Grand Lodge," also "that the subordinate lodges ought to take cognizance of the conduct of sojourning Masons, and to hear and investigate all charges which may be made against such brethren, after citing them to appear and answer thereto." He also introduced an amendment to the Constitution providing that "no member of this Grand Lodge shall be elected to the office of Grand or Deputy Grand Master who has not, previous to such election, taken the degree of Past Master." Later the proposed regulation was adopted. It provides that "no brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or Grand Warden who has not been duly elected and installed and presided over a subordinate lodge." It is further provided that "nor shall a brother elected to the office of Worshipful Master be installed until he shall have received the official degree of Past Master." At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1819 he was elected Assistant Grand

Lecturer, a position which seems to have been created especially for him, as it was not continued after his year of service. At the same session he was appointed one of the stewards of the Grand Charity Fund. At the session of 1823, in the absence of the Grand Master, he presided as Past Junior Grand Warden, and at the election was chosen Deputy Grand Master, and was also appointed Grand Visitor for the Third District. In 1824 he opened the session and presided until Governor Jennings, who had been elected Grand Master at the previous session, was installed. At this session, on his motion the Constitution was amended so as to provide for the appointment of Standing Committees on Charters and Dispensations, Unfinished Business, and Foreign Communications. At the session of 1825 he was present as the representative of Union Lodge No. 2, and was chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, at that time a very important committee.

The following letter from Grand Master Jennings was read:

"*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana:*

"Being unable to attend at the hour to which the Grand Lodge stands adjourned this evening, I have deputed, and do hereby depute, Brother Thomas Douglass to install the Grand Officers-elect for the ensuing twelve months.

"Fraternally yours,

"JONATHAN JENNINGS,

"October 4, 1825." "*Grand Master.*"

This was his last appearance in the Grand Lodge. About that time he went to Florida, where shortly afterwards he died.

GENERAL W. JOHNSON, of Vincennes, Deputy Grand Master 1828 and 1829. For a full sketch of this distinguished citizen and Freemason, see under head of Vincennes Lodge No. 1.

ZERA T. PERCIVAL, of Lawrenceburg, made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge in 1827, and was elected Junior Grand Deacon. He was elected Grand Pursuivant in 1828, and Senior Grand Deacon in 1829. He did not appear again until 1833, when he was elected Senior Grand

Warden. He dropped out in 1834, and was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1835, and Grand Treasurer in 1836, serving only one term. In 1837 a resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge inquiring why Brother Percival, last Grand Treasurer, had not appeared at that communication, and requiring him to appear at the next annual communication and show why he had neglected to comply with the rules of the Grand Lodge, and, upon failure to do so, that he would be proceeded against "according to the inviolable rules of this Fraternity."

At the next session Brother Percival reported that he was taken sick on his way to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and was unable to send the papers in time for the use of the Grand Lodge, and that no funds or books ever came into his hands as Grand Treasurer. Thereupon the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the report of Bro. Zera T. Percival, late Grand Treasurer, is deemed entirely satisfactory. If any censure is thought to be attached to him in the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, this Grand Lodge deems it unmerited when the circumstances are explained, as they are by his report."

About 1846 Brother Percival was expelled from his lodge, and in 1847 appealed to the Grand Lodge to reinstate him. The Grand Lodge declined, on the ground that the authority to reinstate rested in the lodge that expelled him, and referred the application back to Lawrenceburg Lodge for action. In the meantime the lodge had ceased to exist, and another lodge formed, taking the same number. In 1850 the matter was again before the Grand Lodge, when the Committee on Grievances made the following report:

"Your committee learn that said Zera T. Percival was expelled for intemperance, and that the old lodge at Lawrenceburg which expelled him has ceased to exist as a lodge. They are also assured that said Percival has reformed in his habits. But they are not well enough satisfied thereof to recommend his restoration by the Grand Lodge. They advise the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Lawrenceburg Lodge No. 4 be authorized

if they unanimously agree so to do, to admit said Percival to membership therein, in which event he shall be considered restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Shepherd Whitman, of New Albany, was born at North Hampton, Mass., February 6, 1799. He graduated at Harvard College in 1820, studied medicine, and located in New Albany in 1823-4. He was married, but had no children. He was a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was a Whig, and held the office of Mayor of New Albany three years, 1840 to 1843. He was made a Mason in New Albany in 1825, and served as Master and other official positions in his lodge. He died May 26, 1860, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was a bright, intelligent gentleman of the old school, a zealous Mason and a good man.

Austin W. Morris, Indianapolis. (See sketch under head of Grand Secretaries.)

Rawley Scott, of Brownstown, was Deputy Grand Master in 1838. He was born in old Virginia, date and place not known. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as auditor of Jackson county, and postmaster of Brownstown from 1853 to 1857. He was a Mason in good standing at the time of his death, which occurred in Brownstown in 1858.

Caleb Schmidlap was born in the city of Klayburn, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, October 28, 1798. He came with his father to this country in 1817 and settled on a farm near Cincinnati. He removed to Madison in 1830, and established himself in the bakery business, which he continued until 1842. He died at his home in Madison, March 30, 1876. He had for many years prior to his death been an ardent, active and devoted Christian, and was considered one of the pillars of the Wesleyan Church, to which he belonged. He was initiated into Masonry in Nova Cesarea Harmony Lodge No. 2 at Cincinnati, May 4, 1825, and had been a faithful member of the Order for half a century, and prized it as the best of all human institutions. He was also a member of the Chapter, Council and Com-

mandery, and of the Order of High Priesthood. He was for many years a regular attendant on the meetings of the Grand Lodge, and was elected and served in the following Grand Offices: 1838, Senior Grand Deacon; 1844, Junior Grand Warden; 1845, Senior Grand Warden; 1846, Deputy Grand Master; 1855, Grand Marshal.

His remains were interred in Madison Cemetery with Masonic honors. He was one of the landmarks of Masonry in Indiana—a kind-hearted, benevolent, Christian gentleman, an honored and respected citizen, an active, zealous and upright Mason.

George W. Whitman, of Cambridge City, was Deputy Grand Master in 1848 and 1849. He was a native of Virginia, and a carpenter by trade. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was originally a Whig. In 1849 he went to California, and was subsequently elected to the office of Comptroller of the State of California on the Democratic ticket. His removal to California was the reason, probably, why he was not elected to the office of Grand Master.

Elijah Newland, of New Albany, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, June 20, 1807. In 1825, with his father's family, he settled in Salem, Ind., where he received his education and commenced the study of medicine with his brother. In 1829-30 he attended medical lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., graduating in 1830. He then entered upon the practice of medicine at Salem, and became one of the most noted physicians and skillful surgeons in southern Indiana.

He was made a Master Mason in Salem Lodge, probably about 1841, and was for several years thereafter Worshipful Master. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was in 1849, and was a regular attendant at all its meetings until 1855. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1852, Deputy Grand Master in 1853, and was re-elected in 1854. He was also Trustee of the Grand Lodge Hall property for a number of years, and prepared the report on foreign correspondence in 1852.

Early in life he became an active Democratic politician, was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was elected Treasurer of State in 1852. He removed from Salem to New Albany in 1857, and was four years cashier of the bank at that place. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature from Floyd county, and served his term with marked ability. He died at his home in New Albany December 16, 1894, and was buried by New Albany Commandery Knights Templar.

Colley A. Foster, of Evansville, was born on the ocean, his parents then being on their way to the West Indies to look after their estate. His parents died while he was quite young, and he was left to fight the battle of life alone. He was educated at Oxford, and later went to Canada and studied law with an uncle who was a lawyer in the employ of the British government. The practice of law was not to his taste, and he soon abandoned it and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. His first appearance in the Grand Lodge was at the session of 1848, when he was made chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. At the session of 1849 he made an excellent report, covering ten printed pages of the proceedings, and was continued as chairman for another year. He was also elected Grand Chaplain, and, following the installation of the Grand Officers, delivered an interesting address, which is published as an appendix to the proceedings of that session. At the session of 1850 he submitted another well-prepared report on correspondence. He was present in 1851 as the representative of Evansville Lodge No. 64, but seems to have taken no part in the proceedings. In 1852 he was chairman of the Committee on Charters, and a member of the select Committee on Temperance. Among other things, the committee said: "While we disavow the principle that it is necessary to pledge a man to total abstinence in order to gain admission to the Fraternity, yet we hold that no man should be made a Mason who is not practically an observer of this virtue, and we conceive that the prosperity of our beloved Institution mainly depends on a strict adherence

to the moral code, and perhaps no single item of the teaching of Masonry is more important than that of temperance." In 1855 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, but was not present at the next session, and therefore was not elected Grand Master. About that time, probably, he left Evansville and settled in Sedalia, Mo., where he died at the age of eighty-nine.

Frank Emerson, of Brownstown, was Deputy Grand Master in 1857 and 1858. He was born at Haverhill, Grafton county, New Hampshire, February 28, 1815, and died at Brownstown, Ind., January 26, 1894. In politics he was a Democrat, and was elected and served as treasurer of Jackson county two terms, 1856 to 1860. He was also judge of the Circuit Court. During the war he was colonel of the 67th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He remained true to the Fraternity, and was a Mason in good standing at the time of his death.

Mahlon D. Manson, of Crawfordsville, was a life-long, devout Mason, and had been elected and served as Junior and Senior Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master, and would have been elected Grand Master had he not enlisted in the Union army during the Rebellion and been fighting the battles of his country at the time the election occurred when promotion to that position was due him. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war as well as in the late war. In civil life he had served as a member of the Legislature, as Auditor of State, as Lieutenant-Governor, and Collector of Internal Revenue. He died suddenly February 4, 1895. This brief reference is made here to refer the reader for full particulars in relation to this distinguished man and Mason to an eulogium covering nine pages of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1895, pages 121-9.

As a private citizen and Mason he was loved and respected by all who knew him; as the hero of two wars he distinguished himself as a loyal, brave and gallant soldier, and as an honest, upright, competent and obliging public official he left a record in every way commendable.

William J. Millard was twice elected Deputy Grand

Master and served during the years 1865 and 1866. He was a resident of Millersville, and took an active part in the introduction and dissemination of the Webb work as approved by the Grand Lodge in the early sixties. In 1867 he removed to Iowa, where, if living, he still resides.

GEORGE W. PORTER served as Deputy Grand Master in 1868, 1869 and 1870. He was a resident of New Albany, and was a lawyer, loan and insurance agent. He was a good business man and devotedly attached to Masonry. In the seventies he removed to New York State, and has not since been a resident of Indiana.

ISAAC M. STACKHOUSE is a native of Ohio, having been born at Eaton, Preble county, December 15, 1831. With his parents he came to Indiana in an early day, where he received his education and grew to manhood. He became a resident of Rensselaer, Jasper county, and received the degrees of Masonry in the lodge at that place in the early part of 1852. In 1861 he was elected Worshipful Master, and continued to be re-elected at each succeeding election for many years afterwards. In the Grand Lodge he took a prominent and active part, serving with distinction as chairman of the Committees on Dispensations, Grievances, and Jurisprudence, and in 1869 was a member of the committee to revise the rules and regulations. This revision was the most important that had been made up to that time, and to his care, skill and ability is due much of the excellence of that new code of rules. In 1868 he was appointed Grand Lecturer, reappointed in 1869, and at that time there was no better ritualist or one who had a more thorough conception of the teachings and symbolisms of Masonry than Isaac M. Stackhouse. In 1871 he was elected from the floor to the office of Senior Grand Warden, and in 1872 was advanced to Deputy Grand Master. In 1873 electioneering for office in the Grand Lodge was indulged in to an extent that came near being serious. It proved so in Brother Stackhouse's case. Some of the misguided friends of Brother Cyrus Nutt, of Bloomington, formed a combination to elect him Deputy Grand Master over Brother Stackhouse, and

succeeded. On the third ballot it was found that Brother L. A. Foote, Senior Grand Warden, had received a majority of the votes for Deputy Grand Master, whereupon Brother Henry B. Martin, of Cloverdale Lodge, called the attention of the Grand Master to the fact that Brother Foote was ineligible to the office under Article VI of the Constitution, never having been elected, installed and presided over a subordinate lodge. The Grand Master ruled that the point was well taken, the fact being admitted by Brother Foote. Brother General Manson, who resided in the same city with Brother Foote, arose and said: "At the coming election we will elect Brother Foote Master of his lodge, and we will come up here next year and elect him Grand Master," and they did, and he was elected Grand Master in 1874. The ballot was then again passed for Deputy Grand Master, and Brother Cyrus Nutt was declared duly elected over Brother Stackhouse. The next year Brother Nutt was dropped, and died in August following. Brother Stackhouse continued active in the Grand Lodge for several years afterwards, but, owing to ill health, change of location and occupation, finally ceased to attend.

He was one of the brightest, most conscientious and painstaking Masons in the State, and but few prior to his time left the impress of their individuality on the legislation of the Grand Lodge more indelibly fixed than did he.

Cyrus Nutt, D. D., LL.D., was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge in 1871 and Deputy Grand Master in 1873. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, September 4, 1814. He graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., in 1836, and immediately began his educational labors in that institution as the principal of the preparatory department. In 1837 he was elected professor of languages in the Indiana Asbury University, and in 1841 professor of Greek and Hebrew. In 1849 he was elected president of Fort Wayne College, and afterward had charge of the White Water College, located at Centerville. Subsequently he was connected with Asbury University, and in 1860 was

elected president of the State University at Bloomington, which position he held until a short time prior to his death.

One who knew him well says that he endeavored to make the deeds of his life speak for themselves. He studied to cultivate his capacity for usefulness rather than for ornament or display, and, as he was guileless in policy, and always polite and conciliatory, both in his manners and expression, he made friends of all faiths, of all parties, and all conditions in society. He had no ordinate ambition either to govern or rule, and yet he ever maintained, in a firm and quiet way, his official and personal dignity in every relation in life.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

THE following is a list of the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodge since its organization in 1817 to the present time, with a brief biographical sketch of each:

Davis Floyd, Corydon, secretary of convention, 1817.

Henry P. Thornton, Madison, January to September, 1818.

Isaac Howk, Charlestown, 1818 to 1819.

William C. Keen, Vevay, 1819 to 1826.

James F. D. Lanier, Madison, 1826 to 1830.

Austin W. Morris, Indianapolis, 1830 to 1835, 1839 to 1841, 1842 to 1852.

Daniel Kelso, York, Switzerland county, 1835 to 1837.

A. W. Harrison, Indianapolis, 1837 to 1838.

Charles Fisher, Indianapolis, 1838 to 1839.

William H. Martin, Rushville, 1841 to 1842.

Francis King, Indianapolis, 1852 to 1865.

William Hacker, Shelbyville, 1865 to 1868.

John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis, 1868 to 1878.

William H. Smythe, Greencastle, 1878 to present.

DAVIS FLOYD, the secretary of the convention that assembled at Corydon, December 3, 1817, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Grand Lodge for Indiana, was at that time Master of Pisgah Lodge, Corydon. He was one of the prominent men in Territorial days, and after the organization of the State. In September, 1818, he was elected Deputy Grand Master. Under that head will be found a sketch of his official, personal and Masonic career.

HENRY P. THORNTON, the first Grand Secretary after the permanent organization of the Grand Lodge, served from the beginning until the first meeting of the Grand Lodge,

in September, 1818. He was elected and served as Grand Orator for the years 1823-4 and 1826-7, after which he disappeared from the Grand Lodge. By profession he was a lawyer. In 1817, having just returned from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and located in Madison, he formed a partnership with Alexander A. Meek, which lasted for several years. Brother Meek was appointed brigadier of the State militia, and he appointed Major Thornton brigade inspector. He removed from Madison about 1830 and located either in New Albany or Jeffersonville, where he died.

Isaac Howk, of Charlestown, was a distinguished citizen in the early days, and after serving a term as Grand Secretary, in 1826, was elected Grand Master. Under that head will be found a biographical sketch of his career.

William C. Keen represented Switzerland Lodge U. D. at the organization of the Grand Lodge, and was appointed by Alexander A. Meek, temporary presiding officer, as Secretary, to act until the Grand Lodge was organized and an election held. Later, when the election was held, Henry P. Thornton was chosen. Brother Keen was elected Grand Secretary in 1819, and was annually re-elected, serving until 1826. When Vevay Lodge was granted a charter he was named as the first Master. He was engaged in the printing business. In 1825 bids were received for printing the proceedings. His bid was, "composition, thirty-seven and half cents per 1,000 ems; press work, thirty-seven and half cents per token; paper, three dollars per ream; folding and stitching, two dollars fifty cents." There were other bids lower than his, but the Grand Lodge gave it to him, believing his bid to be the most satisfactory, all things considered. He was succeeded in 1826 as Grand Secretary by James F. D. Lanier, of Madison. He was short in his accounts, and had failed to deliver the books, etc., to his successor; whereupon, it was "resolved that he be directed to deliver to Brother Lanier all books, papers and money in his hands belonging to this Grand Lodge." At the session of 1828 the committee found his indebtedness to the Grand

Lodge to be $75.87½, and the Grand Secretary was ordered to settle the account by note or otherwise. No settlement could be made with him, and at the session of 1829 he was cited to appear and show cause why he had failed to make settlement. He did not appear, and no further action seems to have been taken in regard to the matter. He did not afterwards appear in the Grand Lodge.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, and came from Philadelphia to Vevay while Indiana was yet a Territory. He served in Commodore Perry's fleet, and for valiant conduct was awarded a medal.

He was for a time editor of one of the early Switzerland county papers, and was afterwards postmaster at a place called "Printer's Rest," in Switzerland county. While filling this position he was detected in robbing the mails, was tried and found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary from Indianapolis for a term of years. He was, however, granted a pardon by President Van Buren. In politics he was a Democrat during Andrew Jackson's time, but afterwards renounced Democracy and joined the Whig party. After a somewhat checkered career he died many years ago.

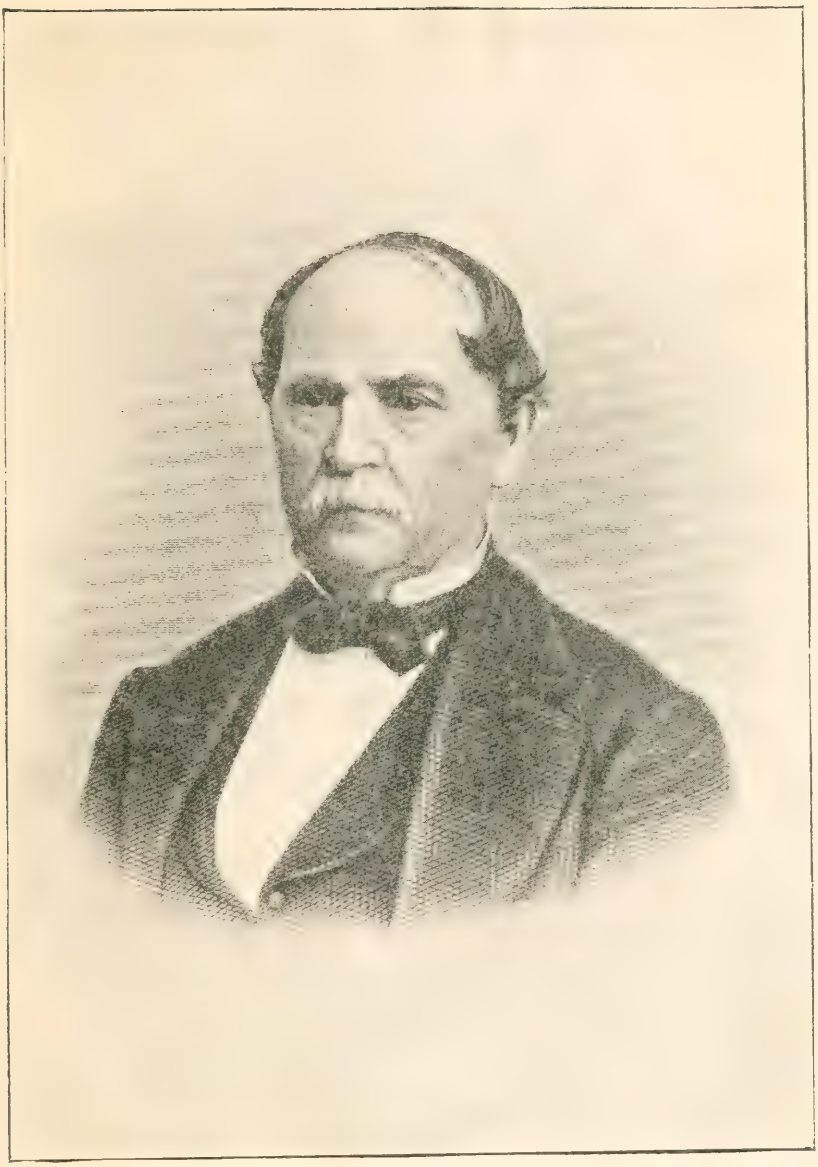
James F. D. Lanier, of Madison, later of New York, was one of the most distinguished men in the early history of Indiana and of the Grand Lodge. He was born in Beaufort county, North Carolina, November 22, 1800. With his father's family he settled in Madison, Ind., in 1817. Two years later he commenced to study law with General Alexander A. Meek, of Madison, at that time Grand Master of Masons, and it is quite probable that he received his favorable opinion of the ancient and honorable Fraternity from him. He graduated from a law school in Kentucky in 1823, and commenced practicing law in Madison, which at that time had a population of about three hundred. He was diligent and strove to be respected, and made it a point to be punctual in every duty and appointment. It was early his purpose in life to respect scrupulously the rights of others, but always to be firm in the assertion of his own. It was the rigid adherence to this plan to which he attrib-

uted his success in life. He soon found that the labor and anxiety of the practice of law was too much for his strength, and he abandoned it for more congenial pursuits.

In 1824 he was appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana at the last session of that body at Corydon. The next meeting was at Indianapolis. He continued as assistant clerk until 1827, when he was elected principal clerk, at a salary of $3.50 per day. He kept the journal in which all the proceedings of the House were recorded, and did the reading. The experience he gained while clerk in familiarizing himself with legislative proceedings he regarded as one of the chief causes of his future success. While clerk of the House the trip from Madison to Indianapolis required three days of fatiguing travel on horseback. Now the distance can be traveled over by rail in less than three hours!

In 1833, upon the chartering of the State Bank of Indiana, he became connected with that institution and took a prominent part in its management. It consisted of a central bank, located at Indianapolis, with ten branches in as many leading cities of the State. He was the first president of the branch at Madison. Notwithstanding the panic of 1837, which swept everything before it, this bank proved to be panic-proof, being the only banking institution in the Western country that did not succumb to the disastrous financial crash of that year. When its charter expired, in 1854, the profits had doubled the original investment. For the $1,000,000 invested by the State it drew in profits fully $3,500,000. This bank was the only one of the numerous enterprises in which the State engaged that did not prove almost an entire failure.

In 1849 he turned his attention to railroad building and dealing in railroad stocks and bonds. At that time in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois there were but 655 miles of railroad, 186 of which was the Madison & Indianapolis, the first railroad in the State. At the end of twenty years (1869) there were 16,889 miles of railroads in operation, the capital invested being estimated at $675,-



JAMES F. D. LANIER.

000,000. The success of the various enterprises in which he was engaged was remarkable, and made him one of the richest men in the country. He took a lively interest during the late war in the cause of the Union, and his firm, the great banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, loaned Indiana $400,000 for the equipment of her troops. He was also sent by the government of the United States during the war on a secret financial mission to Europe, and was eminently successful.

Brother Lanier made his first appearance in the Grand Lodge as the representative of Union Lodge No. 2, Madison, at the annual communication October 7, 1822. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Credentials, and to examine the returns of subordinate lodges, and also of the Committee on Dispensations. He reported on the dispensation of Albion Lodge, Illinois—which was then under the jurisdiction of Indiana—recommending that its dispensation be continued as per request.

At the next session (1823) he appeared as proxy for Olive Branch Lodge at Evansville. He seems, however, to have taken no part, as his name does not appear in connection with the business of the session. At that time a lodge was authorized to select any affiliated Master Mason to represent it in the meetings of the Grand Lodge, and it frequently occurred that, when a brother asked leave of absence, a motion was made that a brother named be authorized to act as proxy for said brother. This was how Brother Lanier happened to represent Evansville Lodge, as above stated.

At the next meeting (1824) of the Grand Lodge, Brother Lanier appeared as the representative by proxy of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Foreign Communications. At the same session the minutes state that "Brother Lanier presented the written request of Brother James Morrison that James F. D. Lanier be permitted to act as proxy for Blazing Star Lodge; which request was granted." It was also "resolved that J. F. D. Lanier be the proxy of Lawrenceburg Lodge

No. 4." Thus Brother Lanier was the duly accredited representative of three lodges, to none of which he belonged. At this meeting the minutes state: "Brother Lanier presented the petition of seven Master Masons residing in the town of Madison, praying for a dispensation for a new lodge in said town, recommended by Union Lodge; which was laid on the table."

He was present at the session of 1825, but not as a representative of any lodge. When the election was held he was chosen Senior Grand Deacon. At the session of 1826 he was present as Senior Grand Deacon, also as the representative of Union Lodge No. 2, and was appointed to examine the books and papers of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and of the committee on returns of subordinate bodies. At this session he was elected Grand Secretary.

In 1827 he was present as Grand Secretary and representative of Union Lodge. As Grand Secretary he reported having paid to the Grand Treasurer, of moneys collected by him, the sum of $\$445.68\frac{3}{4}$. He was re-elected Grand Secretary.

He was present in 1828 as representative of his lodge and Grand Secretary, and was again re-elected. He was present in 1829 as representative and Grand Secretary, and was made chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business. He was also re-elected for another term. The following was adopted:

"On motion of Brother Lanier, the sum of six dollars was appropriated to pay the subscription of two copies of the 'Masonic Mirror,' printed at Rochester, N. Y., and the Grand Secretary is directed to subscribe for one copy of the 'American Masonic Record, a paper published at Albany, in said State, for the use of this Grand Lodge."

At the annual meeting in October, 1830, there was not a sufficient number present to transact business. An adjournment was taken until December 1st. Brother Lanier was present, but did not appear at the adjourned meeting, and his name does not appear in the Grand Lodge proceedings thereafter.

Austin W. Morris, of Indianapolis, served as Grand Secretary for a period of over sixteen years, and died in office June 21, 1851. He was born in Kentucky, August 9, 1804, and with his parents came to Indiana in 1821. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Indianapolis, filling many positions of trust, always with great acceptability to the people whom he served.

But it was as a Mason that his name will be best remembered. He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1835, Senior Grand Warden in 1836, and Deputy Grand Master in 1837. For some reason, which was and is unknown, his remains were not buried with Masonic honors. The Grand Lodge, however, erected a monument in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, to his memory, upon which the following inscription was engraven:

"The Freemasons of Indiana, in token of their sincere fraternal affection for Austin W. Morris, who was a zealous and charitable Mason, a faithful and efficient Grand Secretary, have made this inscription:

"Whom Virtue Unites Death Cannot Sever."

"Done by order of the Grand Lodge."

Upon being informed of his death, the editor of the "Masonic Review," who had known him long and well, wrote of him as follows:

"We have known many excellent men in our day, men of rare piety and uniform, consistent goodness; but we have known few, if any, who combined so many traits of excellence, so good, so kind, so true, as Austin W. Morris. We knew him well; we had known him long, and we loved him. As Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and as a prominent and leading Mason of that State, we have been familiar with his deportment as a Mason for a number of years. He was in our eye the beau ideal of a Freemason. Frank, generous, firm, consistent, unwavering in his attachment to the principles of the Order, determined and consistent in his efforts to preserve Masonry in its purity, and exhibiting in his own character a living illustration of what a Mason ought to be. He taught by example. Few, very few, have passed from this earth who left behind a more stainless reputation than Austin W. Morris."

What more need be said? Nothing!

Daniel Kelso, of York, Switzerland county, was Senior Grand Deacon in 1831, Deputy Grand Master in 1832, Grand Master in 1834, and Grand Secretary in 1835-6. A sketch of his career will be found under the head of Grand Masters.

Abram W. Harrison, of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Secretary in 1837 and served one year. This was his only appearance as a member of the Grand Lodge, and little is known concerning him. He was a member of Center Lodge, Indianapolis, and served part of a term as Secretary of that lodge. For many years he was a prominent merchant of Indianapolis.

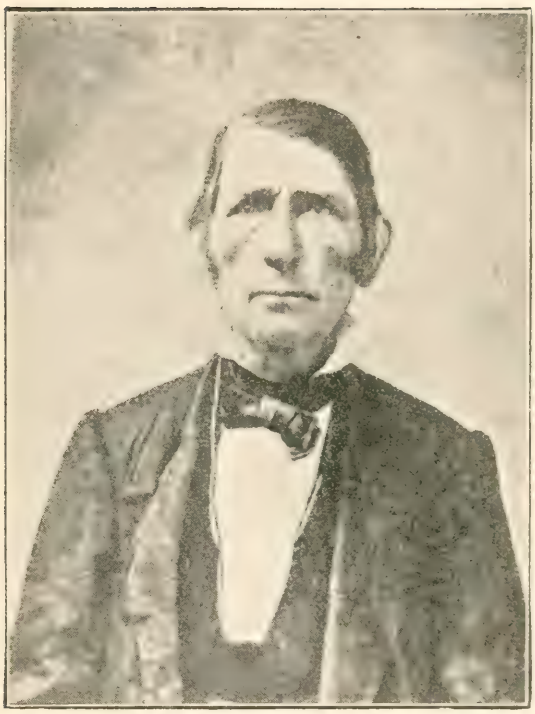
Charles Fisher, of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Secretary in 1837 and served one year. In 1847 he was elected Grand Treasurer, and was re-elected annually until the time of his death, in 1884, serving continuously for a period of thirty-seven years, a record not equalled, probably, by any other Grand Treasurer in this country. Every penny of the vast sums of money that passed through his hands was properly accounted for. He had the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of the members. In the later years of his official service, when he became feeble and partially blind, he never hesitated to turn over to the Committee on Pay-Roll at each annual session his tin box, containing from $6,000 to $8,000 in currency, and it is gratifying to know that his confidence was never betrayed.

He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1806, and came to Indiana in 1834, residing in Indianapolis the remainder of his life. He was a man full of generosity and tenderness of heart, and went through life doing good to all, and died with the esteem of all who knew him.

William H. Martin, of Rushville, was elected and served as Grand Secretary one year, from May, 1841, to May, 1842. He was elected and installed Master of Rushville Lodge No. 42 in 1840, and was the representative of that lodge in the Grand Lodge that year, but took no part in the proceedings other than to move that his lodge have an



CHARLES FISHER.



Francis King.

extension of twelve months for the payment of the balance due the Grand Lodge.

In 1841 he was present and was made chairman of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Charters and Dispensations, and Foreign Correspondence. His reports from all these committees indicate that he was a man of education and excellent judgment. In that session he was the ruling spirit, his name being connected with all the business transacted, and was honored by being elected Grand Secretary, and served until the next annual election, when he was succeeded by Austin W. Morris.

Francis King, of Indianapolis, was elected Grand Secretary in 1852, and annually thereafter re-elected until 1865, when he died in office. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., March 5, 1800, and was made a Mason in Potomac Lodge No. 5, District of Columbia, in April, 1826. In 1835 he came West and located at Centerville, and became a member of the Grand Lodge in 1847, and, on the death of Grand Secretary Morris, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the next session was elected Grand Secretary, and annually re-elected until the time of his death.

During his residence in the District of Columbia he was employed in the government departments, and after his removal West was the private secretary of Governor Wright during the time he held that office, after which he was elected treasurer of the city of Indianapolis, serving as such for some time.

Few, if any, member of the Grand Lodge has left more pleasant memories clustering around his name than has Brother King. He was well posted on all that goes to make up a well-informed Mason, and this, with his uniform cordiality and affability, made him a general favorite in all the Masonic bodies with which he was connected. He loved Masonry for the purity of its teachings, its uncompromising opposition to every species of vice, its veneration for religion, its devotion to suffering humanity, and the beauty and loftiness of the sentiments contained in its symmetrical and sublime ceremonies.

On the tablet to his memory is this inscription:

"He has completed the volume of the record of his transactions in this earthly temple, entered the celestial Grand Lodge, and there, among saints and angels, found his name recorded in the Book of Eternal Life."

WILLIAM HACKER, of Shelbyville, 1865 to 1868. See sketch as Grand Master.

JOHN M. BRAMWELL was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana. He was a merchant's clerk in Madison for several years, and afterwards went into business on his own account. He was the first auditor of Jefferson county, being elected in 1841 and serving until 1848, when he resigned and removed to Indianapolis to engage in mercantile pursuits.

He was made a Mason in Marion Lodge, Indianapolis, in 1850, and later received the Royal Arch, Royal and Select Master and Knights Templar degrees in the bodies in that city. He was elected Secretary of the Grand Lodge in 1868, and served as such until 1878, when he was succeeded by William H. Smythe. He still continued to hold the secretaryship of the Grand Chapter and Council and Recorder of the Grand Commandery until 1888, when an unpleasant episode occurred in his financial management of funds which came into his hands as Grand Secretary of the various bodies which caused his removal from all these offices, the details of which it is not deemed necessary here to record. He died shortly after the discovery was made, and lies buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE was elected Grand Secretary at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May, 1878, and has served continuously as such until the present time. He is splendidly equipped for the position, and, without disparagement to any of those who preceded him, it is but the truth to say that he has made the best Secretary the Grand Lodge has ever had.

He was born on a farm in Putnam county, Indiana, near the village of Filmore, July 2, 1846. His father died when he was but nine years old, since which time he has



William H. Seward

practically been dependent upon himself for a living. When twelve years old he received an injury to his left knee which made him a cripple for life. At the age of sixteen he decided that the best thing for him was to learn a trade, and chose that of shoemaker as being best adapted to his physical condition. This he followed for sixteen years in the city of Greencastle, thereby providing a comfortable living in a modest way for himself and family. His industry and strict integrity gave him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and when the time came for him to leave the bench and take the responsible position of Grand Secretary that required him to give a thirty-thousand-dollar bond, all Greencastle stood ready to back him.

October 4, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie J. Williams at Greencastle. To them have been born two sons, Elmer A. and Donn V., and one daughter, Myrtle.

He was made a Mason in the lodge at Filmore, Ind., in 1869. Filling the subordinate offices, he arose to Worshipful Master in 1877, serving two years. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Greencastle Chapter in 1871 and served as High Priest four years, 1873-7. He received the order of High Priesthood in 1874 and became Grand Secretary in 1878, which position he still holds.

He received the Royal and Select Masters degrees in Greencastle Council in 1874, and was appointed Grand Recorder in 1888, and still holds that office.

He was made a Knights Templar in Greencastle Commandery in 1876, and was Eminent Commander in 1878, and appointed Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery in 1888, and has annually been re-elected ever since.

He received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the consistory at Indianapolis, reaching the 32d February 20, 1884, and received the 33d at Chicago in 1886.

His membership is at present in the various subordinate bodies at Indianapolis, in all of which he is an active worker.

The foregoing is but a brief summary of his Masonic

career, from which it must be evident to everyone that he has been an indomitable worker in the interest of the greatest of human institutions. Under the benign influence of the principles taught in Masonry, his purse is always open to the needy and his hand extended to help the suffering. His strict adherence to his own opinions of right and duty is a peculiarity that sometimes brings him in conflict with those who think differently, but no one is more ready to yield than he when convinced he is wrong. Such a man can always be trusted, and such a man is William Henry Smythe.

GRAND TREASURERS.

Samuel C. Tate, Charlestown, January, 1818.
Henry L. Miner, Charlestown, September, 1818.
Richard C. Talbott, Madison, 1819.
William H. Lilly, Corydon, 1820-1-2-3-4-5.
Harvey Gregg, Indianapolis, 1826-7-8-9.
John Walker, Shelbyville, 1830-3-4.
John Tipton, Logansport, 1831.
John McMahan, Salem, 1832.
Philip Mason, Connersville, 1835.
Zera T. Percival, Lawrenceburg, 1836.
John Foster, Indianapolis, 1837-8-1842-3-4-5-6.
Benjamin I. Blythe, Indianapolis, 1839-1840.
Austin W. Morris, Indianapolis, 1841.
Charles Fisher, Indianapolis, 1847-8-9-1850-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1870-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1880-1-2.
Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis, 1883-4-5-6-7-8-9-1890-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

Samuel C. Tate, of Charlestown, was the first Grand Treasurer, and served as such from January to September, 1818. He was a resident of Charlestown for several years. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and a good workman. He built many houses, among them the two-story frame residence of Grand Master Howk, one of the best buildings in Charlestown at that time, and which is still standing in good condition. He was an enthusiastic good fellow, full of life and hope.

Henry L. Miner, of Charlestown, was elected and served as Grand Treasurer for the year 1818 to 1819.

Richard C. Talbott, of Madison, served as Grand Treasurer 1819 to 1820.

William H. Lilly was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in 1820-1-2-3-4-5. He was the first Auditor of State after Indiana was admitted into the Union, and served as such from 1816 until 1828. During a portion of this period he was a resident of Corydon, but removed to Indianapolis after the capital of the State was located there, and affiliated with Center Lodge.

In 1826 the Grand Lodge met at Salem. The following letter from Brother Lilly was presented to the Grand Lodge:

"*To the Grand Lodge of Indiana:*

"Brethren—I am extremely sorry that severe indisposition has prevented my meeting you at the next annual Grand Communication. Rest assured that no ordinary cause should have prevented my attendance. If the brethren should deem it no impropriety, I would be glad to be re-elected to the office I now hold. But I do not wish to make a request for them to do so unless it would be entirely satisfactory to them. If they should do so, Brother H. Gregg, the bearer of this letter, will attend to the business for me and bring up the funds. The principal part of the funds are upon loan, in good hands, and ready to be accounted for at a moment's warning. Accept, gentlemen of the Grand Lodge, assurances of respect and high esteem from

"Yours fraternally,

"William H. Lilly."

"Indianapolis, September 27, 1826."

The Grand Lodge, however, did not grant his request, but elected Harvey Gregg as Grand Treasurer in his stead. At the next session Brother Lilly made a partial report of the amounts in his hands as Grand Treasurer. The report was referred to a committee, who recommended that he be required to settle in full at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. At that session, owing to ill health, he was not present. The committee reported having called on him, but were unable to effect a settlement. They reported that he was indebted to the Grand Lodge $223.93\frac{3}{4}$, and that on the 17th of February, 1828, he had died.

At the session of 1829 it was decided that no proceedings be instituted on his bond, and the matter was dropped.

HARVEY GREGG was elected and served as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in 1826-7-8-9. He was also chairman and made the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1826-7. He was a resident of Indianapolis, and was the first Worshipful Master of Center Lodge, of that place. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1825 he presented the following petition:

"The undersigned most respectfully represents that before the next annual Grand Communication he will leave the United States for the city of Accapulco in the Republic of Mexico, and that he is desirous of taking along with him a charter for a lodge, to be called Pacific Lodge, and he most respectfully solicits a charter from the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He has already been offered a charter from an adjoining State, but would much rather take it from his own State. As it cannot be expected that regular returns can be made to the Grand Lodge, your petitioner prays your most worshipful body to grant him a charter without cost. As to his general Masonic character, he can produce any testimony your worshipful body may require.

"HARVEY GREGG."

The prayer of the petition was not granted, and it appears from reliable authority that he abandoned his intention of removing to that country. During his term as Grand Treasurer he died insolvent, and was indebted to the Grand Lodge in the sum of $455.50, which has never been paid. He lived and died and was buried in Indianapolis in 1833.

JOHN WALKER, of Shelbyville, served three terms as Grand Treasurer. No information in regard to his life and public career could be obtained.

JOHN TIPTON, of Logansport, served as Grand Treasurer. See sketch of his life under head of Grand Masters.

JOHN MCMAHON, of Salem, was present at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1832, and was elected Grand Treasurer. He was born in Ireland in 1795 and settled in Salem about 1820, and was made a Mason in that place about 1822. He was justice of the peace from 1822 to 1830, sheriff from 1840 to 1844, and county treasurer from 1845 to 1849. By occupation he was a tailor. In later years he was a suc-

cessful merchant and trader. On the 12th of May, 1824, the following entry was made on the county commissioners' record: "Ordered, That John McMahon make brick on the public square, provided he leaves the ground in as good order as when he commenced." He died in July, 1866, and was buried with the honors of Masonry.

Philip Mason, of Connersville, was Grand Treasurer in 1835. See sketch under head of Grand Masters.

Zera T. Percival, of Lawrenceburg, was Grand Treasurer in 1836. See sketch under head of Deputy Grand Masters.

John Foster, of Indianapolis, served seven years as Grand Treasurer. He was the first treasurer of Center Lodge on its reorganization in 1835, and later served the lodge as such for six terms.

Benjamin I. Blythe was a resident of Indianapolis and a prominent man in his day. He was the second Auditor of State, serving from 1828 to 1829. He was also a member of the Legislature, and the secretary of the board that laid Indianapolis out into lots in 1821. He was elected and served as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge in 1839 and 1840.

Austin W. Morris, 1841. See sketch as Grand Secretary.

Charles Fisher served as Grand Treasurer thirty-six years. See sketch under head of Grand Secretary.

Martin H. Rice. See sketch as Grand Master.

OFFICIAL REGISTER, 1818 TO 1898.

THE following is a complete list of the names of those who have served as officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Indiana from the organization, January 12, 1818, to and including the year 1898:

JANUARY, 1818.

Alexander Buckner, Grand Master, Charlestown.
Alexander A. Meek, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.
John Tipton, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.
Benjamin V. Beckes, Junior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
Samuel C. Tate, Grand Treasurer, Charlestown.
Henry P. Thornton, Grand Secretary, Madison.
Nathaniel Jenkins, Grand Chaplain, Rising Sun.
Jeremiah Sullivan, Grand Orator, Madison.
Isaac Howk, Senior Grand Deacon, Charlestown.
Jonathan Woodbury, Junior Grand Deacon, Lawrenceburg.
Nicholas D. Grover, Grand Pursuivant, Madison.
Alexander McCrosky, Grand Steward and Tyler, Madison.

SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Alexander A. Meek, Grand Master, Madison.
Davis Floyd, Deputy Grand Master, Corydon.
John Tipton, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.
Thomas Douglass, Junior Grand Warden, Madison.
Henry L. Miner, Grand Treasurer, Charlestown.
Isaac Howk, Grand Secretary, Charlestown.
William Stephens, Grand Chaplain.
Jeremiah Sullivan, Grand Orator, Madison.
Richard C. Talbott, Grand Marshal, Madison.
Nicholas D. Grover, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
John Weathers, Junior Grand Deacon, Charlestown.
Abel C. Pepper, Grand Sword Bearer, Rising Sun.
Alexander McCrosky, Grand Pursuivant, Madison.
George Leas, Grand Steward and Tyler, Charlestown.

1819.

Alexander A. Meek, Grand Master, Madison.
John Tipton, Deputy Grand Master, Corydon.
Joseph Bartholomew, Senior Grand Warden, Charlestown.

James Dill, Junior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
Richard C. Talbott, Grand Treasurer, Madison.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
David Darrick, Grand Chaplain.
John N. Dunbar, Grand Orator, Corydon.
John Sheets, Grand Lecturer, Madison.
Reuben W. Nelson, Grand Marshal, Corydon.
Nicholas D. Grover, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
Edward B. Wilson, Junior Grand Deacon, Corydon.
William P. Thomasson, Grand Sword Bearer, Corydon.
Francis Cunningham, Grand Pursuivant, Vincennes.
Alexander McCrosky, Grand Steward and Tyler, Madison.

1820.

John Tipton, Grand Master, Corydon.
John Sheets, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.
Jonathan Jennings, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.
Samuel Gwathmey, Junior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
Joseph Oglesby, Grand Chaplain.
Harbin H. Moore, Grand Orator, Corydon.
John H. Farnham, Grand Lecturer, Jeffersonville.
Abel C. Pepper, Deputy Grand Lecturer, Rising Sun.
Stephen Beers, Grand Marshal, New Albany.
Nicholas D. Grover, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
Harvey Bates, Junior Grand Deacon, Brookville.
Edward B. Wilson, Grand Sword Bearer, Corydon.
Elihu Stout, Grand Pursuivant, Vincennes.
Charles R. Waring, Grand Steward and Tyler.

1821.

John Sheets, Grand Master, Madison.
Jonathan Jennings, Deputy Grand Master, Corydon.
Thomas Posey, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.
John N. Dunbar, Junior Grand Warden, Corydon.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
Joseph Oglesby, Grand Chaplain.
Isaac Naylor, Grand Orator, Charlestown.
Stephen Beers, Grand Marshal, New Albany.
Edward B. Wilson, Senior Grand Deacon, Corydon.
Edmund I. Kidd, Junior Grand Deacon, Connersville.
Rollin C. Dewey, Grand Sword Bearer, Palestine.
Ansel Abbey, Grand Pursuivant, New Albany.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1822.

John Sheets, Grand Master, Madison.
Jonathan Jennings, Deputy Grand Master, Corydon.
Thomas Posey, Senior Grand Warden, Corydon.
John H. Farnham, Junior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
Joseph Oglesby, Grand Chaplain.
Isaac Naylor, Grand Orator, Charlestown.
Samuel Wilson, Grand Marshal.
Edward B. Wilson, Senior Grand Deacon, Corydon.
Edmund I. Kidd, Junior Grand Deacon, Connersville.
Rollin C. Dewey, Grand Sword Bearer, Palestine.
Thomas D. Wilson, Grand Pursuivant, Connersville.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1823.

Jonathan Jennings, Grand Master, Corydon.
Thomas Douglass, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.
Harvey Gregg, Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
George L. Murdock, Junior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
James V. Hedenburg, Grand Chaplain, Madison.
Henry P. Thornton, Grand Orator, Madison.
Richard C. Talbott, Grand Marshal, Madison.
Nicholas D. Grover, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
Charles I. Hand, Junior Grand Deacon, Bloomington.
Rollin C. Dewey, Grand Sword Bearer, Palestine.
Bartholomew McCleary, Grand Pursuivant, Centerville.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1824.

Jonathan Jennings, Grand Master, Corydon.
Abel C. Pepper, Deputy Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Marston G. Clark, Senior Grand Warden, Salem.
George L. Murdock, Junior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
Calvin C. Ruter, Grand Chaplain, Madison.
Henry P. Thornton, Grand Orator, Madison.
Richard C. Talbott, Grand Marshal, Madison.
William M. Purdy, Senior Grand Deacon, Carlisle.
Thomas J. Evans, Junior Grand Deacon, Princeton.
James M. Ray, Grand Sword Bearer, Indianapolis.
Michael G. Bright, Grand Pursuivant, Madison.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1825.

Marston G. Clark, Grand Master, Salem.
Abel C. Pepper, Deputy Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Elihu Stout, Senior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
Woodbridge Parker, Junior Grand Warden, Salem.
William H. Lilly, Grand Treasurer, Corydon.
William C. Keen, Grand Secretary, Vevay.
Job M. Baker, Grand Chaplain.
James Whitcomb, Grand Orator, Bloomington.
Thomas J. Evans, Grand Marshal, Princeton.
James F. D. Lanier, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
David Cummins, Junior Grand Deacon, Corydon.
Ira Westover, Grand Sword Bearer, Jeffersonville.
James Grant, Grand Pursuivant.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1826.

Isaac Howk, Grand Master, Charlestown.
Elihu Stout, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
Woodbridge Parker, Senior Grand Warden, Salem.
John Jacobs, Junior Grand Warden, Brookville.
Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, Madison.
Job M. Baker, Grand Chaplain.
Henry P. Thornton, Grand Orator, Madison.
William C. Keen, Grand Marshal, Vevay.
Joseph Warner, Senior Grand Deacon.
John McMahon, Junior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Ira Westover, Grand Sword Bearer, Jeffersonville.
Daniel Comstock, Grand Pursuivant, Madison.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1827.

Elihu Stout, Grand Master, Vincennes.
Woodbridge Parker, Deputy Grand Master, Salem.
Thomas J. Evans, Senior Grand Warden, Princeton.
Daniel Comstock, Junior Grand Warden, Madison.
Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, Madison.
Hiram A. Hunter, Grand Chaplain, Washington.
Henry P. Thornton, Grand Orator, Madison.
John DePauw, Grand Marshal, Salem.
Austin W. Morris, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Zera T. Percival, Junior Grand Deacon, Lawrenceburg.
William Marshall, Grand Sword Bearer, Brownsburg.
Alanson Andrews, Grand Pursuivant, Vernon.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1828.

John Tipton, Grand Master, Logansport.
General W. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
John W. Davis, Senior Grand Warden, Carlisle.
Charles I. Hand, Junior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, Madison.
Hiram A. Hunter, Grand Chaplain, Washington.
Bethuel F. Morris, Grand Orator, Indianapolis.
Samuel Peck, Grand Marshal, Salem.
Austin W. Morris, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
J. B. Duret, Junior Grand Deacon, Logansport.
William Marshall, Grand Sword Bearer, Brownstown.
Zera T. Percival, Grand Pursuivant, Lawrenceburg.
Cyrus Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Corydon.

1829.

Abel C. Pepper, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
General W. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
Hiram Todd, Senior Grand Warden, Logansport.
Philip Mason, Junior Grand Warden, Connersville.
Harvey Gregg, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
James F. D. Lanier, Grand Secretary, Madison.
Hiram A. Hunter, Grand Chaplain, Washington.
William W. Wick, Grand Orator, Indianapolis.
Noah Noble, Grand Marshal, Indianapolis.
Zera T. Percival, Senior Grand Deacon, Lawrenceburg.
Anthony L. Davis, Junior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
Samuel Peck, Grand Sword Bearer, Salem.
J. B. Duret, Grand Pursuivant, Logansport.
Jordan Vigus, Grand Steward and Tyler, Logansport.

1830.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
William Sheets, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.
John B. Martin, Senior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
William M. Purdy, Junior Grand Warden, Carlisle.
John Walker, Grand Treasurer, Shelbyville.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Hiram A. Hunter, Grand Chaplain, Washington.
Richard Daniel, Grand Orator, Mt. Vernon.
Thomas C. Stewart, Grand Marshal, Petersburg.
Andrew W. Ingraham, Senior Grand Deacon, Fairfield.
Samuel P. Mooney, Junior Grand Deacon, Brownstown.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Sword Bearer, Indianapolis.
Francis B. Cogswell, Grand Pursuivant, Noblesville.
Joseph Watson, Grand Steward and Tyler, Liberty.

1831.

William Sheets, Grand Master, Madison.
John B. Martin, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
William Purdy, Senior Grand Warden, Carlisle.
Woodbridge Parker, Junior Grand Warden, Salem.
John Tipton, Grand Treasurer, Logansport.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain, Vincennes.
John W. Davis, Grand Orator, Carlisle.
Joseph Warner, Grand Marshal, Washington.
Daniel Kelso, Senior Grand Deacon, Hartford.
Onatus D. Chaffee, Junior Grand Deacon, Princeton.
Richard P. Price, Grand Sword Bearer, Vincennes.
John B. Semans, Grand Pursuivant, Lafayette.
Joseph Roseman, Grand Steward and Tyler, Vincennes.

1832.

Woodbridge Parker, Grand Master, Salem.
Daniel Kelso, Deputy Grand Master, York.
Daniel Kress, Senior Grand Warden, Brownstown.
Daniel Gelwick, Junior Grand Warden, Brownstown.
John McMahon, Grand Treasurer, Salem.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain, Vincennes.
Harbin H. Moore, Grand Orator, Albany.
S. G. Scott, Grand Marshal, Rising Sun.
William O. Little, Senior Grand Deacon, Shelbyville.
Robert W. Vermilya, Junior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Noah Noble, Grand Sword Bearer, Indianapolis.
James Butler, Grand Pursuivant, Connersville.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1833.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
John B. Martin, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
Zera T. Percival, Senior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
John Finley, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.
John Walker, Grand Treasurer, Shelbyville.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain, Vincennes.
Andrew C. Griffith, Grand Orator, Brownstown.
Charles Taylor, Grand Marshal, Terre Haute.
B. I. Blythe, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
John Wiley, Junior Grand Deacon, Connersville.
T. M. Smith, Grand Pursuivant, Indianapolis.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1834.

Daniel Kelso, Grand Master, York.
Caleb B. Smith, Deputy Grand Master, Connersville.
John Finley, Senior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Shepherd Whitman, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
John Walker, Grand Treasurer, Shelbyville.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Henry M. Shaw, Grand Chaplain, Vincennes.
Philip Mason, Grand Lecturer, Connersville.
Philip Mason, Senior Grand Deacon, Connersville.
F. T. Luse, Junior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1835.

John B. Martin, Grand Master, Vincennes.
Zera T. Percival, Deputy Grand Master, Lawrenceburg.
Shepherd Whitman, Senior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Austin W. Morris, Junior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Philip Mason, Grand Treasurer, Connersville.
Daniel Kelso, Grand Secretary, York.
Townsend Truslow, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
N. L. Squibb, Grand Lecturer, Hartford.
Samuel J. Stewart, Senior Grand Deacon, Jeffersonville.
John Foster, Junior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
S. S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1836.

James L. Hogin, Grand Master, Indianapolis.
Shepherd Whitman, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
Austin W. Morris, Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
John Foster, Junior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Zera T. Percival, Grand Treasurer, Hartford.
Daniel Kelso, Grand Secretary, York.
Townsend Truslow, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Philip Mason, Grand Lecturer, Connersville.
Charles Fisher, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Joseph Dunham, Junior Grand Deacon, Logansport.
Solomon Cook, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1837.

Caleb B. Smith, Grand Master, Connersville.
Austin W. Morris, Deputy Grand Master, Indianapolis.
John B. Rose, Senior Grand Warden, Liberty.
Henry W. Smith, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
A. W. Harrison, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Townsend Truslow, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.

Shepherd Whitman, Grand Lecturer, New Albany.
William Dewey, Senior Grand Warden, Richmond.
William G. Lure, Junior Grand Deacon, Brownstown.
A. W. Noe, Grand Steward and Tyler.

1838.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Rawley Scott, Deputy Grand Master, Brownstown.
John Wiley, Senior Grand Warden, Connersville.
Samuel Fleming, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Charles Fisher, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Townsend Truslow, Grand Chaplain, Knightstown.
William B. Smith, Grand Lecturer, Richmond.
Caleb Schmidlap, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
Philip W. Seibert, Junior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1839.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
S. B. Stanton, Seuior Grand Warden, Richmond.
J. H. Lane, Junior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
B. I. Blythe, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
C. W. Ruter, Grand Chaplain, Lawrenceburg.
Caleb B. Smith, Grand Lecturer, Connersville.
T. B. Baldwin, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
J. J. Morrison, Junior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1840.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
Smallwood Noel, Senior Grand Warden, Fort Wayne.
R. H. Reed, Junior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
B. I. Blythe, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Eli P. Farmer, Grand Chaplain, Bloomington.
Charles Woodward, Senior Grand Deacon, Madison.
B. F. Robinson, Junior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
Uriah Gates, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1841.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
John Hill, Senior Grand Warden, Bloomington.
Caleb Schmidlap, Junior Grand Warden, Madison.

Austin W. Morris, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Martin, Grand Secretary, Rushville.
Eli P. Farmer, Grand Chaplain, Bloomington.
James Moffatt, Grand Lecturer.
C. R. Evans, Senior Grand Deacon, LaPorte.
Hugh Ferry, Junior Grand Deacon, Lawrenceburg.
Uriah Gates, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1842.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
John W. Watson, Senior Grand Warden, Madison.
Hugh Ferry, Junior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis
James L. Hogin, Grand Lecturer, Marion.
Eli P. Farmer, Grand Chaplain, Bloomington.
A. W. Harrison, Senior Grand Deacon, LaPorte.
John L. Menaugh, Junior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1843.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
Hugh Ferry, Senior Grand Warden, Lawrenceburg.
E. Deming, Junior Grand Warden, Lafayette.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis
Eli P. Farmer, Grand Chaplain, Bloomington.
John L. Menaugh, Senior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Abner Bailey, Junior Grand Deacon, LaPorte.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1844.

Philip Mason, Grand Master, Connersville.
Isaac Bartlett, Deputy Grand Master, Logansport.
Johnson Watts, Senior Grand Warden, Dearborn county.
Caleb Schmidlap, Junior Grand Warden, Madison.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Draper Chipman, Grand Chaplain, Frankfort.
John L. Menaugh, Senior Grand Deacon, Salem.
Lewis Burke, Junior Grand Deacon, Richmond.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1845.

Isaac Bartlett, Grand Master, Logansport.
Johnson Watts, Deputy Grand Master, Dearborn county.

Caleb Schmidlap, Senior Grand Warden, Madison.
John Burke, Junior Grand Warden, Lewisburg.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
David Fisher, Grand Chaplain, Wilmington.
Chester G. Ballard, Senior Grand Deacon, Greencastle.
Edward Barrell, Junior Grand Deacon, Lafayette.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1846.

Johnson Watts, Grand Master, Dearborn county.
Caleb Schmidlap, Deputy Grand Master, Madison.
James L. Hogin, Senior Grand Warden, Danville.
Lewis Burke, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.
John Foster, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Anson Clarke, Grand Chaplain, Logansport.
John Taylor, Grand Lecturer, Lafayette.
Edward Barrell, Senior Grand Deacon, Lafayette.
Richard Sopris, Junior Grand Deacon, Aurora.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1847.

Elizur Deming, Grand Master, Lafayette.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Deputy Grand Master, Thorntown.
Joseph Roseman, Senior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
James S. Freeman, Junior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John W. Sullivan, Grand Chaplain, Brownsville.
Richard Sopris, Senior Grand Deacon, Aurora.
E. W. H. Ellis, Junior Grand Deacon, Goshen.
Samuel S. Rooker, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1848.

Elizur Deming, Grand Master, Lafayette.
George W. Whitman, Deputy Grand Master, Cambridge.
John W. Spencer, Senior Grand Warden, Rising Sun.
Samuel P. Anthony, Junior Grand Warden, Muncietown.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John W. Sullivan, Grand Chaplain, Greensburg.
William Fogg, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
William N. Doughty, Junior Grand Deacon, Laurel.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1849.

Elizur Deming, Grand Master, Lafayette.
George W. Whitman, Deputy Grand Master, Cambridge.
Edwin Barrow, Senior Grand Warden, Hagerstown.
Ebenezer Brown, Junior Grand Warden, Goshen.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Colley A. Foster, Grand Chaplain, Evansville.
James Stirrat, Senior Grand Deacon, Rising Sun.
M. V. Simonson, Junior Grand Deacon, Mt. Carmel.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1850.

Elizur Deming, Grand Master, Lafayette.
Alexander C. Downey, Deputy Grand Master, Rising Sun.
James S. Freeman, Senior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Ebenezer Brown, Junior Grand Warden, Goshen.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Sullivan, Grand Chaplain, Columbus.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Marshal, Thorntown.
Christian Coon, Senior Grand Deacon, Pleasant Hill.
George Bowlby, Junior Grand Deacon, New Trenton.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1851.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Henry C. Lawrence, Deputy Grand Master, Lafayette.
H. Hanna, Senior Grand Warden, Wabashtown.
Frank Emerson, Junior Grand Warden, Brownstown.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Austin W. Morris, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William C. Larrabee, Grand Chaplain, Greencastle.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Marshal, Thorntown.
Simeon Macey, Senior Grand Deacon, Laurel.
George F. Lyon, Junior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1852.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Deputy Grand Master, Lebanon.
Elijah Newland, Senior Grand Warden, Salem.
Lewis Burke, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William C. Larrabee, Grand Chaplain, Greencastle.
William Crumpton, Grand Marshal, Attica.

Caleb S. Horton, Senior Grand Deacon, Vevay.
John R. Coffroth, Junior Grand Deacon, Huntington.
Charles I. Hand, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1853.

Henry C. Lawrence, Grand Master, Lafayette.
Elijah Newland, Deputy Grand Master, Indianapolis.
Lewis Burke, Senior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Peter Q. Stryker, Junior Grand Warden, Rockville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Withrow, Grand Lecturer, Danville.
Benjamin Winans, Grand Chaplain, Attica.
William Crumpton, Grand Marshal, Attica.
Jacob Eltzroth, Senior Grand Deacon, Winchester.
George Bowlby, Junior Grand Deacon, Harrison.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1854.

Henry C. Lawrence, Grand Master, Lafayette.
Elijah Newland, Deputy Grand Master, Indianapolis.
Lewis Burke, Senior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Peter Q. Stryker, Junior Grand Warden, Rockville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Withrow, Grand Lecturer, Danville.
William Hacker, Grand Lecturer, Shelbyville.
Solomon D. Bayless, Grand Lecturer, Fort Wayne.
Benjamin Winans, Grand Chaplain, Attica.
William Crumpton, Grand Marshal, Attica.
Jacob Eltzroth, Senior Grand Deacon, Winchester.
George Bowlby, Junior Grand Deacon, Harrison.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1855.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Colley A. Foster, Deputy Grand Master, Evansville.
Lewis Burke, Senior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Peter Q. Stryker, Junior Grand Warden, Rockville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
H. Gilmore, Grand Chaplain, Lawrenceburg.
Solomon D. Bayless, Grand Lecturer, Fort Wayne.
William Hacker, Grand Lecturer, Shelbyville.
Caleb Schmidlap, Grand Marshal, Madison.
Mahlon D. Manson, Senior Grand Deacon, Crawfordsville.
Charles Case, Junior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
Robert K. May, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1856.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Solomon D. Bayless, Deputy Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Frank Emerson, Senior Grand Warden, Brownstown.
Mahlon D. Manson, Junior Grand Warden, Crawfordsville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Calvin W. Ruter, Grand Chaplain, Madison.
Jacob E. Houser, Grand Lecturer, Greensburg.
Robert Lowry, Grand Marshal, Goshen.
William G. Terrell, Senior Grand Deacon, Lafayette.
George H. Kyle, Junior Grand Deacon, Vevay.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1857.

Solomon D. Bayless, Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Frank Emerson, Deputy Grand Master, Brownstown.
Mahlon D. Manson, Senior Grand Warden, Crawfordsville.
William G. Terrell, Junior Grand Warden, Lafayette.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William Pelan, Grand Chaplain, Connersville.
John Withrow, Grand Lecturer, Danville.
J. H. Barnes, Grand Marshal, Goshen.
S. W. Peck, Senior Grand Deacon, Washington.
John M. Thomas, Junior Grand Deacon, Pleasant Hill.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler.

1858.

Solomon D. Bayless, Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Frank Emerson, Deputy Grand Master, Brownstown.
Mahlon D. Manson, Senior Grand Warden, Crawfordsville.
John B. Fravel, Junior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William Pelan, Grand Chaplain, Connersville.
John R. Coffroth, Grand Marshal, Huntington.
William J. Millard, Grand Lecturer, Millersville.
S. W. Peck, Senior Grand Deacon, Washington.
John M. Thomas, Junior Grand Deacon, Pleasant Hill.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1859.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Mahlon D. Manson, Deputy Grand Master, Crawfordsville.
William N. Doughty, Senior Grand Warden, Laurel.

John B. Fravel, Junior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William Pelan, Grand Chaplain, Connersville.
William J. Millard, Grand Lecturer, Millersville.
Ebenezer Morehouse, Grand Marshal, Madison.
Daniel K. Hays, Senior Grand Deacon, Attica.
William W. Clinedenst, Junior Grand Deacon, Centerville.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1860.

Alexander C. Downey, Grand Master, Rising Sun.
Mahlon D. Manson, Deputy Grand Master, Crawfordsville.
William N. Doughty, Senior Grand Warden, Laurel.
John B. Fravel, Junior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
William Pelan, Grand Chaplain, Connersville.
Daniel K. Hays, Grand Lecturer, Attica.
William K. Edwards, Grand Marshal, Terre Haute.
Robert D. Brown, Senior Grand Deacon, Wilmington.
William W. Clinedenst, Junior Grand Deacon, Centerville.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1861.

Thomas R. Austin, Grand Master, New Albany.
John B. Fravel, Deputy Grand Master, LaPorte.
Eleazer Malone, Senior Grand Warden, Centerville.
Henry D. Washburn, Junior Grand Warden, Newport.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, New Carlisle.
Thomas A. Carnahan, Grand Lecturer, Lafayette.
William Hacker, Grand Marshal, Shelbyville.
William J. Millard, Senior Grand Deacon, Millersville.
William W. Clinedenst, Junior Grand Deacon, Centerville.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1862.

John B. Fravel, Grand Master, LaPorte.
William Hacker, Deputy Grand Master, Shelbyville.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Senior Grand Warden, Thorntown.
William J. Millard, Junior Grand Warden, Millersville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, New Carlisle.

Thomas A. Carnahan, Grand Lecturer, Lafayette.
George W. Porter, Grand Marshal, New Albany.
Robert M. Gilkeson, Senior Grand Deacon, Montezuma.
William W. Clinedenst, Junior Grand Deacon, Centerville.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1863.

William Hacker, Grand Master, Shelbyville.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Deputy Grand Master, Lebanon.
William J. Millard, Senior Grand Warden, Millersville.
George W. Porter, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, Rolling Prairie.
E. H. M. Berry, Grand Lecturer, Milroy.
Joseph A. Woodhull, Grand Marshal, Angola.
Casper Fogel, Senior Grand Deacon, Mt. Carmel.
Lyndon A. Smith, Junior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
Henry Colestock, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1864.

William Hacker, Grand Master, Shelbyville.
Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Deputy Grand Master, Lebanon.
William J. Millard, Senior Grand Warden, Millersville.
George W. Porter, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
Francis King, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, Rolling Prairie.
E. H. M. Berry, Grand Lecturer, Milroy.
Joseph A. Woodhull, Grand Marshal, Angola.
Casper Fogel, Senior Grand Deacon, Mt. Carmel.
Lyndon A. Smith, Junior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
Abner A. Wilson, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1865.

Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Master, Lebanon.
William J. Millard, Deputy Grand Master, Millersville.
George W. Porter, Senior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Martin H. Rice, Junior Grand Warden, Plymouth.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William Hacker, Grand Secretary, Shelbyville.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, Rolling Prairie.
Samuel H. Shoaf, Grand Lecturer, Fort Wayne.
Lyndon A. Smith, Grand Marshal, Terre Haute.
George H. Alward, Senior Grand Deacon, South Bend.
Benj. L. Smith, Junior Grand Deacon, Albany.
Abner A. Wilson, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1866.

Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Master, Lebanon.
William J. Millard, Deputy Grand Master, Millersville.
Martin H. Rice, Senior Grand Warden, Plymouth.
Lyndon A. Smith, Junior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William Hacker, Grand Secretary, Shelbyville.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, Rolling Prairie.
Daniel K. Hays, Grand Lecturer, Attica.
Robert M. Weir, Grand Marshal, New Albany.
William T. Clark, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Isaiah Hass, Junior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
Abner A. Wilson, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1867.

Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Master, Lebanon.
Martin H. Rice, Deputy Grand Master, Plymouth.
George W. Porter, Senior Grand Warden, New Albany.
William T. Clark, Junior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William Hacker, Grand Secretary, Shelbyville.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, New Carlisle.
William Blinks, Grand Lecturer, Michigan City.
Andrew J. Holmes, Grand Marshal, Rochester.
William H. Fogg, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
John Vestal, Junior Grand Deacon, Orleans.
J. Fred Haueisen, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1868.

Martin H. Rice, Grand Master, Plymouth.
George W. Porter, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
Lyndon A. Smith, Senior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Andrew J. Holmes, Junior Grand Warden, Rochester.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
George B. Engle, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, Grand Lecturer, Rensselaer.
Lucien A. Foote, Grand Marshal, Crawfordsville.
William E. Hollingsworth, Senior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
William H. Smith, Junior Grand Deacon, Falmouth.
J. Fred Haueisen, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1869.

Martin H. Rice, Grand Master, Plymouth.
George W. Porter, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
William T. Clark Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Christian Fetta, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.

Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, New Carlisle.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, Grand Lecturer, Rensselaer.
Andrew J. Hay, Grand Marshal, Charlestown.
Daniel McDonald, Senior Grand Deacon, Bourbon.
Simeon H. Pearse, Junior Grand Deacon, Mt. Vernon.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1870.

Martin H. Rice, Grand Master, Plymouth.
George W. Porter, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
William T. Clark Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Christian Fetta, Junior Grand Warden, Richmond.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John Leach, Grand Chaplain, New Carlisle.
J. S. Wisner, Grand Lecturer, Bluffton.
Thomas B. Ward, Grand Marshal, Lafayette.
George H. Fish, Senior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
W. B. McDonald, Junior Grand Deacon, Orleans.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1871.

Martin H. Rice, Grand Master, Plymouth.
Christian Fetta, Deputy Grand Master, Richmond.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, Senior Grand Warden, Rensselaer.
Lucien A. Foote, Junior Grand Warden, Crawfordsville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Cyrus Nutt, Grand Chaplain, Bloomington.
Daniel McDonald, Grand Lecturer, Bourbon.
John D. Thayer, Grand Marshal, Warsaw.
Albert Hayward, Senior Grand Deacon, Vincennes.
Robert Van Valzah, Junior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1872.

Christian Fetta, Grand Master, Richmond.
Isaac M. Stackhouse, Deputy Grand Master, Rensselaer.
Lucien A. Foote, Senior Grand Warden, Crawfordsville.
Daniel McDonald, Junior Grand Warden, Plymouth.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas H. Lynch, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
John Caven, Grand Lecturer, Indianapolis.

Zachariah Ferguson, Grand Marshal, Fairfield.
Frank S. Devol, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
O. H. Main, Junior Grand Deacon, Elkhart.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1873.

Christian Fetta, Grand Master, Richmond.
Cyrus Nutt, Deputy Grand Master, Bloomington.
Daniel McDonald, Senior Grand Warden, Plymouth.
Frank S. Devol, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas H. Lynch, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
William G. Piper, Grand Lecturer, Warsaw.
Robert Van Valzah, Grand Marshal, Terre Haute.
Samuel H. Shoaf, Senior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
William E. Murray, Junior Grand Deacon, Winchester.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1874.

Lucien A. Foote, Grand Master, Crawfordsville.
Daniel McDonald, Deputy Grand Master, Plymouth.
Frank S. Devol, Senior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Andrew J. Hay, Junior Grand Warden, Charlestown.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas H. Lynch, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
William G. Piper, Grand Lecturer, Warsaw.
Joseph C. Suit, Grand Marshal, Frankfort.
Robert Van Valzah, Senior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
John A. Young, Junior Grand Deacon, Shelbyville.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1875.

Daniel McDonald, Grand Master, Plymouth.
Frank S. Devol, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
Andrew J. Hay, Senior Grand Warden, Charlestown.
Robert Van Valzah, Junior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas H. Lynch, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Albert P. Charles, Grand Lecturer, Seymour.
John H. Beeber, Grand Marshal, Rochester.
William Krimbill, Senior Grand Deacon, Crown Point.
James G. W. Hardy, Junior Grand Deacon, Covington.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1876.

Frank S. Devol, Grand Master, New Albany.
Andrew J. Hay, Deputy Grand Master, Charlestown.
Robert Van Valzah, Senior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Bellamy S. Sutton, Junior Grand Warden, Shelbyville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
S. N. L. Kessler, Grand Chaplain, Rossville.
Albert P. Charles, Grand Lecturer, Seymour.
Erastus W. H. Ellis, Grand Marshal, Goshen.
Calvin W. Prather, Senior Grand Deacon, Jeffersonville.
James A. Adrian, Junior Grand Deacon, Logansport.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1877.

Andrew J. Hay, Grand Master, Charlestown.
Robert Van Valzah, Deputy Grand Master, Terre Haute.
Bellamy S. Sutton, Senior Grand Warden, Shelbyville.
Calvin W. Prather, Junior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
John M. Bramwell, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
W. McNaughten, Grand Chaplain, Mooresville.
S. N. L. Kessler, Grand Lecturer, Mulberry.
Albert P. Charles, Grand Marshal, Seymour.
John H. Beeber, Senior Grand Deacon, Rochester.
Bruce Carr, Junior Grand Deacon.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1878.

Robert Van Valzah, Grand Master, Terre Haute.
Bellamy S. Sutton, Deputy Grand Master, Shelbyville.
Calvin W. Prather, Senior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
Bruce Carr, Junior Grand Warden, Bedford.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Greencastle.
S. W. McNaughten, Grand Chaplain, Mooresville.
James Crooks, Grand Lecturer, Bridgeton.
William Krimbill, Grand Marshal, Crown Point.
Elisha L. McLallen, Senior Grand Deacon, Columbia City.
Milton L. Humston, Junior Grand Deacon, Morocco.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1879.

Bellamy S. Sutton, Grand Master, Shelbyville.
Calvin W. Prather, Deputy Grand Master, Jeffersonville.
Bruce Carr, Senior Grand Warden, Bedford.

Albert P. Charles, Junior Grand Warden, Seymour.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John K. Pye, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
David S. Hogin, Grand Lecturer, Marion.
Mortimer Nye, Grand Marshal, LaPorte.
Milton L. Humston, Senior Grand Deacon, Morocco.
Edward H. Wolfe, Junior Grand Deacon, Rushville.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1880.

Calvin W. Prather, Grand Master, Jeffersonville.
Bruce Carr, Deputy Grand Master, Bedford.
Albert P. Charles, Senior Grand Warden, Seymour.
Mortimer Nye, Junior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John K. Pye, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Francis W. Hauss, Grand Lecturer, Owensville.
Milton L. Humston, Grand Marshal, Morocco.
Isaac P. Leyden, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
Frank E. Gavin, Junior Grand Deacon, Greensburg.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1881–1882.

Bruce Carr, Grand Master, Bedford.
Albert P. Charles, Deputy Grand Master, Seymour.
Mortimer Nye, Senior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Isaac P. Leyden, Junior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Charles Fisher, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John K. Pye, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Willis D. Engle, Grand Lecturer, Indianapolis.
Thomas B. Long, Grand Marshal, Terre Haute.
Jacob J. Todd, Senior Grand Deacon, Bluffton.
Francis W. Hauss, Junior Grand Deacon, Owensville.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1883–1884.

Albert P. Charles, Grand Master, Seymour.
Mortimer Nye, Deputy Grand Master, LaPorte.
Isaac P. Leyden, Senior Grand Warden, New Albany.
Thomas B. Long, Junior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
David B. Knickerbacker, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.

George T. Barney, Grand Lecturer, Elkhart.
Jacob J. Todd, Grand Marshal, Bluffton.
Alexander Thomas, Senior Grand Deacon, Terre Haute.
Marshall Hacker, Junior Grand Deacon, Columbus.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1885–1886.

Mortimer Nye, Grand Master, LaPorte.
Isaac P. Leyden, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
Thomas B. Long, Senior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Jacob J. Todd, Junior Grand Warden, Bluffton.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
David B. Knickerbacker, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Brandon Lewis, Grand Lecturer, Lafayette.
John B. Walk, Grand Marshal, Goshen.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Frank E. Gavin, Junior Grand Deacon, Greensburg.
William M. Black, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

1887–1888.

Mortimer Nye, Grand Master, LaPorte.
Isaac P. Leyden, Deputy Grand Master, New Albany.
Thomas B. Long, Senior Grand Warden, Terre Haute.
Jacob J. Todd, Junior Grand Warden, Bluffton.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Edward J. Gantz, Grand Chaplain.
Brandon Lewis, Grand Lecturer, Lafayette.
John B. Walk, Grand Marshal, Goshen.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, Senior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Joseph W. Smith, Junior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Nathaniel J. Bowen, Grand Tyler.

1889.

Isaac P. Leyden, Grand Master, New Albany.
Thomas B. Long, Deputy Grand Master, Terre Haute.
Jacob J. Todd, Senior Grand Warden, Bluffton.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, Junior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas G. Beharrell, Grand Chaplain, New Albany.
John D. Widaman, Grand Lecturer, Warsaw.
Sidney W. Douglas, Senior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
Walter C. Nunamacher, Junior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1890.

Thomas B. Long, Grand Master, Terre Haute.
Jacob J. Todd, Deputy Grand Master, Bluffton.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Nicholas R. Peckinpaugh, Junior Grand Warden, Paoli.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Thomas G. Beharrell, Grand Chaplain, New Albany.
James D. Hatch, Grand Lecturer, Lawrenceburg.
Edward J. Church, Grand Marshal, LaPorte.
Sidney W. Douglas, Senior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
John D. Widaman, Junior Grand Deacon, Warsaw.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1891.

Jacob J. Todd, Grand Master, Bluffton.
Nicholas R. Ruckle, Deputy Grand Master, Indianapolis.
Bruce Carr, Senior Grand Warden, Indianapolis.
Sidney W. Douglas, Junior Grand Warden, Evansville.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Joshua E. Ervin, Grand Chaplain, Kokomo.
Charles B. Case, Grand Lecturer, Greencastle.
David H. Shewmaker, Grand Marshal, Muncie.
Samuel B. Beshore, Senior Grand Deacon, Marion.
Edward O'Rourke, Junior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1892.

Nicholas R. Ruckle, Grand Master, Indianapolis.
Sidney W. Douglas, Deputy Grand Master, Evansville.
Daniel Noyes, Senior Grand Warden, LaPorte.
Frank E. Gavin, Junior Grand Warden, Greensburg.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Lewis E. Carson, Grand Chaplain, Prairieton.
Samuel B. Beshore, Grand Lecturer, Marion.
Simeon S. Johnson, Grand Marshal, Jeffersonville.
Edward O'Rourke, Senior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
Mason J. Niblack, Junior Grand Deacon, Vincennes.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1893.

Sidney W. Douglas, Grand Master, Evansville.
Daniel Noyes, Deputy Grand Master, LaPorte.
Frank E. Gavin, Senior Grand Warden, Greensburg.

Daniel McDonald, as Junior Grand Warden, Plymouth.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John H. Bickford, Grand Chaplain, Anderson.
Lawrence B. Huckeby, Grand Lecturer, New Albany.
Simeon P. Gillett, Senior Grand Deacon, Evansville.
Mason J. Niblack, Junior Grand Deacon, Vincennes.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1894.

Daniel Noyes, Grand Master, LaPorte.
Frank E. Gavin, Deputy Grand Master, Greensburg.
Edward O'Rourke, Senior Grand Warden, Fort Wayne.
Simeon P. Gillett, Junior Grand Warden, Evansville.
Martin H Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John H. Bickford, Grand Chaplain, Anderson.
Lawrence B. Huckeby, Grand Lecturer, New Albany.
Charles A. White, Grand Marshal, Indianapolis.
Mason J. Niblack, Senior Grand Deacon, Vincennes.
George A. Macomber, Junior Grand Deacon, South Bend.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1895.

Frank E. Gavin, Grand Master, Greensburg.
Edward O'Rourke, Deputy Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Simeon P. Gillett, Senior Grand Warden, Evansville.
Mason J. Niblack, Junior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
John H. Bickford, Grand Chaplain, Anderson.
Adam Heimberger, Grand Lecturer, New Albany.
John F. Childs, Grand Marshal, Greensburg.
George A. Macomber, Senior Grand Deacon, South Bend.
Charles A. White, Junior Grand Deacon, Danville.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1895–1896.

Edward O'Rourke, Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Simeon P. Gillett, Deputy Grand Master, Evansville.
Mason J. Niblack, Senior Grand Warden, Vincennes.
George A. Macomber, Junior Grand Warden, South Bend.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
James B. Lathrope, Grand Chaplain, Greensburg.
Daniel Keefer, Grand Lecturer, Attica.

Orlando W. Brownback, Grand Marshal, Pendleton.
William Geake, Senior Grand Deacon, Fort Wayne.
Robert W. McBride, Junior Grand Deacon, Indianapolis.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1896–1897.

Simeon P. Gillett, Grand Master, Evansville.
Mason J. Niblack, Deputy Grand Master, Vincennes.
Simeon S. Johnson, Senior Grand Warden, Jeffersonville.
William Geake, Junior Grand Warden, Fort Wayne.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Gustav A. Carstensen, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
Justin N. Study, Grand Lecturer, Richmond.
Oliver W. Brownback, Grand Marshal, Pendleton.
Olin E. Holloway, Senior Grand Deacon, Knightstown.
Robert A. Woods, Junior Grand Deacon, Princeton.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1897–1898.

Mason J. Niblack, Grand Master, Vincennes.
Simeon S. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, Jeffersonville.
William Geake, Senior Grand Warden, Fort Wayne.
Olin E. Holloway, Junior Grand Warden, Knightstown.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
Gustav A. Carstensen, Grand Chaplain, Indianapolis.
William E. English, Grand Lecturer, Indianapolis.
Benjamin M. Willoughby, Grand Marshal, Vincennes.
Oliver W. Brownback, Senior Grand Deacon, Pendleton.
James W. Dunbar, Junior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
Roger Parry, Grand Tyler, Indianapolis.

1898–1899.

Simeon S. Johnson, Grand Master, Jeffersonville.
William Geake, Deputy Grand Master, Fort Wayne.
Olin E. Holloway, Senior Grand Warden, Knightstown.
Orlando W. Brownback, Junior Grand Warden, Pendleton.
Martin H. Rice, Grand Treasurer, Indianapolis.
William H. Smythe, Grand Secretary, Indianapolis.
James T. O'Neal, Grand Chaplain, Jeffersonville.
Robert A. Woods, Grand Lecturer, Princeton.
William E. English, Grand Marshal, Indianapolis.
James W. Dunbar, Senior Grand Deacon, New Albany.
Charles W. Slick, Junior Grand Deacon, Mishawaka.
Roger Parry, Grand Steward and Tyler, Indianapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE committee appointed for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of work in Indiana, in 1860, was as follows:

First District—Samuel R. Dunn, Vincennes.
Second District—Thomas R. Austin, New Albany.
Third District—William C. Tarkington, Bloomington.
Fourth District—Edward H. M. Berry, Milroy.
Fifth District—Eleazer Malone, Centerville.
Sixth District—William Hacker, Shelbyville.
Seventh District—Henry D. Washburn, Newport.
Eighth District—Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Thorntown.
Ninth District—John B. Fravel, LaPorte.
Tenth District—Nelson Prentiss, Albion.
Eleventh District—William Roach, Anderson.
With one or two exceptions, all are dead.

MASONIC FUNERAL ODE.

The Masonic funeral ode which is now in universal use in the work of the third degree and at the burial of the Masonic dead was written by a brother by the name of David Vinton. He seems to have been an industrious Masonic student, and for making some manuscript notes or aids to the memory of the Masonic ritual was expelled by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. He is said to have died in great poverty near Russiaville, Ky. Following is the ode:

SOLEMN STRIKES THE FUNERAL CHIME.

Solemn strikes the funeral chime,
Notes of our departing time,
As we journey here below
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

Mortals, now indulge a tear,
For Mortality is here;
See how wide her trophies wave
O'er the slumbers of the grave.

Here another guest we bring,
Seraphs of celestial wing!
To our funeral altar come,
Waft a friend and brother home.

Lord of all, below, above,
Fill our hearts with truth and love;
As dissolves our earthly tie,
Take us to thy lodge on high.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

In his history of Center Lodge, Past Master William E. English records the following, which is of interest as a matter of history:

"Center Lodge had the honor of a visit, February 28, 1852, from one of the most famous among men and Masons that the world has ever known—Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, who, accompanied by Gregory Bethlen, Paul Hajnick and Peter Nagy, all Masons, of his party, on that evening witnessed the conferring of the Master's degree on Rev. Abraham A. Myers. One week later, on the evening of March 1st, Dr. Louis Szpaczch, the friend, physician and compatriot of Kossuth, having duly set forth in writing that he 'entertained a favorable opinion of the ancient and honorable Fraternity,' was elected to membership and given all three degrees by Center Lodge, being granted a dimit the same evening, in order that he might connect himself with some European lodge on his return."

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The fiftieth year of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana was celebrated on the 27th day of May, 1867. At that time there were but three members who took part in the organization living, namely, Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, of Madison, John B. Rose, of Wabash, and Nicholas D. Grover, of Logansport, all of whom had been especially invited to be present. Brothers Rose and Grover responded in person. Brother Sullivan sent a letter of regret, in which he stated that, while for many reasons he should be gratified at meeting the Grand Lodge of Indiana on an occasion so full of pleasant reminiscences, it would be extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, for him to do so. Brothers Rose and Grover were invited to seats in the Grand East,

and in response to the welcome of the Grand Master each responded, giving reminiscences of the early history of the Grand Lodge. Thereupon, on motion of Past Grand Master Sol. D. Bayless, these three surviving members and Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, who delivered the semi-centennial address, were made honorary members of the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Thomas Sparrow, of Ohio, and John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary, who were present, were also made honorary members of the Grand Lodge.

The following programme of the order of exercises was adopted:

I. Invocation by Brother George B. Engle.

II. Presentation to the assembly of the surviving members of this Grand Lodge at its formation, by P. G. M. Sol. D. Bayless.

III. Introductory remarks by Thomas Sparrow, Grand Master of Ohio.

IV. Introduction by Grand Master H. G. Hazelrigg of the orator of the day, Brother the Hon. Richard W. Thompson.

V. Prayer and benediction by Brother John Leach, Grand Chaplain.

The oration of Brother Thompson covers twenty-four closely printed pages, and is the most interesting address on the subject of Freemasonry ever delivered before the Grand Lodge. The limits of this work, however, will permit of but a single extract. This is given to show the universality of Freemasonry, and to show the orator's belief in the return of the Jews to Jerusalem and the actual second coming of the Messiah. On this subject he said:

"The Jews, amongst whom Masonry originated, were once the chosen and favored people of God. When they went down into the land of Canaan, under Joshua, the Lord said to them: 'Ye shall observe my statutes, to keep my ordinances, to walk therein. I am the Lord your God.' But they kept not His statutes, and walked not in His ordinances, and His wrath was visited upon them. The ten tribes were separated from the House of David, and went, says Josephus, 'somewhere beyond the Euphrates,' or, ac-

cording to Esdras, 'to a remote country where never had mankind dwelt.' They were lost, and in their loss prophecy was fulfilled. The remainder were left to be dispersed amongst the nations, and to be despised and shunned by the bulk of mankind. Cast out by Christians and persecuted by Pagans, they have wandered all over the world, without a country. For hundreds of years the Jew has found no place on earth where he could rest from persecution long enough to call any other man brother, except at the Masonic altar. Here only has he been reminded of the past glory and greatness of his kindred; and here alone has he found treasured in remembrance the prominent events in the ancient history of his race. Here he has met with friendship, sympathy and brotherly love, while everywhere else he has had to encounter enmity, coldness and dislike. When, in England, a Christian was not permitted to eat with a Jew, Masonry, in secret, defied the ecclesiastical power which fulminated the edict. And thus have the fires of affection been kept alive in the Jewish heart by the Institution of Masonry, until it has come to pass that in every country of protestant Christianity the Jew is admitted to equality of rights and citizenship. He is only persecuted where the Papal and the Moslem power is triumphant. And are there not seen some manifestations of Providence in all this? Does it not betoken that the remnant of these people are preserved for the accomplishment of some wise design, and that they are once more to be gathered together at the second coming of the Messiah? * * * No intelligent Christian doubts the final restoration of the Jews. Whether it is to be by the gradual and imperceptible progress of events, or to come upon the world like a 'thief in the night,' when 'the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God,' remains yet unrevealed. But whensoever or howsoever it shall come to pass, they will be gathered at Jerusalem. That city will again become the city of God, and the temple will doubtless be rebuilt to signify His glory and to symbolize the universality of the Messiah's reign."

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, and consequently the first Governor of the territory now comprising the State of

Indiana, was a Mason. He was elected Governor by Congress, October 5, 1787. He located in Marietta, O., in July, 1788, where he began the organization of the Northwest Territory under the ordinance of 1787. The little army under his command were constantly in active service quelling Indian disturbances in various parts of the Territory, until 1791, when General St. Clair determined to raise a considerable army and destroy, if possible, the Indian warriors that were constantly committing depredations in and about the headwaters of the Wabash. The army, numbering about 1,400 effective men, moved forward on the 3d of November, 1791, and camped that night at a place where Fort Recovery was afterwards erected. At that time Little Turtle and other Indian chiefs, with about 1,200 warriors, were lying a few miles distant, waiting a favorable moment to begin the attack. Early on the morning of the 4th the Indians came stealthily upon St. Clair's army, made an attack, which created a panic and stampeded General St. Clair's army, resulting in a most disastrous defeat. St. Clair lost 39 officers killed, and 593 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 242 men were wounded. The failure of the expedition could not be attributed to the conduct of General St. Clair at any time before or during the battle. He resigned, however, the office of major-general, and was succeeded by General Anthony Wayne, whose subsequent victory over the Indians and his treaty of peace at Greenville is well known to the world. Governor St. Clair died at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818, leaving a family of one son and three daughters. A marble monument was erected over his grave by the Masonic Fraternity, the only one ever erected in that place by the Masons.

Gen. Anthony Wayne.—A magnificent monument was erected at Stony Point, N. Y., July 16, 1857, by the Grand Lodge of New York to the memory of Brother General Anthony Wayne. In Indiana his name and fame is perpetuated in the name of the city of Fort Wayne. Such a brother as General Anthony Wayne Masonry delights to honor.

Several of the Governors of Indiana were members of the Fraternity, and a brief sketch of their lives is deemed appropriate here.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, the first Governor, was Grand Master. A sketch of his life will be found under head of Grand Masters.

JAMES B. RAY, twice elected Governor of Indiana, serving from 1825 to 1831, was made a Master Mason in Brookville Harmony Lodge No. 11, at Brookville, Ind. He was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 19, 1794, and, having studied law in Cincinnati, he located in Brookville, Ind., and began the practice of his profession, where he soon won distinction as one of the ablest and most influential attorneys at the bar of that court.

In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was chosen president pro tem., and as such served out the remainder of the term of Governor Hendricks, who had been elected to the Senate of the United States. During his term as Governor he was appointed by the President a commissioner to act with Generals Lewis Cass and John Tipton to negotiate a treaty with the Pottawattomie Indians. The acceptance of this appointment came very near depriving him of the Governor's office, on the ground that a man could not hold two offices of trust and profit at the same time, but the matter was finally dropped and he served out his full term.

Through his exertions as a member of the commission the Indians ceded to the State contiguous sections of land from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river for the purpose of building a great thoroughfare across the State from north to south. It was afterwards built, and is known as the "Michigan Road." It runs from the mouth of Trail creek at Michigan City to the city of Madison on the Ohio river.

Governor Ray died of cholera in Cincinnati, August 4, 1848. In person, in his younger days he was said to be very prepossessing. He was tall and straight, with a body well proportioned, and wore his hair long and tied in a queue. His forehead was broad and high, and his features

denoted intelligence of a high order. His remains lie buried in the Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, outside of the State he had helped to found.

Noah Noble, twice elected Governor of Indiana, serving as such from 1831 to 1837, was made a Master Mason in Brookville Lodge somewhere in the twenties. He was twice elected sheriff of Franklin county, and in 1824 was chosen a member of the Legislature, in which body he soon became quite popular and gained a State reputation. He held other important trusts, and was twice a prominent candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by political combinations. Oliver H. Smith, who defeated him for United States Senator, said of him that "he was one of the most popular men with the masses in the State. His person was tall and slim and his constitution delicate; his smile winning, his voice feeble, and the pressure of his hand irresistible. He spoke plainly and well, but made no pretense to oratory. As Governor he was very popular, and his social entertainments will long be remembered for the genuine hospitality which characterized them."

He died at his home near Indianapolis, February 8, 1844, and was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, but his remains were subsequently removed to Crown Hill Cemetery and reburied by the side of his wife. At his funeral the closing prayer was made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

David Wallace, Governor of Indiana, 1837 to 1840, was an active and enthusiastic Mason, and frequently delivered addresses at the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge and on other occasions. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 24, 1799, and graduated from West Point in 1821. He served in the Legislature in 1828, 1829 and 1831, and as Lieutenant-Governor in 1831 to 1836, and Governor 1837 to 1840. During his term as Governor he issued the first Thanksgiving Day proclamation. The most important act of his administration, however, was his order to remove the remaining Pottawattomie Indians from Indiana to the reservation provided for them by the government of the United States, west of the Mississippi. At Twin Lakes, in Mar-

shall county, was a large village of Pottawattomie Indians, who were governed by Chief Menominee. Treaties had been concluded with this and other bands of Pottawattomies, by which they ceded their lands in northern Indiana to the government, agreeing to remove to the Western reservation within two years from the date of the treaty. When the time came to remove, Menominee, declaring that he had never signed the treaty, refused to leave his possessions, and his band, following his advice, also refused to go. Disturbances between the white settlers in the vicinity and the Indians became frequent, so much so that the Governor was importuned to send troops to protect them, or remove the Indians to their reservation west of the Mississippi. Governor Wallace, in order to satisfy himself as to the true condition of the trouble, started out on horseback in August, 1838, to visit in person the scene of the reported disturbance. He found a dangerous state of affairs existing, and at once determined to put an end to it by heroic means. He went to Logansport, where he consulted with Abel C. Pepper, the Indian agent, and it was determined to order the raising of a company of soldiers for the purpose of removing the Indians. General John Tipton was given authority to recruit a company of one hundred militia and take charge of the removal. The company was raised in less than twenty-four hours, and before the Indians were aware of what was about to take place, they were surrounded by General Tipton's soldiers and disarmed. The Indians for miles around were brought into camp, and after a few days' preparation, the Indians, squaws and pappooses, old men and women, cripples and the feeble, to the number of 859, were marched off on their long journey to their future home west of the Mississippi. It was a sad and sorrowful sight to see these children of the forest driven away from their homes like so many dumb brutes, but no other way for the protection of the white residents seemed to be available. They were sixteen days on the way to Danville, Ill., where General Tipton delivered them to William Polk, who had been appointed, by the government, removing

agent. On the way to their destination 103 Indians, squaws and pappooses died and were buried along the roadside, and much suffering was endured by the entire caravan. This ended the Indian disturbances, and blotted out the Pottawattomies in Indiana forever.

Governor Wallace, after his term as Governor expired, was subsequently elected to Congress. He was made a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in that committee gave the casting vote in favor of assisting with a donation to Professor Morse to develop the magnetic telegraph. This vote was ridiculed by his political opponents, and cost him many votes the last time he ran for Congress. But he lived to see the telegraph established in nearly all the countries of the world and the wisdom of his action acknowledged by all.

As an orator Governor Wallace had few equals. John Coburn, in a eulogy on his life and character, after his death, speaking of his oratorical powers, said: "With a voice modulated to the finest and nicest precision, an eye sparkling and expressive, a countenance and person remarkable for beauty and symmetry, he stepped upon the speaker's stand, in these respects, far in advance of his compeers. His style of delivery was impressive, graceful, and at times impassioned, never rising to a scream or breaking into wild gesticulations, and never descending into indistinctness or lassitude. His style of composition was chaste, finished, flowing and beautiful, often swelling up into rarest eloquence or melting down into the tenderest pathos. His prepared orations were completed with the severest care. As the sculptor chisels down and finishes his statue, chipping and chipping away the stone, to find within his beautiful ideal, so did he elaborate his thoughts till they assumed the shape he would give them, and so will retain them forever."

He died suddenly on September 4, 1859, and lies buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

James Whitcomb, twice elected as a democrat Governor of Indiana, 1843 and 1846, was one of the most picturesque

characters the State has ever produced. He was born in Windsor, Vt., December 1, 1795. He came to Indiana in 1824 and settled in Bloomington, where he received the Masonic degrees. In 1825 he was a member of the Grand Lodge and was elected Grand Orator. He is said to have been the first man on whom the order of Knights Templar was conferred in Indiana. This was May 20, 1848, by Raper Commandery, which was organized in his house and for some time held its meetings there. He was proud of his connection with Masonry. In his affections Masonry stood only second to his church.

He was what might be called a successful politician. He was twice elected a member of the Indiana Senate, elected to the United States Senate, twice elected Governor of the State, and in 1836 was appointed by President Jackson Commissioner of the General Land Office. However, he disliked politics. He said: "The life of a politician is not always reputable; it has so many elements of deceit and dishonesty that it is hard to follow it and keep clean one's hands and soul."

Speaking of his intellectuality, a writer in an Indianapolis paper regarded him as one of the most remarkable men that was ever connected with public affairs in Indiana. He said: "Governor Whitcomb was an intellectual giant. He was a man of lofty integrity. He was *sans peur et sans reproche.* He was a man of the people. His colossal mind grasped every problem of statecraft and mastered it. No question was too occult for his analytical powers. In the crucible of his reasoning faculties the pure gold of fact was brought forth from the dross of fiction. Sophisms were exposed, duplicity was throttled, subterfuges were swept away and plain people were permitted to comprehend the most intricate questions relating to their welfare."

Once, in arguing a great public question, in which the whole people were interested, Governor Whitcomb paused to say:

"The most difficult national question can be understood by any man who is able to attend to his own business without the aid of a guardian, if exhibited to him by a familiar

example, and if he will think for himself. There are too many who are interested in veiling such questions beneath the mist of deceptive words and pompous declamation."

He was a member of the Methodist Church and an active worker in its cause. He frequently led in public prayer, and for some time was a class leader in the church. In his public utterances he always referred to the Deity, and always in a reverential manner.

When he died he was vice-president of the American Bible Society, an organization he loved, and to which he contributed with his means. He willed his library to Asbury University, an institution he favored in many ways.

He died in New York, October 4, 1852, of gravel, while serving as a Senator of the United States from Indiana. His remains were taken to Indianapolis and buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. The State erected a monument to his memory, which still stands to point out the spot where lies all that is mortal of one whose influence upon public sentiment is felt even at the present day.

Erastus W. H. Ellis, who died at his home in Goshen, about 1877, was a distinguished Craftsman who did much for the advancement and stability of the Masonic Institution in Indiana without having attained to high official position in the Order. He was for many years a member of the Grand Lodge, during which time he served on many important committees, always with great acceptability. He was one of the enthusiastic advocates of the "uniformity of work" which was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1860, and was a warm friend and great admirer of Rob Morris, the promoter of that system of work.

In politics he was a Republican, and in 1850 was by that party elected Auditor of State, and afterwards assisted in starting the "Indianapolis Statesman," which, after a few years, was absorbed by the "Sentinel." He was appointed a member of the "Peace Congress" of the border States which met in Washington City, February 4, 1861. He, with the other members from Indiana, was opposed to any compromise, and the congress adjourned without accom-

plishing anything. He was afterwards editor of the Goshen "Times," and was postmaster of that city. He was a model man, a smooth and polished writer, and a poet of decided merit.

As showing his ability in this department of literature, the following Masonic poems are appended:

DEATH IN THE LODGE-ROOM.

A surgeon during the Rebellion related this incident as occurring at Fredericksburg, Va.: "I was professionally engaged in the Baptist Church this morning; it is almost packed with wounded. The tank intended for immersion is used as a bathing tub, and the operations are performed in the small pastor's study, back of the pulpit. The Freemasons' hall is also filled with the wounded, and there remains much of the paraphernalia of the lodge in which Washington received his degrees. I found one poor fellow who was a member of the Fraternity, and at his request I had his bed removed to the platform once occupied by the Master's chair, where he lay and gazed upward at the mystic letter 'G' as if secure under its protection." On this touching incident, so suggestive of the faith and hope of the Mason, Brother Ellis composed the following paraphrase:

The patriarchal lodge was filled
With weary, wounded men;
And noisy tongues were sudden stilled,
For life was ebbing then.
And eyes that once flashed manly fire
With film of death were glazed,
And others with a maniac glare—
How witlessly they gazed!

Then one brave soldier—thus they tell—
Upstarted from his bed,
As if awakening from a spell—
"And do I dream?" he said;
"This altar—how it speaks of home,
The gavel and the square,—
And yon mysterious letter hung
Suspended in the air."

The soldier closed his eyes again,
With sparkling tears suffused,
And thought of brethren far away,
And to himself he mused:
"Here, where our Washington once trod
Beneath the Omnicient Eye,
Where all things upward point to God—
How blest it were to die!"

"Ho! Comrades!" said the dying man,
"Come, lend a helping hand,
My sands of life are almost ran—
I seek the better land;
Place me beneath that vaulting arch,
Whose dim outlines I see,
And let me breathe my spirit out
Beneath the letter 'G.'"

They laid him down—no word he spake—
No murmur on his breath,
But calmly waited he the touch
Of the grim monster—Death;
That mystical initial oft
His dark eye wandered o'er,
And when the evening sun went down
The soldier was no more.

They hollowed him an humble grave
Under a spreading tree,
And carved him no memorial, save
That mystic letter "G."
And a finger pointing steadily
Up to the Throne of Love,
For they deemed his spirit joyfully
Soared to the lodge above.

Not long before his death Brother Ellis wrote the following poem, which he read before his lodge at Goshen a few nights previous to June 6, 1873. This was probably his last literary work. It is entitled:

THE MASON'S HOME—A CLOSING SONG.

How blest is the scene where our labors we ply,
Unseen by all else save the All-Seeing Eye;
But the gavel has sounded, the hour has come,
Our labor is over, we haste to our home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

We met on the level, as brothers should meet,
With hand grasping hand, in communion most sweet,
No cares and no sorrows e'er darken our hall,
For the sunshine of Love ever beams on us all.

We wrought by the plumb and we part on the square,
Ever taught with a brother his sorrows to share,
And where'er through the world 'tis our fortune to roam,
To cherish and love the sweet light of our home.

While hand joins with hand, as we utter farewell,
What varied emotions in each bosom swell!
And seek thro' the wide world wherever we roam,
No spot seems so dear as the true Mason's home.

And oh! when these hours of rapture are past,
As our eyes upon earth take a sad look, the last,
While the dear ones around us are weeping with love,
May we each find a home in the Grand Lodge above!
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

GOSHEN, INDIANA, June, 1873.

CLOSING—FAREWELL.

AS to the matter contained in this work, there is no doubt that many errors of omission and commission will be discovered by the critical reader. Personal recollections have proven to be very imperfect, and seldom two persons could be found whose statements in regard to mooted questions could be made to harmonize. Many who have read the preceding sketches, and knew all about the facts attempted to be recited, have undoubtedly observed these errors, and will, probably, think it strange that the writer did not know them also. Such persons were the very ones it was desirable to interview, but circumstances did not permit.

In the preparation of this work it has been the purpose of the writer to state facts, embellished with such rhetorical flourishes at his command as the various subjects seemed to require, and in but few instances has he ventured an opinion of his own as to the propriety or impropriety concerning any subject about which he has written. He has aimed to occupy the position of a witness, sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, testifying before those who were to sit in judgment upon the testimony submitted.

Thanks and credit are due to a host of kind brethren, and others not members of "The Household of the Faithful," who cheerfully assisted in various ways in imparting information asked for. Among those to whom the writer is especially indebted for valuable assistance are the following:

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J. M. Van Hook, Charlestown.

Henry S. Cauthorn, Vincennes.

In the preparation of this work the following publications have been liberally drawn upon for needed information, and where due credit has not been given in the body of the work, it is desired that it be considered as given in full here:

The official Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 1817 to 1898.

"The Masonic Advocate," Indianapolis.

"History of Indiana," by John B. Dillon.

"Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery," by J. P. Dunn, Jr.

"Biographical and Historical Sketches of Indiana," by William Wesley Woollen.

"Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," by Oliver H. Smith.

"Conquest of the Northwest," by William H. English.

"History of Freemasonry in Kentucky," by Rob Morris.

"History of Freemasonry in New York," by Charles T. McClanachan.

"Early Masonry in Indianapolis," by William E. English.

Hoping and trusting that that charity which covers a multitude of shortcomings will be extended in all its fullness, and invoking the indulgence of the reader in behalf of whatever may be found amiss, in the language of Brother Robert Burns, I bid you all:

Adieu, a heart-warm, fond adieu,
Dear brothers of the mystic tie:
Ye favored, ye enlightened few,
Companions of my social joy.
Tho' I to foreign lands must hie,
Pursuing fortune's slipp'ry ba',
With melting heart, and brimful eye,
I'll mind you still, tho' far awa'.

Oft have I met your social band,
And spent the cheerful, festive night;
Oft honor'd with supreme command,
Presided o'er the suns of light.
And by that hieroglyphic bright,
Which none but Craftsmen ever saw,
Strong memory in my heart shall write
Those happy scenes tho' far awa'.

May freedom, harmony and love
Unite you in the grand design,
Beneath the Omnicient Eye above,
The glorious Architect Divine,
That you may keep the unerring line,
Still rising by the plummet's law,
Till order bright completely shine,
Shall be my prayer tho' far awa'.

And you, farewell, whose merits claim
Justly the highest badge to wear;
Heaven bless your honor'd, noble name
To Masonry and Scotia dear.
A last request permit me here:
When yearly ye assemble a',
One round, I ask it with a tear,
To him, the Bard, that's far awa'.

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